

Bowdoin Orient.

VOLUME VIII.

EDITORS:

HENRY B. CARLETON, H. BOARDMAN FIFIELD, HENRY A. HUSTON, GEORGE W. JOHNSON,
MILLARD K. PAGE, ALBERT H. PENNELL, SEWARD S. STEARNS.



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BRUNSWICK, MAINE, APRIL 24, 1878.

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The means of instruction in this College have recently been largely increased, so as to meet the wants of all classes of students. The following is the present organization:—

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2. The Scientific Course: which has been shaped to meet the demand of modern times, special prominence being given to the Natural and Physical Sciences, and to Modern Languages.

3. A complete course in Engineering.

In the Scientific Course the time is divided among the different studies in the following proportions: Mathematics 20 per cent., Chemistry and Mineralogy 14 per cent., Natural History 13 per cent., Physics 11 per cent., German 9 per cent., French 9 per cent., Political Science 6 per cent., Rhetoric, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and History 18 per cent.

Special facilities are now offered to students in the various branches of Engineering. The means of theoretical instruction are ample, and the town of Brunswick being one of the principal railroad centres in the State, and in the immediate vicinity of many important public works, affords excellent opportunities for the study of actual structures. The College also enjoys many favors from the United States Coast Survey Office. The admission is the same as to the Scientific Department, except that a full equivalent in French will be taken, if desired, in the place of Latin.

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Applicants for admission will be examined in the following subjects:

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LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Writing Latin (35 Lessons in Allen's Latin Composition are recommended as indicating the amount required for examination); Virgil, the *Bucolics*, *Georgics*, and six books of the *Æneid*; Cicero, seven Orations; Sallust.

GREEK.—Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's *Anabasis*, four books, and Homer's *Iliad*, two books; Jones's Greek Prose Composition.

MATHEMATICS.—Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, Square Root and the Metric System; Algebra, to Equation of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and III. of Loomis's Geometry.

For the Scientific Department.

LATIN AND MATHEMATICS.—The same as for the Classical Department.

ENGLISH.—Grammar; Composition, special reference being had to spelling and punctuation; Correction of ungrammatical sentences composed for the purpose.

GEOGRAPHY.—Descriptive and Physical; for the latter, Guyot's or an equivalent.

HISTORY.—Leading facts in general History, and especially in the History of the United States.

Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted. All applicants for admission will be required to produce testimonials of good moral character. The time for examination is the Friday after Commencement and the first Thursday of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times. Candidates for admission to advanced classes will be examined in the studies which such classes have accomplished.

Persons desiring further information will be furnished with the annual catalogue, and with specimen examination papers, by addressing Prof. H. L. Chapman, Secretary of the Faculty.

The annual expenses are as follows: Tuition, \$75. Room rent (half), average, \$25. Incidentals, \$10. Total regular College charges, \$110.

Board is obtained in town at \$3 to \$4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to \$40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Bowdoin Orient.

VOL. VIII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, APRIL 24, 1878.

No. 1.

BOWDOIN ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY, DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE CLASS OF '79, OF

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

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Matter designed for publication may be handed to the Editors or addressed to BOWDOIN ORIENT, Brunswick, Maine. It should be accompanied by the writer's name, and the signature which he wishes to have appended. Back numbers can generally be obtained upon application to the Editors.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

In making our first bow to our circle of patrons, we ask their kindly indulgence for those faults that our inexperience renders unavoidable, and we promise an earnest endeavor to correct and overcome them. Beyond this we make no promises. We realize that man is, to a considerable extent, a creature of circumstances, and as we claim no superiority to our fellows, we expect to be governed largely by attendant circumstances. We will only say that it is our intention to make the ORIENT during the coming year the exponent of the best interests of the College.

So far as we succeed in this, we ask the support of its Alumni and students.

As our first experiment in journalism goes forth to the world, we cannot help remembering the awe and reverence with which we regarded the ORIENT man during Freshman year. It seemed to us that his exalted position was beyond the reach of ordinary mortals, and it was outside the limits of our wildest ambition even to hope for it. But as we have advanced in the scale of college life this feeling has gradually decreased until now, as we assume the heavy responsibility, it has been replaced by the feeling that the honor, if any, will be well earned by the hard work that stares us in the face. We do not claim to be Longfellows or Hawthornes. We never expect to be, and it seems to us in our literary inexperience to be a work of considerable magnitude to fill twenty columns with interesting reading matter once in every two weeks.

It is said that Irving never could write without a special inspiration; and we are of the opinion that any one who attempts to write because he feels he must, and without deep interest in what he is writing, will express himself in an uninteresting way. If an article is ground out by force it is very apt to show marks of the grinding. In order to avoid all articles of this kind we ask for contributions from all, graduates and undergraduates alike. We wish every one would remember that the ORIENT goes to our subscribers and exchanges, not as the organ of the Editors, but of the College. If the ORIENT is good, the College more than the Editors gains the credit in the outside world. If it is poor it is still considered the exponent of

the College. Therefore it seems to us that every one who is interested in Bowdoin should feel interested in the ORIENT. We wish this interest would manifest itself in contributions to its columns. We know that appeals of this kind have been quite frequent in the ORIENT in the past, and they may grow monotonous, but by repetition we hope to impress upon all their duties in this matter.

The Seniors who are here for their last term must have plenty of leisure, and a few well-written articles from them, such as Seniors can write, may bridge over the bloody chasm that is said to exist at the present time between their class and our own. The Juniors, of course, ought to feel a special interest, as the ORIENT is under the immediate control of their own class; and the Sophomores will do well to remember that we shall select the next Board of Editors from their class, and we shall be very apt to have a kindly remembrance of the ones who show an interest in the paper during the coming year. To the Freshmen we will say, if you wish to make for yourselves names imperishable, write for the ORIENT.

We do not agree to publish everything that may be sent to us, but we *will* promise for everything a careful consideration.

Why is it that we do not sing more in College? Of late we very rarely hear those jolly College Songs that, in spite of their frequent lack of sense, have a power to drive away the worst fit of the blues. The inspiring notes of Phi Chi even are scarcely ever heard on our Campus. We regard this state of things as a positive misfortune to the College. There is nothing that will bring the feelings of a party of students into unison like a few good hearty songs. There are few things that are more thoroughly enjoyed by the majority of students than good singing. The brilliant success of our Orchestra shows us that we have an abundance of musical

talent and ability, and while we are proud of our superiority in instrumental music, we are decidedly opposed to having it monopolize all our attention and talent. We impute the lack of interest, that now exists, mainly to want of organization. In the not far distant past there was an organization in College, known as the College Glee Club, which served to keep up an interest in singing among the students; but it was allowed to die, and our Class Glee Clubs and Quartettes appear to be fast going the same way. In fact their only office at present seems to be to impart an air of dignity to the musical department of the *Bugle*. Now we want to see a change in this respect, and we propose the formation of a College Glee Club, a good large one. Probably it would not be best for it to attempt difficult music to any great extent; but if a few hours a week could be spent in singing those College Songs we love so well, it seems to us it would be one of the pleasantest possible ways of passing the time, and it would certainly excite an interest in such singing among all the students.

We take the liberty of calling the attention of the Juniors to the fact that the time for Ivy Day is rapidly approaching, and preparations must soon be made if there is to be a creditable one. We sincerely hope the subject will be agitated among the members of the class, and that the occasion may by no means pass without suitable celebration. It is a melancholy fact that the class of '79 has been rather unfaithful in its attention to College customs. It had no Freshman Supper; it had no burial of Analytics. We know there were various reasons which, doubtless, rendered the omission advisable, but that does not change the fact that the non-observance of these time-honored customs was a great misfortune to the class, one we have always regretted. We firmly believe in the doctrine that a large portion of a college education

comes from outside the text-book, and the most important of this, we think, comes from one's social intercourse with his fellows. We regard the planting of the ivy as of far more importance than the celebrations mentioned above. It seems to us to be the most pleasant custom of the whole College Course. It comes at that time when the student has finished the hardest work of his course and is looking forward to the future with bright anticipations. We are sure the class of '79 possess talent enough to make their Ivy Day an honor to the class and to the College, and we earnestly hope the occasion will not go by without notice.

We have been much interested lately in reading a comparison, in the *North American Review*, between English and American Universities. The article is written by President Eliot, of Harvard, who is certainly well qualified to speak on the subject. He declares, at the very first, that there can be no comparison made between any American University, and either Oxford or Cambridge, in regard to wealth, influence, or numbers. The truth of this statement will, of course, be admitted by all who are posted at all upon the subject. It seems to us that it would be little short of the miraculous, were it otherwise. Only a little more than two centuries and a half have elapsed since civilized life first began to struggle for a mere existence in this country. Of course in that time we ought not to expect to build up institutions of learning to equal those institutions whose foundations were firmly laid before our Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock. We could not expect this if our efforts had been concentrated on a few institutions. Still less could we look for it when we consider the hundreds that have divided our energies. But, although we are far behind in wealth, numbers, and influence, still, if we understand President Eliot's language aright, we have elements in our col-

leges, that are of advantage to us, which are entirely wanting in the English system. And we are also free from some faults that must be a grievous drawback to them. We conclude, from a careful reading of the article, that we have a right to look forward to a future, when some of our institutions shall occupy as proud a position in the world as the twin Universities of England. We are of the opinion that one part of President Eliot's article will not be fancied by many of our readers. He styles our Secret Societies puerilities from which the English institutions are fortunately free. We are well aware that President Eliot's long experience in college matters would seem to qualify him to judge of such things, but it seems to us that half the joy of our college life would be lost without our Secret Societies. They may be puerilities, but we are fond of them, and in these days of hurry and change we hope they may continue to cling to us.

MARIE ANTOINETTE.

No one can read the life of this remarkable woman without the most intense admiration for her rare fortitude and bravery, no less than for her Christian character. The frivolities of the first years of her married life were even then of little consequence, but how insignificant they appear when compared with the sterner virtues of her after life.

Marie Antoinette was born under an evil star. The day that gladdened the hearts of an empire by her birth saw the destruction of Lisbon by a terrible earthquake, and her natal bells rang out a merry peal while those of half a world tolled for a city's dead.

Only her childhood can be said to be happy. The careful training of her mother, the Empress-Queen, Maria Theresa, who dared face, at the head of her legions, the Great Frederic, was the one great and only fortune

of her life. Less than fifteen years of age she married the amiable but weak Louis, who succeeded the profligate and shameless Louis XV. in a few years.

Even on the joyous day of her marriage the gloomy Fates overshadowed her, and hung before her child eyes their gloomy portents. In one of her grand apartments at Strasburg the walls were decorated with tapestry, representing the History of Jason and Medea. On one side was pictured the death agonies of the King's bride; on the other the father mourning for his murdered children, while over all, in a car drawn by fiery dragons and driven by Furies, fled Medea. Around the pure young bride were gathered a host of venomous enemies who only waited an opportunity for her destruction. Nor did they wait in vain. At the death of Louis XV. her husband ascended the Bourbon throne. Never had a King a more devoted Queen. In spite of the enmity against Austria she won the volatile hearts of the French people by her kindness and generosity. The grievous burdens of taxation were reduced. She set resolutely at work to purify that court which for centuries had boasted of the most shameless profligacy. By marked reprobation she discountenanced vice and impiety, and reserved all her favors and protection for those whose virtue made them conspicuous. She gave her youth, her love, her life to France.

But the seeds of discontent, sown by long years of misrule, must bear their fruit. The son must bear the sins of the father; and the horrors of the Revolution was the harvest. Had Louis but listened to the Queen, could he only have been inspired by her courage, he might have saved his crown, his life, and that of his Queen. But the crown which pricked his head at his coronation fell from his nerveless grasp. He changed it for a beggar's hat; his palace for a prison. Who can describe the horrors of that prison life?

Who can believe that human nature could become so fiendish? But through it all the Queen bore herself as became a daughter of the Cæsars. Exposed to every insult that malignity could devise, she never forgot that she was a Queen. She bore every indignity with Christian fortitude. She saw her husband torn from her and led to a shameful death, her son taught to sing the vile songs of her keepers, with scarcely a murmur from her agonized heart.

The death of her husband was but the prelude to her own, and at last the eagerness of her fiendish enemies for her destruction overcame all scruples, and she was summoned before the most infamous tribunal that ever made a mockery of justice. What mattered it if not a single charge of the indictment could be sustained; her death had long before been determined upon. Long after midnight of the second day the trial was concluded. In unseemly haste the jury pronounced her guilty, and her infamous judges instantly sentenced her to be executed the coming morning, and she is led to the vilest cell in the whole city.

What an awful scene! Around that prison is crowded a feverish, brutal mob that reminds one of the days when Christians were thrown to wild beasts as sport for a Roman conqueror. They are not human. The instincts and brutal love of blood of tigers alone animates their fiendish hearts. The man-eating lions that had graced the triumph of the Cæsars had come back to life in the form of Jacobins and *sans-culottes*. Like ravening wolves this fierce and brutal mob watches for its prey, waiting to tear her in pieces, were it not for the sake of keeping her to heap upon her every indignity that could make death terrible.

The gates of the foul prison at last swing open, and she who had once "laid all France under obligation by her charms," the once proud and stately Queen, is led out by a rope

like a beast to slaughter. Clothed in a dress of shame, and seated in a common cart, often halted in order that the inhuman mob may glut its eyes on the noble victim and heap upon her every indignity that blackest cruelty can invent, she is drawn through the streets, past her once happy palace to the scaffold. Amid the stinging curses and ribald jests she passes to her doom with a placid countenance. Perhaps she hears and feels them not. Her thoughts are with God; her lips utter nothing but prayers. It is not until high noon that she reaches the scaffold. No prayers for her from canting priests. No consolations from lips that delight in her death. A moment of breathless silence, and then a shout like that of demons announces that the blackest deed of the Revolution is accomplished.

LA CROSSE.

We are pleased to see the growing interest in this vigorous and healthy pastime recently introduced among the athletic sports of our College. As is well known it is comparatively a new game in this section, but its popularity has been steadily increasing among Americans for the past few years, and we apprehend that it will not be long before it will be played to a great extent all over the country. It is a game that can be played at times and at places when it would be impossible to play base-ball; and if we want an out-door sport when it is too cool to handle bat and ball, we will find La Crosse a pleasant substitute. There are many among the students who do not care particularly for base-ball, others who do not care for boating or foot-ball; this being the case, La Crosse is just the game we want, in order to afford all an opportunity of enjoying some pleasing out-door game. We sincerely hope this interest will be continued, and that as soon as

the sporting season becomes permanent we can form an Association and regulate our teams.

For the benefit of those students who are not familiar with the rules of La Crosse, we take the liberty to copy the following important ones from "*The Laws of La Crosse*," as revised and adopted by "The National La Crosse Association of Canada."

The Goals.—The goals may be placed any distance from each other, and in any position agreeable to the Captains of both sides. The top of the flag-poles must be six feet above the ground, including any top ornaments, and six feet apart.

The Goal-Crease.—There shall be a line or crease, to be called the goal-crease, drawn in front of each goal, six feet from the flag-poles, within which no opponent must stand unless the ball has passed cover-point.

Umpires.—There must be two Umpires at each goal, one for each side, who must stand behind the flags when the ball is near or nearing the goal. They must know before the commencement of a match the number of games to be played. They shall have the power to decide all disputes, and to suspend, for any time during the match, any player infringing the rules; the game to go on during suspension. When "foul" has been called, the Umpires must leave their posts and cry "time," and from that time the ball must not be touched by either party, nor must the players move from their position in which they were standing in at the moment, until the Umpires have returned to their posts and play is called. If a player should be in possession of the ball when the Umpires leave their posts, he must drop it on the ground in front. If the ball enters the goal after the Umpires leave their posts it will not count.

Referee.—The Umpires shall select a Referee, to whom all disputed games and points, whereon they are tie, may be left for decision. His first decision shall, in all cases, be final. Any side rejecting his decision by refusing to continue the match, shall be declared losers.

Captains.—Captains, to superintend the play, may be appointed by each side previous to the commencement of a match.

Names of Players.—The players of each side shall be designated as follows: "Goal-keeper," who defends the goal; "Point," first man out from goal; "Cover-point," in front of point; "Centre,"

who faces; "Home," nearest opponent's goal. Others shall be termed "Fielders."

Miscellaneous Rules.—Twelve players shall constitute a full field. A match shall be decided by the winning of three games out of five, unless otherwise agreed upon. Either side may claim at least five minutes' rest, and not more than ten, between each game. After each game the players must change sides. No change of players must be made after a match has commenced, except for reasons of accident or injury during the match.

Spiked Soles.—No player shall wear spiked soles.

Touching the Ball with the Hand.—The ball must not be touched with the hand unless the goal-keeper, while defending goal within the goal-crease, may pat away with his hand or block the ball in any manner, or unless the ball should become lodged in any place inaccessible to the crosse. In this case the party picking it up must "face" with his nearest opponent. If the ball is thrown out of bounds it must be picked up with the hand, and "faced" for at the nearest spot within bounds.

Throwing the Crosse.—No player shall throw his crosse at a player or at the ball, under any circumstances.

Balls Catching in the Netting.—Should the ball catch in the netting, the crosse must immediately be struck on the ground so as to dislodge it.

Rough Play, etc.—No player shall hold another with his crosse, nor shall he grasp an opponent's stick with his hands, under his arms, or between his legs; nor shall any player hold his opponent's crosse with his crosse in any way to keep him from the ball until another player reaches it. No player shall deliberately strike or trip another, nor push with the hand; nor must any player jump at, to shoulder an opponent, nor wrestle with the legs entwined so as to throw his opponent. Any player raising his fist to strike another, shall be immediately ruled out of the match.

LOCAL.

"Go Maying."

Did you fall over the ash-heaps?

J. W. Achorn has been appointed bell-ringer.

Only three Juniors at prayers on the first morning.

The base-ball nine practice daily on the Delta.

One of the Faculty has a canary to enliven his room.

The Smyth Prize has been awarded to A. H. Holmes.

The Orchestra intends to give a concert in town soon.

The change in the Laboratory is a decided improvement.

Upon mature consideration Perk agrees with Socrates.

The Scientific Sophomores recite with the Juniors in Botany.

Was the destruction of the letter-box lock an attempt to rob the mails?

Juniors are reading Wilhelm Tell; the Sophomores, Le Misanthrope.

Even some of the Faculty forgot that the prayer hour had been changed.

Several of the students are boarding at the Brunswick House this term.

The Freshman boat is being built at Bath, and will be completed in a few days.

Prof. Vose and the Engineering students are at work upon a plan of the town.

There is a dismal air of departed grandeur about the curtains in the Junior Room.

The Scientific Juniors have been made to feel the full force of Loomis' Astronomy.

The aristocracy of a certain End consists of a member of the Faculty and a Freshman.

A very Scientific Sophomore says that some buds must be viewed through a telescope.

The Juniors are to have a light weight crew. It consists of Corey, Fifield, Kimball, and Page.

President Chamberlain will deliver the oration at Alpha Delta Phi Convention, which is to be held with the Wesleyan Chapter, at Middletown, Conn.

We heartily enjoyed the excellent music by the double quartette, at the church on the hill, last Sunday.

The modest creatures at the depot cannot bear to be gazed upon. Hence the blinds at the windows of the ladies' room.

During vacation a Village Improvement Association was formed. The ability of its officers speaks well for its success.

Mr. C. F. Johnson, of Colby, has entered the Junior Class. We understand that he is pledged to the Psi Upsilon Society.

An unusually large number of students stopped here during vacation, and some are said to have enjoyed themselves finely.

There was a grand temperance rally in town Fast Day. A certain odor seemed to indicate that the other side had rallied also.

The Class Officers for the ensuing term, are: Senior, Mr. Lee; Junior, Mr. Robinson; Sophomore, Mr. Cole; Freshman, Prof. Avery.

Certain of the Sophomores' recitations are conducted upon theatrical principles, in that the front seats are filled first. They provide themselves with cushions of various dimensions.

The petition of the Scientific Sophomores, to have English Literature in the place of Mathematics, was refused, and the poor wretches must grind through another term's work in Calculus.

The Senior and Junior Exhibition at the close of last term was one of the best we have ever attended. Chandler's playing was an improvement upon that at his preceding appearance here, but if he would favor us with a little less of the circus and menagerie style we would not be offended. At the social dance which followed the Exhibition several of the boys appeared with two heads upon their shoulders; but even this did not excite much surprise when it was found one of them belonged to a young lady.

The Dorics made their last appearance in "Our Boys," April 9th and 10th, at Thomaston, and were greeted with large and very enthusiastic audiences. The *Thomaston Herald* speaks in the highest terms of the performances. What made the play particularly interesting to "Our Boys," and in fact to their "Daddies" also, was the fact that the lady characters were assumed by young ladies (*real* ladies, you know) from Thomaston, and they do say that the love-making proceeded in a very natural way. The boys had a fine time, and are just as anxious to return to Thomaston at some future date as the good people there seem to be to have them. This trip proved to be a very pleasant "wind up" for the season, and we must bid farewell to the "Dorics" until next Winter.

PERSONAL.

[We earnestly solicit communications to this column from any who may have an interest in the Alumni.]

Mr. Charles B. Stetson, a native of Durham, Me., and in former years a member of Bowdoin, died in Newport, R. I., a short time since. He left College before graduating on account of ill health, and removed to the South, where he was engaged several years as a teacher. He was at one time Editor of the *Democratic Advocate*, afterwards of the *Portland Advertiser*, and the *New York Express*. He was one of the leading educators in the State, and at the time of his death was engaged in the preparation of a new series of school books, to be published by one of the leading firms of the country.

'28.—Dr. John Call Bartlett died at Chelmsford, Mass., March 15th.

'30.—Hon. Bion Bradbury is expected home from Europe in a few days.

'33.—Dr. John M. Cummings, of Rich-

mond Island, died Thursday, March 28th, aged 66 years. He was at one time City Physician of Portland, and has resided for many years at Richmond Island, of which he was the owner.

'50.—Prof. John S. Sewall, of Bangor Theological Seminary, and formerly of this College, will make a trip to Europe the coming Summer.

'52.—A. Q. Randall, for many years a teacher in this and other States, and recently Principal of the Richmond High School, died Friday, March 29th, after a long and painful illness.

'60.—J. M. Brown has resigned his position as Division Inspector of the State Militia.

'60.—H. H. Burbank has been appointed County Attorney of York County.

'61.—Gen. Thomas Hyde, of Bath, will deliver the Memorial Address, May 30th, at Bangor.

'63.—Geo. A. Emery, of Saco, has been appointed Trial Justice.

'68.—O. D. Baker, of Augusta, has received an appointment as Justice of the Peace.

'72.—Herbert M. Heath will deliver the Oration at Gardiner, Decoration Day.

'74.—C. A. Pike is studying Law in the office of C. R. Ayer, Esq., Cornish, Me.

'75.—G. C. Cressy has resigned his position as Instructor of Mathematics in the Bath High School, and is going to Europe.

'75.—S. L. Larrabee was admitted to the Bar in Portland, a short time since.

'76.—E. H. Kimball has recently been admitted to the Bar at Bath.

'76.—W. Nevens is studying Law at Lewiston, Me.

'76.—John A. Morrill is studying Law at Auburn, Me., with his father, Judge Morrill.

'77.—W. A. Golden, of Portland, at one time a member of this College, was, at the last term of the S. J. Court, admitted to the practice of Law in all the Courts of the State.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

The class of '79 at Amherst has 79 men.

Cornell has a guild for the relief of indigent students in case of sickness.

The Vassarites have heard Thomas's Orchestra, and are in ecstasy over it.

The Oxford and Cambridge boat race resulted in an easy victory for Oxford.

At Boston University, each professional school has a speaker at Commencement.

The Harvard and Cornell Freshmen are trying to make arrangements for a boat race.

The Dartmouth students are very much provoked because the Faculty have ordered the gas in the halls to be shut off at ten o'clock.

Harvard is to have a new Gymnasium, which will cost about fifty thousand dollars. It is said that it will be the best one in the country.

The Committee on Education and Labor of the U. S. House of Representatives met several days ago and instructed their Chairman to prepare a bill reimbursing the College of William and Mary for losses incurred during the war.

The Faculty of the University of Michigan have formally announced that Commencement appointments are finally abolished. They have also published a decree preventing any one from graduation who shall speak disrespectfully of any officer of the University on Class Day.

An Agricultural College near Tokio, the capital of Japan, was formally inaugurated a few weeks since, the Emperor and chief officers of state participating in the services. The school is to be conducted on English principles, as opposed to several American institutions of a similar character.

The will of Samuel Wood, founding a Musical College in New York City, is to be

contested. Of course. The possession of wealth, with a disposition to benevolence, seems to be a *prima facie* evidence—to poorer relatives—of an unsound mind, and an unfitness to make a will. The *Tribune* remarks that "it will be astonishing if the will-breaking business does not soon lead rich and benevolent people to be their own executors." A consummation devoutly to be wished.

CLIPPINGS.

Preacher (to boy in the street)—"My little man, is your father a Christian?" Boy—"Yes, sir, but he ain't working at it much lately."—*Ex.*

It is said that sliding down hill was the direct cause of over six hundred deaths during the last Winter. The obvious moral is—always slide up hill.

Philosophical Room. Prof. (explaining)—"If you take some alcohol and water—" Student (interrupting, *sotto voce*)—"We prefer beer."—*Trinity Tablet.*

The latest case of absence of mind is that of a Senior who, when about to retire, left his lamp burning and made a desperate effort to blow out the fire.—*Ex.*

'Neath Castile's skies
A lover sighs,
Rejected by the fickle Donna Bella.
Steadfast in grief
He seeks relief
By drowning all his woes in Belladonna.

—*Yale Record.*

"When a girl gets mad and rises from a fellow's knee," says an exchange, "but thinks better of it and goes back again, that's what they call a relapse."—*Paragrapher who has been there.*—(According to *Puck.*)

Conversation overheard at the table. First Stranger—"I say, John, are you going to the play?" Second Stranger—"What is

the play?" First Stranger—"Shakespeare's *Adolphus* and *Cleopatra.*"—*Trinity Tablet.*

He asked her to dance, in his native tongue—"Danserez vous a moi sil vous plait mademoiselle?" She was of a business turn of mind, and replied—"What the —!! are you givin' us?"

(Professor eloquently holding forth to the Junior Rhetoric class. One of its members, on the back seat, likewise eloquently holding forth to her neighbor.) Professor—"I beg pardon, Miss A., I believe I interrupted you." Miss A.—"Oh, no, not at all; I had finished."

(Scene in Room I, during a Trigonometry recitation.) Professor of Mathematics—"Yes, that is correct. If you wished to measure a field you would ascertain how many times an acre or any other unit is contained in it; but how would you measure a line, Miss C.?" Miss C. hesitates. Professor—"The next." Confident Sophomore—"Why, I should take a tape measure."—*Vassar Miss.*

Outside the meetin'-house. Deacon Norwood (to Elder Tompkins)—"Yes, sir; a man with hope and without no faith is just like a young man in a row-boat, who ain't got only one oar, and rows round and round in a circle and don't get nowhere." Small Boy (at safe distance)—"If he warn't a darned fool he'd scull."—*Ex.*

Phi Beta Kappa was founded at William and Mary College in 1776; Kappa Alpha at Union in 1823; Chi Phi at Princeton in 1824; Sigma Phi at Union in 1827; Alpha Delta Phi in 1832; Psi Upsilon in 1833; Beta Theta Pi at Miami in 1839; Chi Psi at Union in 1841; Delta Kappa Epsilon at Yale in 1844; Theta Delta Chi at Union in 1844; Zeta Psi at University of New York in 1847; Phi Delta Theta at Miami in 1848; Phi Gamma Delta at Jefferson in 1848; Phi Kappa Sigma at University of Pennsylvania in 1850; Phi Kappa Psi at Jefferson in 1852. —*College Transcript.*

EDITORS' TABLE.

Three weeks having elapsed since the last publication of the ORIENT by our predecessors, the arduous though pleasing duty of reviewing our exchanges now devolves upon us.

We enter the field of college journalism a stranger to the new duties that surround us; but we undertake the responsibility cheerfully if not confidently, and with a desire, at least, to be honest and impartial in a work in which honesty and impartiality are seldom if ever popular—just criticism.

The *University Magazine* for the last two months contains little to interest us, owing to the fact that it consists chiefly of dry articles upon athletic sports, speeches at suppers, notes on Latin Pronunciation, etc. In its exchange column we were much pleased to notice a flattering comment upon the ORIENT, viz.: "That the BOWDOIN ORIENT is published fortnightly. What there is of it is well written, but there is so little of it." Certainly our friends have never stopped to consider that, while we publish at least forty columns a month, the *Magazine* publishes but twenty-four. One thing more we would say to the *Magazine*: We admire witty and pointed hits upon students, unless the same thing appears too often. We think the story of the young man who went home to spend the Christmas recess and was so engrossed in Calculus, will hardly bear repetition.

It seems that the late editors of the *Princetonian* do not fancy the friendly feelings manifested toward them in the last *College Echo*, which says, "Gentlemen of Princeton, accept a word of advice: Rid yourselves of the puritanical bigotry which now hangs like a pall over your College. Permit the re-establishment of the secret fraternities; they will at least furnish the home element which is now lacking; will mitigate class feuds by bringing into intimate communion members of different classes; and, above all, will inculcate the principle that the reputation of *Alma Mater* is of more importance than superiority of a class, and that more valuable than either is the honor of a gentleman." The *Princetonian* thinks it might listen to such advice if it had come from a college like Yale, Columbia, Wesleyan, or some other in which secret fraternities produce their best results; but not from a set of youths who are more addicted to "running at the mouth" than they are able to give wholesome advice. We notice also that the subject of discussion at Princeton is whether it shall be a custom for each retiring Board of the *Lit.* and *Princetonian* Editors to elect their

successors. The arguments brought forth are of the best and worthy of notice.

Evidently our worthy exchange brother of the *Niagara Index* is in great trouble on account of the manner in which his sheet has been treated by college publications. We certainly feel sorry if this abuse has been heaped upon it without just cause; yet, if he allows his Irish temper to manifest itself toward exchanges, as in the case of the *Madisonensis*, he must expect severe comment on all sides; for we consider such a criticism not only as uncalled for, but as positively insulting. We think if the true cause was known, it is not from the fact that his paper is a Catholic one, that it receives such treatment. True merit is generally acknowledged under all circumstances.

The *Crimson*, as well as the ORIENT, has been discussing the marking system in American Colleges. The following we clip, which are sound and undeniable facts:

"When the public hear that a student stands high in his class at Harvard, the public applaud; but we, who have been made acquainted, know better what it means. It means that, being a person of ability and application in the first place, he has likewise been fortunate in the choice of 'soft' electives and—pardon the expression—'soft' instruction. . . . Genius—or better, patience—may triumph over the evils of unfair marks, but it more often suffers from them; and all the genius of a Newton could not obtain ninety per cent. when an instructor never gives over seventy. The result is natural. Ambition to stand well yields to temptation to choose 'soft' though unprofitable courses."

The method proposed concerning Commencement parts is the best we have ever seen, viz.:

"Under the present system those who are most capable of offering interesting parts often fail to attain them through their devotion to difficult courses. But if exercises at Commencement must be had, would not treatises in different branches by students who have won distinction therein be more interesting than the present exercises? Indeed, they could not be less so."

"If the German system were adopted, Harvard would no longer train up hot-house scholars, but men who would put forth their best energies, not for marks, but to assimilate their studies."

It gratifies us to glance over the well-filled columns of the *Dartmouth*, our best weekly exchange. Although quite small, it shows evidences of careful management. Its locals, editorial notes, and foreign correspondence are the principal things of interest in the last issue, and such are the necessary requirements for a flourishing weekly publication. We must congratulate the College upon being so well provided for.

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For the Scientific Department.

LATIN AND MATHEMATICS.—The same as for the Classical Department.

ENGLISH.—Grammar; Composition, special reference being had to spelling and punctuation; Correction of ungrammatical sentences composed for the purpose.

GEOGRAPHY.—Descriptive and Physical; for the latter, Guyot's or an equivalent.

HISTORY.—Leading facts in general History, and especially in the History of the United States.

Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted. All applicants for admission will be required to produce testimonials of good moral character. The time for examination is the Friday after Commencement and the first Thursday of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times. Candidates for admission to advanced classes will be examined in the studies which such classes have accomplished.

Persons desiring further information will be furnished with the annual catalogue, and with specimen examination papers, by addressing Prof. H. L. Chapman, Secretary of the Faculty.

The annual expenses are as follows: Tuition, \$75. Room rent (half), average, \$25. Incidentals, \$10. Total regular College charges, \$110.

Board is obtained in town at \$3 to \$4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to \$40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Bowdoin Orient.

VOL. VIII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, MAY 8, 1878.

No. 2.

BOWDOIN ORIENT.

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BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

EDITORS.

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HENRY A. HUSTON, ALBERT H. PENNELL,
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EDITORIAL NOTES.

We have received several complaints from our subscribers lately concerning irregularity in receiving the ORIENT. In some cases application has been made for six or seven old numbers at the same time, on the ground that they had never been received. We shall be obliged to refuse such applications in the future unless accompanied by the regular price, fifteen cents per copy; but if any subscriber who fails to receive his paper regularly will notify us *at once* the mistake will be rectified immediately.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the order of exercises for Field Day, which we print this week in our local column. The list contains some novel features which we think are calculated to add a pleasing variety to the exercises, such as throwing La Crosse Ball, Pig-Back Race, etc. We sincerely hope this coming meeting of the Athletic Association may be a success. Our Base-Ball and Boating do not afford a very favorable outlook at the present time, and certainly this ought to nerve us to make greater efforts for the success of our Field Day. We hope every student will take a personal interest in this matter, and that enough will enter each trial of skill to make it interesting.

A curious rumor was recently put in circulation, by the *Boston Globe*, to the effect that President Chamberlain had become a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. The report only caused a smile among the students, and probably would gain little credence among those who are at all acquainted with our honored President. We do not pretend to possess a thorough knowledge of the feelings and convictions of President Chamberlain upon matters of religion, but we feel quite sure that we are safe in informing our readers that there is no imminent danger of his becoming a Roman Catholic. This rumor is a fine text from which to preach a sermon on the untrustworthy character of the press, and the merciless rapacity with which it picks reputations to pieces, but we will spare our readers the infliction.

We wish some arrangement could be made

so that the Cleaveland Cabinet might be more available to students than it is at present. It is a little trying to one's patience to hunt after the man with the key for an hour or more and then not succeed in finding him. We do not know as it is the fault of any one in particular that there are no regular hours in which students can visit the Cabinet, but we think a change can easily be made in this respect. If the Cabinet could be opened a certain number of hours a week, and the fact be generally understood, we think it would receive more attention than it does at present. We are of the opinion that few of the students appreciate fully the treasures that are contained in the Cabinets of our College. They have been collecting through all the years of the College's existence, and in many departments are not surpassed in the country. We are sure that every one who is at all interested in any department of Natural History will be amply repaid for spending a considerable amount of time in the study of these interesting collections.

We have received the circular of the Bowdoin Summer School of Science, and are pleased to announce to our readers that it will open July 15th, and will offer the same privileges as heretofore to persons of both sexes who are desirous of increasing their knowledge of the sciences. The three studies from which students are allowed to choose, are Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Zoölogy. The Instructors are to be Profs. Carmichael, Lee, and Robinson, whose names are a sufficient guarantee of the quality of the instruction.

The Summer School of Science is a thing of quite recent date. It has been only a few years since the experiment was first tried in this country, but it has already passed beyond the experimental state and has come to be regarded as a fixed Institution. It supplies a long-felt want, and its advantages are more and more appreciated every year. Teachers

who are confined by their official duties all the year except the Summer, find here an opportunity to add to their stock of scientific knowledge. College students, too, who wish to supplement the necessarily hurried treatment of a subject in the class-room can here take a more practical and extended course. One of the great advantages of the Summer School, as generally conducted, is that while it furnishes an opportunity for improvement it is an agreeable change from the monotony of teaching or any other fixed business. The studies are carried on without stated recitations, and much of the time is spent out of doors, so that the overworked teacher can recuperate his wasted energies and at the same time increase his store of knowledge. We most heartily wish success to the Bowdoin School the coming term.

We have been somewhat disgusted with much of the discussion that has been going on lately in the college press concerning college standing. Nearly all our exchanges have been considering the subject, and the greater part of them try to make it appear that college standing is of no importance whatever. Many of them seem to wish that they may succeed in proving that the poorest scholars in a class are the most likely to gain success in the world. Now we do not believe in any such doctrine. To be sure the student who stands at the head of his class is not always the ablest, nor is he always the most successful in after life, but we cannot help believing that he is more likely to be both of these than the one who occupies the other extremity. If a student takes a very low position in college he lacks either ability or application, and certainly success in life depends upon one of these things. We cannot see how leaving college for the outside world will increase his ability. It also seems very probable to us that if a student performs his college work in a slovenly and unfaithful way he will do

the same thing in after life. Diligence and faithfulness are habits that cannot be assumed in a day. Of course it is within the limits of possibility for a student to shirk at every point of his college course, and to turn over a new leaf when he comes face to face with the realities of life, but certainly the chances are against rather than for such a change. We have noticed one little peculiarity in regard to those students who are continually decrying the advantages of high rank. They almost always stand in the lower half of their class, and we have noticed, too, that if by a lucky chance in an examination such a student succeeds for once in getting a high rank, he is generally perfectly satisfied and does not seem to think his future success at all endangered by his perilous elevation.

MUSCULAR DEVELOPMENT.

We wish that every student in Bowdoin would read the admirable article in the last Harper's, on "Free Muscular Development." The writer's treatment of the subject is cool and sensible, with nothing in it to excite any enthusiastic but uninformed youth to overwork in his desire for muscular development. His system is very simple. It requires no outlay for apparatus. The place of exercise may be in one's own room or in the open air. The directions are plain, while, as to the exercises themselves, they are calculated to bring into play every set of muscles in the body, and, if faithfully and carefully practiced, contribute to a complete and desirable physical development. While nothing could be better, physically, for a boy than regular daily use of these exercises, they are equally well adapted for the use of the fully grown person who has just begun to feel the need of well-trained and active limbs.

If we should take a look about us we would probably find the general interest in

these matters to be pretty nearly the same as in other colleges. It does not seem as if the desire for athletic games and exercises would develop into a mania with us at present. The most enthusiastic lover of athletics does not over-indulge his desire to the harm of his body, and it has been a long time since we have heard any body accused of indulging to the neglect of his studies. There is a part of the students, who, with special fondness for all sorts of bodily exercise, devote a fair amount of time each day to it, and whose established good health, vigorous bodies, and fine animal spirits might well be the envy of those not blessed with the same in an equal degree. There are others, also, who take only an occasional interest in these affairs, and whose activity and support can be relied on only in case of a Field Day.

But there is still left a majority who do not take even an occasional interest, and whose nearest approach to interest is when they go to a Boat-Race in the Fall or Spring, and even then do not get enough in sympathy with the occasion to utter a word above an ordinary conversational tone. In the present flourishing state of affairs in the Gymnasium, where, under Mr. Ladd's supervision, work has never been so pleasant and lively since our short acquaintance with Bowdoin, these men go through their half-hour in a perfunctory sort of manner, the "rest" is the most agreeable part of it, and the Chapel bell is welcomed as joyfully as it is when they have been spending a long hour in a close recitation room. They have their occasional long walks during the pleasant weather, but, while these undoubtedly restore freshness and vigor to their minds, they oftener than not exhaust the body and are too few and far between to be of any continued good as a beneficial exercise. It is for this last class of students, in particular, that we meant our first remark.

It is quite true that we may think of the list of students and, with hardly an exception, be

unable to name one whose state of health does not permit him to be moderately faithful to his studies. His appetite is generally good, and his headaches and other symptoms of a body, unequal to the daily strains upon it, are not frequent enough to interfere with his ordinary term's work. He will very likely pull through life in the same way, and perhaps not break down until he is too old to have a long time in which to lament it. But is it not vastly better to enter into life with a body well and sound in every part, and when those times come, which must come in the life of every man who enters into life earnestly and bravely, is it not infinitely better to be able to rely on a body, vigorous, elastic, and enduring enough to bear him well through the tremendous strain upon his system?

It has been quite often said, and there is danger of the force of the truth being lost with much protesting, that nearly all the men who have lived successful lives have started with the foundation of a sound and healthy body. This is especially true of orators, lawyers, and ministers of the gospel, where their characteristic position of body and their use of their arms have a great deal to do with the force of their remarks, and many say that the so-called magnetism of popular preachers is almost wholly owing to their excellent physical organization. Be that as it may, the simple, healthful exercises described by Mr. Blaikie have been tried and proven to be of great benefit when persevered in, and we say to all who doubt the utility of them to try them, in addition to his gymnasium work, and if at the end of a week he does not feel better, and at the end of a month record a decided improvement, and at the end of his course find himself another man, we will acknowledge ourselves to be mistaken.

The walks on the Campus have been repaired and rolled, and are now in an excellent condition.

THE POET.

I.

As out of the chill, turgid ocean
Fair pearls the diver brings,
So out of the deeps of sorrow
His songs the poet sings.

Yet not for himself, but another,
The diver braves the tide;
And not for himself sings the poet,
But for all the world beside.

Scant dole or of wage or of glory
Wins either, soon or late;
The diver the slave of his master,
And the poet of his fate.

II.

A thousand days of shade and sun
Go to perfect the rose,
Whose petals yet unclosed
In one brief moment when the time is run.

The poet's art in its most sure progression
Is as a snail's pace slow;
Genius is half the power of self-repression,
Half energy to grow.

Poet and rose must both abide their day,
But gather sweetness in the long delay.

ARLO BATES.

LONGFELLOW'S POEMS.

Goethe says of the poet, "Heaven has furnished him mentally with precious gifts; he carries in his bosom a treasure that is ever increasing." Emerson, also, remarks that "A poet is no rattle-brain, saying what comes uppermost, and, because he says everything, saying, at last, something good; but a heart in unison with his time and country. Every intellectual jewel, every flower of sentiment, it is his office to bring to his people; and he comes to value his memory equally with his invention." Both of these quotations will apply very aptly to the poet whose poems we are to discuss.

Who is there that does not take the sweetest enjoyment in reading Longfellow's poetry? It is like a delicious morsel to the palate, or like the influence of a soft Summer's day, when the sweet songsters are in

the air, the trees stand peacefully draped in their green garments, and the blue sky overhead is flecked here and there with fleecy clouds. But not always do his poems have this soothing effect on one. Ofttimes they excite the passions, and awaken the soul to the attainment of lofty deeds. There is, truly, a divine inspiration in them. They afford food for our seasons of joy, as well as consolation in our moments of despondency. They help to ward off, or make lighter, the blows of misfortune. They afford encouragement when we may chance to meet with disappointment, or, suddenly come face to face with affliction.

We have stated that Longfellow's poems furnish us delight. How so? Life is full of delightful sensations and fair pictures, therefore, anything that portrays life truthfully or represents human passions, as a poem or a picture, must necessarily give sensations of pleasure. What are Longfellow's poems, other than beautiful pictures, rich in coloring, magnificent in portrayal, with elegant frames, and hung on stately walls? Nothing is omitted, nor is there excess in any place. The brush is not applied too heavily in one place, and too lightly in another, nor are the objects misplaced or misrepresented, but everything is portrayed with the utmost care and skill so that his poems, like perfect pictures, strike the eye of the mind with an exquisite effect. And they never grow old. Their beauty is immortal. Human affections may decay; time may steal away much that we hold most dear; death may remove our most cherished friends, but the thoughts of noble souls, penned with loving care, can never change or grow old. Amid so much that speaks of the transitoriness of earthly things, is it not consoling to possess something that will not suffer the mosses of age to obscure its beauty? Let us take the first strains of that rich gem of literature entitled, "A Psalm of Life":

"Tell me not, in mournful numbers,
Life is but an empty dream!
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.

"Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul."

How true these words are! They are the same yesterday, to-day, and forever, and, like the words of the Bible, they seem to find a chord in the heart ever attuned to vibrate in unison with their sweet melody. All will acknowledge the supreme excellence of this poem. Now comes the closing stanza, which will ring in the ear when other poems, more lofty in their diction, have passed away, and are lost to memory forever:

"Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate,
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

There are others that will give comfort when one is bowed down with suffering. Take the one entitled, "The Light of Stars," in which the following lines occur:

"O, star of strength! I see thee stand
And smile upon my pain;
Thou becomest with thy mailed hand,
And I am strong again.

"O, fear not in a world like this,
And thou shalt know ere long,
Know how sublime a thing it is
To suffer and be strong."

Some of his smaller poems, which are unsurpassed for their melody, are, "The Reaper and the Flowers," "Footsteps of Angels," "The Old Clock on the Stairs," "The Builders," "My Lost Youth," "Sandalphon," "The Day is Done," "The Secret of the Sea," etc. These are so well known that reference to them is sufficient. The effect they produce cannot in any way be adequately presented. Let each one who reads them judge of their power of moving his feelings.

Of his longer poems, the three best are, undoubtedly, "Evangeline," "The Golden Legend," and "The Song of Hiawatha." We hardly know how to approach them.

They are great productions, and loom up before the mind like distant mountains. "The Song of Hiawatha" has been pronounced by good judges to be one of the very finest poems ever written. No one can read it carefully without being forcibly struck with the genius displayed in it; and it places the poet high among the great masters of the imaginative type of thought. There is a deep meaning to it, and in some places a mystery hangs before it like a veil, which must be drawn aside before its *real* splendors can be seen. This poem requires much thought and study. Here is a vivid picture of the wrestling of Hiawatha, as he struggles for the last time, and successfully, with Mondamin, with the "reeling stars" above them:

"Round about him spun the landscape.
Sky and forest reeled together,
And his strong heart leaped within him,
As the sturgeon leaps and struggles
In a net to break its meshes.
Like a ring of fire around him
Blazed and flared the red horizon,
And a hundred suns seemed looking
At the combat of the wrestlers."

This poem may well be compared to the onward flow of a mighty river, moving through shady forests, laving the feet of mountains, gleaming in the sun, and rolling on amid broad valleys to the ocean.

"Poetry is impassioned language, and its modulation is melody," says a certain writer. This can truly be said of all of Longfellow's poems. They are full of the deepest passion. They ring with the very melody of Nature. The first lines, especially, of "Evangeline" sound in our ears like the low tones of the wind in the tree-tops, or like the monotone of the ocean; and their gentle cadence lulls the spirit to a peaceful repose. This is one of the saddest poems ever written. But still we cannot help being delighted with its fine descriptions of Nature, and the incomparable picture of that "thatch-roof village, the home of Acadian farmers," where dwelt "Benedict Bellefontaine" with the "Gentle Evangeline," his daughter.

"Fair was she to behold, that maiden of seventeen summers."

We are charmed by the gentle manners of the beautiful heroine, and cannot help wishing that her fate had been different. Such a deep well of pure affection lay in her, that it was indeed hard that it could not have been used, and made to fertilize some other soul with its abundant riches. But the poet saw fit to make her life more heart-rending; so we must accept the tale as the production of a loving and sympathetic being, who pities sincerely the sorrows of his fellow-men.

Of the "Golden Legend," "The Spanish Student," and "The Courtship of Miles Standish," we will not speak in detail, but suffice it to say they have been placed among the immortal productions of the mind.

"The Hanging of the Crane" is one of the most beautiful and widely read of the poet's later poems. There is about it a depth of sadness which overshadows the soul with its pensive reality. The quiet earnestness which gleams forth from its lines tells us of the reality, the significance, and holiness of life; of the desire of every one for happiness, and a spot where he may be able to pass his mortal days in peace and security, a *home*, where the fair flowers of joy, love, and truth shall bloom and shed their fragrance to perfume the lives of those who assemble about its altar. "The Masque of Pandora," and "Christus," the "*Divine Tragedy*," are also among his later productions, which are fully equal in their genuine, poetic spirit to the earlier products of his genius. The poet's description of the lovely "Pandora" is given graphically in the following beautiful lines:

"O, sweet pale face! O, lovely eyes of azure,
Clear as the waters of a brook that run
Limpid and laughing in the Summer sun!
O, golden hair that, like a miser's treasure,
In its abundance, overflows the measure!"

Lastly, come the sad and majestic tones of "Morituri Salutamus," which many of us have heard flow in soft but thrilling accent

from the lips of the poet himself. Who can ever forget the effect produced upon him while listening to its delivery by that man of furrowed brow and silvered head; who can forget the sweet sound of his voice, the quiet manners, the angelic face of the great poet, as he stood before that crowded house of upturned faces, and recited:

"O, ye familiar scenes,—ye groves of pine,—
That once were mine and are no longer mine,—
Thou river, widening through the meadows green,
To the vast sea, so near and yet unseen,—
Ye halls, in whose seclusion and repose
Phantoms of fame, like exhalations, rose
And vanished,—we who are about to die
Salute you; earth and air and sea and sky,
And the Imperial Sun that scatters down
His sovereign splendors upon grove and town."

Finally, we will say, Longfellow's poems will live. They will live as long as the human heart has its passions, as long as the world is full of love and joy and grief, as long as there is implanted in the soul desires of immortality; and they will shine—like the light of the stars—forever in their deathless purity.

LOCAL.

Clinics have begun.

"Purington is a fraud."

Twenty-five students drill.

E. E. Hastings visited us recently.

The Sophomore Greek recitation is "no ordinary show."

Wind-lights is the way that a Junior translates *Windlichtern*.

The town authorities have deposited an indefinite amount of dust on Main St.

Our friend, H. Clay, Esq., was recently afflicted with a *sinder* in the eye.

"Bed-Cord Jim" is the latest title conferred upon our esteemed friend, J. D.

H. B. Wilson has been chosen Secretary of the Boating Association in place of Varney.

Burton, Felch, Potter, Pray, and Smith have been appointed contestants for the '68 Prize.

The Seniors have laid aside Christian Ethics and are studying Mulferd's Nation instead.

Winthrop is enveloped in a concord of sweet sounds, and Appleton in a discord of the opposite kind.

At a meeting of the Junior Class it was voted to observe Ivy Day, and to conclude the day with a hop.

One of our sub-officials has become so economical that he does not remove the small end of his cigar when he smokes.

An absent-minded friend says that a grind is when you mistake a match for a tooth-pick and rub phosphorus on your teeth.

The map for the use of students in Mineralogy has been revised so as to show the best localities for organic as well as inorganic plunder.

During one of the recent debates the remarks of the Chairman led some of the class to think that intemperance was sublime and pea-nuts ridiculous.

Augustus F. Moulton, Thomas Tash, and Wm. A. Goodwin have been appointed a Committee to examine the English compositions of the Senior Class.

Owing to the depredations of the Freshmen on the attic floor in the north end of W. H., an over-confident Junior was seen to make his *debut* through the ceiling.

A modest young lady, while engaged in the laudable pursuit of house-cleaning, has been somewhat annoyed by the Engineers who are making a plan of the town.

At a meeting of the Boating Association, the new Constitution, drawn up by Paine, Page, and Wing, was adopted. Some enthusiastic memorabilia hunter has made off with the old Constitution.

V. C. Wilson, H. W. Ring, and H. S. Payson have been chosen Directors of the Base-Ball Association; J. P. Huston, Treasurer.

The other day a Freshman bet the oysters and a new pitcher that he could catch a water-pitcher thrown from a third-story window. His wounds are healed, and now he wants to bet the other way.

At the annual meeting of the Maine Teachers' Association, April 25th and 26th, at Portland, remarks were made by Prof. Chapman, and an interesting paper on "Geometry" read by Prof. Smith.

A bearded Sophomore answered a knock at the door of a recitation room and had two tickets thrust upon him, with the request to mention a down-town lecture to his pupils. But being a remarkably good Sophomore he turned the tickets over to the Professor.

As our Instructor in Physiology was carrying a wing and some bones of a fowl up the walk, he met a Junior to whom he explained his plan of arranging the parts. The Junior, thoughtfully, asks if it is a turkey. Instructor, with perceptible rubescence, informs him that it is part of an eagle.

We are pleased to learn that the Sophomores intend to bury Analytics. The exercises connected with this custom are interesting and make a pleasant close to a year that is in some respects the most eventful of the course. '80 can not say, as regards Mathematics, "Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail."

We publish below the programme for Field Day. All entries must be made to Mr. Fifield, at least three days before the exercises take place:

1. Half-Mile Run; 2. Throwing Base-Ball; 3. Hundred Yard's Dash; 4. Half-Mile Walk; 5. Running Jump; 6. Hurdle Race; 7. Mile Walk; 8. Standing Long Jump; 9. Throwing Hammer; 10. Three-Legged Race; 11. Standing High Jump; 12. Potato Race; 13. Wheel-Barrow Race; 14. Throwing La Crosse Ball; 15. Running Hop, Skip, and Jump; 16. Pole Vaulting; 17. Pig-Back Race; 18. Consolation Race.

The Editor of the *Telegraph* is a little off his base when he speaks of two violins, a flute, and cornet as the Bowdoin Orchestra.

The Freshmen celebrated their matriculation by setting fire to the Campus. A few moments afterwards one of them was seen making frantic efforts to extinguish the flames with his coat. The fire was subdued before doing any damage.

The following is the programme for the Orchestra Concert, which takes place Thursday evening:

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| 1. Lustspiel Overture. | Kela Bela. |
| 2. Reveil du Lion. | Kontsky. |
| 3. Sleigh Bell Polka. | Parlow. |
| 4. Evangeline Medley. | Rice. |
| 5. Cornet Solo. | Baum. |
| D. O. CASTNER. | |
| 6. Bowdoin Waltzes. | Maxey. |
| 7. Tam O'Shanter. | Arr. Maxey. |
| 8. Japanese Melodies. | Wung Ling. |
| 9. Champagne Galop. | Lumbye. |
| 10. Golden Robin Polka (Piccolo Solo). | Bousquet. |
| H. B. WILSON. | |
| 11. Turkish March. | Beethoven. |
| 12. Cavalry Galop. | Bergfeld. |

The worthy Editor of the *Telegraph* observes that practical jokes are sad affairs, whether played upon the stage, behind the scenes, or in the court room. Perhaps this is a back-handed hit from the festive Tenney upon certain legal solemnities that recently occurred in our midst. With the permission of the "Court" we publish a sketch of the case. A gullible Medic. from the rural districts having circulated slanderous reports about the hitherto unsullied reputation of a fellow M. D. (?), was seized by a big-whiskered Sheriff and brought to trial before a hastily improvised court (in which, by the way, an ex-ORIENT Ed. figured conspicuously.) The proceedings were conducted with proper decorum, although the testimony, at times, bordered on the burlesque. The solemn as-servation of the defendant, that he believed in charity to his fellow-men, was received with subdued murmurs of approval by his sympathizing friends. Damages were laid at \$500, in spite of the fact that a trial justice has no

jurisdiction beyond \$20. When confronted with proof as to the real nature of his trial, the prisoner resolutely refused to believe that he had not passed through the genuine meshes of the law. We agree with Bro. Tenney, that practical jokes are sad affairs.

PERSONAL.

[We earnestly solicit communications to this column from any who may have an interest in the Alumni.]

'35.—Rev. Asahel Moore was married to Mrs. Martha H. Williams, at Brunswick, April 16, 1878.

'49.—Rev. W. L. Jones, of Oakland, Cal., has been elected President of Oahu College, Sandwich Islands. After graduating Mr. Jones took his Theological Course at Bangor, and went immediately to California, where, in Benicia, Sacramento, and Oakland, he has since been successfully engaged in the work of Teacher and Pastor. He proceeds to his new post of duty in June.

'57.—Edward Parker, A.M., is Principal of the High School at Brockton, Mass.

'60.—Hon. J. W. Symonds, of Portland, will deliver the Address before the Alumni Association at Commencement.

'61.—Rev. A. H. Johnson has resigned the Pastorate of the Congregational Church, South Braintree, Mass.

'66.—J. P. Gross, Ph.D., formerly Principal of Schools in Plainfield, N. J., has recently been appointed, by Gov. McClellan, to the position of State Commissioner to visit the Paris Exposition for the purpose of reporting upon the best results of the educational system of Europe, as there illustrated.

'74.—Albion G. Bradstreet has concluded his year's engagement as Principal of the Gardiner High School, and is taking a brief rest at his home in North Bridgton. He has decided to adopt the profession of Law, and for that purpose intends going to Europe in a couple of months, and spending two years in the Law School of Leipsic, Germany.

'75.—W. A. Deering is Principal of Essex Classical Institute, Essex, Vt. He was married November 22d, 1877.

'75.—George R. Swasey has been admitted to the Bar quite recently.

'75.—W. J. Curtis was recently admitted to the Bar at Bangor.

'75.—E. H. Hall has been appointed to deliver the Master's Oration, and G. C. Cressy the Valedictory, at the coming Commencement.

'77.—L. A. Stanwood has lately returned from the West, where he has been engaged in teaching during the past year.

'77.—J. E. Chapman has recently returned from Europe, and is stopping in town for a short time.

'77.—Mr. A. L. Somes was married, in Wiscasset, April 18th, to Miss Nellie A. Dodge. Mr. Somes is at present engaged in teaching the Wiscasset High School.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

There are 1,340 undergraduates at Columbia.

Nineteen students have been expelled from Rutgers this year.

At Yale, the average age of the University crew is 20½; height, 5:11½; weight, 175½.

There are now ninety-seven colleges in which ladies share the honors with gentlemen.

About 15 per cent. of the class in Acoustics and Optics last term passed—conditionally—at Cornell.

Columbia College boating crew will expend \$3,000 on a trip to Europe for a race with some of the English crews.

Clung Lung, of Hieng Shang, China, was among the speakers at the Yale Junior Exhibition.

During the past nine years Princeton has received donations to the amount of \$2,500,000.

The following college games have thus far been arranged to be played in New Haven: April 19th, Yale *vs.* Providence; April 27th, Yale *vs.* New Bedford; May 8th, Yale *vs.* Cornell; May 15th, Yale *vs.* Princeton; May 18th, Yale *vs.* Harvard; June 1st, Yale *vs.* Amherst; June 24th, Yale *vs.* Harvard.

CLIPPINGS.

A Sophomore being asked the origin of the word Restaurant, replied: "It comes from *res*, a thing, and *taurus*, a bull." A bully thing.—*Ex.*

Newsboy—"Times, sir?" Freshman (feeling where a watch ought to be)—"Sorry I can't tell you, Johnny—but I left my time-piece behind me."—*Ex.*

Class in Butler: Prof.—"Did you say you were simple or compound?" Scholar (decidedly)—"I am simple." A general uproar.—*Packer Quarterly.*

A Boston writer, in alluding to the musical taste of the Hub, says: "Our ears have been cultivated until they overshadow our other organs."—*Ex.*

Prof. to noisy Freshman—"Mr. R., I I can't tolerate this disturbance. It is a 'gross disorder.' You may leave the room for the present." R. goes out, but shortly returns, and takes his seat. Prof. (angrily)—"What do you mean, sir? I told told you to go outside for the present." R.—"Yes, sir, I did, but I couldn't find it, so I came back again; yes, sir."—*Ex.*

EDITORS' TABLE.

For the special benefit of the *Round Table* and *Beloit Monthly* we have removed our fashionably-dressed gentleman, termed by the *Table* a dandy, from the cover of the ORIENT. Apparently his appearance was not agreeable to our worthy brothers, who say, "We hope that he will now make his bow and depart." The ORIENT has been criticised and reviewed by a great many of our exchanges, but we must confess that none have amused us as much as the one alluded to. We were at once impressed with the thought that some people never look below the surface to draw their conclusions.

The *Boston University Beacon* is before us, and it is with pleasure that we peruse its contents. We notice that one of our exchanges considers it below the usual merit this month, but even if this is the case, we congratulate the new Board of Editors in presenting such an acceptable paper for their first issue. We heartily sympathize with the *Beacon* in regard to all criticisms being placed in a similar position. The literary articles, "Mental Recreation," "Men and Books," are very good. "The Stellaphone" is quite amusing, but we would say that articles of that stamp are much too common.

The idea that the *Beacon*, has of conducting a College paper, exactly coincides with ours, yet oftentimes we think a departure from this idea occurs. We clip the following:

"The *Beacon* is no organ of the Editors; it is no medium through which they publish their peculiar views; but it is the mirror in which college sentiment and students' opinions are reflected."

From the numerous notices we have seen of the *Cocogne*, we judge that it is in every sense of the word a success. We hope the Editors will be more magnanimous toward exchanges than the *Lampoon*.

The *Cornell Era* is on our table, and we learn from it that it is the last to be edited by the present Board. It is true we have received but a few copies of the *Era* in our new capacity; but thus far it has been a welcome exchange, and we hope their successors will furnish as acceptable and as enterprising a paper.

We are indebted to Dexter A. Hawkins, A.M., a graduate of Bowdoin, for his paper, read before the American Social Association, entitled, "Education, the Need of the South." Upon careful examination, we are free to state that it is one of the most interesting discussions upon the subject we have ever read. In speaking of the danger that necessarily follows by placing political power in the hands of ignorant people, the author claims that:

"The finances of the Cotton States have been swamped; their industries for the time being deranged; public improvement stopped; public education neglected on the plea of poverty, and their elections a force or a tragedy."

"In 1793, France established the Republic and universal suffrage. But the majority of the voters, as in the Southern States, were illiterate; and the Republic, after shedding rivers of blood, became in seven years a military despotism. She repeated the experiment in 1848; but more than half the citizens then, though white, could not read the ballots they put into the electoral urns; and after four years chose a military despot by an enormous majority."

"Spain has just gone through a similar farcical and tragical experience."

"In the face of numerous examples of history could we expect the South, with universal suffrage, fifty-one per cent. of which could not read, to be an exception to this heretofore universal rule?"

"Ignorant men, in large bodies, can only be ruled by intelligent forces; and statesmen in all countries know it."

"To educate the people is the plain duty of the State and one that is fast being recognized and fulfilled by all enlightened countries."

The writer not only shows clearly the condition in the South, and the necessity of a remedy, but also presents a feasible way by which prosperity can be established.

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Persons desiring further information will be furnished with the annual catalogue, and with specimen examination papers, by addressing Prof. H. L. Chapman, Secretary of the Faculty.

The annual expenses are as follows: Tuition, \$75. Room rent (half), average, \$25. Incidentals, \$10. Total regular College charges, \$110.

Board is obtained in town at \$3 to \$4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to \$40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Bowdoin Orient.

VOL. VIII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, MAY 22, 1878.

No. 3.

BOWDOIN ORIENT.

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BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

EDITORS.

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H. BOARDMAN FIFIELD, MILLARD K. PAGE,
HENRY A. HUSTON, ALBERT H. PENNELL,
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EDITORIAL NOTES.

We have been requested to print the following: "In Vol. I., No. 17 of the ORIENT, mention is made of a picture called 'The Lovers by the Seashore,' handed down in College for nearly forty years. Any student or Alumnus who will send information of the fate of this picture to Box 5375, Boston, Mass., will confer an important favor." It may be of interest to add that the person who requests the above favor is an Alumnus, and was in former years an Editor of the ORIENT.

The case of Waters, of Harvard, who recently died in an Insane Asylum, is one of peculiar sadness, and carries with it a solemn warning to those students who seem to think that the powers Nature has given them are capable of bearing any strain they may choose to put upon them. An ambitious student, with scanty resources, he entered the class of '78 at Harvard four years ago, and at once took a leading position in his class. Compelled by his limited means to strain every nerve for his support, and even to deny himself of some of the necessities of life, and, incited by his ambition to maintain his brilliant position, he went beyond his allotted strength, and insanity followed by death was the consequence.

Not until near the close of his course did the "grim messenger" overtake him. He had received his Commencement appointment, and a beginning had been made upon his part when the overtaxed brain gave way, never more to perform its accustomed service.

The nine played its first game of baseball for the season Saturday, and the result was a very satisfactory one. To be sure, the playing was not so free from errors as we should have liked to see, but it was very good for the first game, considering also the bad condition of the ground on account of the rain. Of course the nine needs more practice, but we think their opponents showed at least an equal need. The batting of both nines was poor, but the fielding of the Bowdoin was much superior to that of the resisting nine. It seems to us that there is much to encourage the supporters of baseball, and we are glad to say that the prospects

are good for the other athletic interests of the College. A large number of entries for Field Day have been made, and the coming meeting of the Athletic Association will probably be one of the best ever held. The Regatta also promises to be an interesting contest, although but two crews will probably take part in it.

We feel inclined to say a few words in regard to the way in which the Orchestra Concert was patronized by both students and towns-people. The Orchestra is the leading organization of the College, and its performances reflect more credit on the College than those of many of the other associations. While the other associations impose regular fees upon their members and frequently call for help from all the students, the Orchestra is entirely independent, asking no help for which it does not make ample return, and welcoming all to its rehearsals. Its members are not exempt from Gymnasium as those of the other organizations, but take the time for practice from work hours.

Some of the students say that they do not appreciate Orchestra music, and prefer to patronize minstrel shows and the like; even if this is so, we think it would be policy for them to keep the depraved state of their tastes to themselves, and grasp the twofold opportunity of refining themselves and supporting a worthy college institution. As for some of the Faculty we trust that they still have consciences. The Orchestra has always been willing to assist, if possible, worthy objects in town, and we think that the people hardly improved this first opportunity of showing their appreciation.

Prof. Bloch gave the class in Elocution the last lesson in their course on Tuesday, the 7th inst. A second course will not be given this term, as it was impossible to get fifteen members, the number required for a

class. We learn that Prof. Bloch has given entire satisfaction. He has received a thorough training at the Boston School of Oratory, and has what is so desirable in any teacher, the power of imparting his knowledge to others. We wish that a large class in Elocution could have been formed. It is strange that there is not more interest among our students in this matter of public speaking. Although the College was thoroughly canvassed, and every effort made, there were only eight members in the class lately formed, and two of these were persons who are not connected with the College. The cause of the general apathy, that there is among us at the present time in regard to this matter, it might, perhaps, be difficult to find. Even the few declamations of the course are regarded, by a large majority, only as a disagreeable task, and the only care is to get through with them with as little work as possible. Those who intend to enter professions where their success will depend in a great measure upon their being able to appear well in public, surely should not neglect a matter so important. In fact, the entire framework of our society and government is such that a man—let his position in life be what it may—is likely to be called upon to speak in public. The lawyer, the minister, the physician, the teacher, and tradesman all do and should participate in the public discussion of politics, finance, and other questions of momentous interest. He who can do this in the best and most pleasing manner, has his chances of success augmented. But some one argues that the College ought to furnish an instructor for this department. We entirely agree with such a view, but if the College is not able to do what would be so desirable, it is no reason why we should neglect so important a matter. Well would it be if all could be impressed with the importance of *knowing how to speak*. The singer only triumphs after long and patient study. In no branch of art

or science is success expected without rudimental and theoretical knowledge. Much less can the art of speaking, which has been rightly defined not only as one of the *fine* arts but as one of the *useful* arts, be intelligently and successfully pursued without instruction. Prof. Bloch intends to return in the Fall, and we hope he will then succeed in getting a large number interested in this branch of education.

The subject of elective studies is one that is very frequently discussed, and the advantages are presented generally in the most favorable light by college papers. We are pointed to the German University system as the most perfect and successful in the world, and American colleges, with Harvard at the head, are initiating the German system. We may lay ourselves open to the charge of conservatism by opposing this advance (?); but this shall not deter us, for, to tell the truth, we believe in conservatism. One thing must be evident to all who consider the subject, and that is that a general system of electives would be incompatible with our present ranking system; and this has already shown itself at Harvard, if we may credit the statements of the *Crimson* on this subject, which were referred to in the Exchange column of No. 1 of the present volume of the ORIENT. It is not at all strange that this should be as it is, for as long as so much importance is attached to college standing as at present, students (if allowed to elect) will choose those studies in which they are most likely to obtain high rank without any reference to the benefits derived or the bearing upon their future course in life. This must of course be destructive of all good results.

It is argued by some that the ranking system may be done away with wholly, and again we are pointed to Germany for a precedent. Several of our colleges are taking steps in this direction. At least three have abolished

all Commencement appointments based upon distinctions of rank, and others are meditating the same thing. Now, while the German educational system is very fine, there is little in common between a German University and an American College. They serve a very different purpose and deal with a very different class of students. An American College aims only to give a general education. It does not pretend to educate men for any particular pursuit in life, but leaves that to the professional schools; while the German University aims at educating men for a specific purpose in life. It, too, has *men* to deal with, who have had a severe training in the Gymnasium nearly equal to a college course in many of our institutions, and the curriculum of which is as fixed as any of ours. We, on the other hand, have for the most part boys from sixteen to eighteen, who often have had only the most desultory kind of training. Under these circumstances it would seem that all arguments for a general system of electives will have to rest upon something else than analogies drawn between German and American institutions.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR ORIENT:

Moscow is a city of two peculiar divisions, one of which is very sparkling and exceedingly picturesque; the other, dirty, grim, and comparatively uninteresting. The churches, the store-houses of money and magnificence, form the part that is glowing and bright; the houses and streets, store-houses of poverty and filth, the part that is dull and melancholy. I have just been enjoying a magnificent prospect from the "Sparrow Hills," where Napoleon and his army first caught sight of this Oriental-European city, and while the impression of it is fresh in my mind, I wish to convey a bit of it to you. The

almost innumerable cupolas, domes, minarets, and towers rose one above another so thickly that my eyes were nearly confused, as they all lay glittering with gold, silver, and bronze. Only gradually could I make out the fantastic forms, and certainly the frost upon our Winter window-panes never takes on queerer or more delicate shapes than did the most of these. The cups of some were like great morning-glory flowers with a contracted rim; of others, like a crystal with complicated facets; one tower penetrated, like a needle, the rosy mackerel sky which hung over all; another rose midway in air, like the top of a great mushroom, while still a third seemed like a part of a rosary invisibly suspended, one ball or knob being piled on top of another till the number of seven or eight was reached. The creamy-white house-tops and city walls seemed plain and dingy in comparison with these gilded pinnacles, some of which were gleaming like small suns. Around the base of the whole flowed the river with its swollen banks guarding the enchanted city, like rivers we encounter in dreams.

But the place is real, and I have found that part of the city which is anchored in the air as enchantingly picturesque as it seemed from the distance. There are three hundred and forty-five churches in the city, and as each church has at least six domes, towers, or spires, and oftentimes twenty, you can imagine that the city in the air is pretty extensive. A great number of these airy buildings, as I have said, are covered with pure, burnished gold, silver or bronze; some are painted green or blue, studded with gilded stars; others are covered with a raised filagree work painted in all sorts of tints; still others are provided with large, projecting spike-heads, or with groins, in which case the cupola looks very much like a turban-squash on the end of a pole.

I must not forget to mention the bells, which form an important part of the furni-

ture of these buildings. Each church has its set of bells hung in a detached tower, and at noonday the effect is most charming, while all, ranging from the profound, gruff "great bell" to the sweet though penetrating silver bells, chime forth their proclamations.

Within the court-yard of the Kremlin stands the Church of the Assumption, where have occurred some of the most important events in Russian history, for here the Tsars for ages back have been crowned, and here a number of them have been buried and canonized. The church is, moreover, the oldest Christian monument in Russia. A few days ago, I attended a divine service here, and the strangeness of the sight made a deep impression upon me. Here were peasants and wealthy merchants, starved, ragged beggars, and fat, groaning debauchees, crossing themselves again and again, throwing themselves violently on the floor or creeping up to kiss the holy toe of the Virgin, who, in this case, was made of gilded silver and was blazing with diamonds and other precious stones. I saw an old couple, who had evidently made a pilgrimage to kiss this favorite picture of Our Lady, buy a small wax-candle, light it and place it before the shrine, then pay the priest a part of their scanty possessions for a drink of holy water, and go away, evidently thinking they were purged from sin. Their long, dirty robes of coarse felt, confined around the waist with a rope; their huge shoes of rushes bound to their feet and legs by strips of leather; their matted hair, dirty skin, and general air of degradation, were in strong contrast with the fat faces and jeweled hands of the priests. But strangest and most repulsive of all did it seem when each one paid the priest for his services, different ones having more attention and privileges when a larger fee was given; or when the worshiper did not happen to have the exact amount in small pieces, to see the priest make change immediately where he

stood, in the presence of holy bones and with his fingers still wet with holy water.

From this church, I strolled out again into the court-yard, and thence into a sacred-looking edifice, I know not what. As soon as I entered, a fawning servant came forward and invited me, by gesticulations and bows, to come into his "parlor," as the spider did the fly; and following his motions, before I knew it I was in the presence of a person dressed in priestly robes, with his long black hair fairly reeking with scented oil, and his face wreathed in smiles. I found afterwards that the room was the place where visitors wishing to inspect the Sacristy were accustomed to wait a church official as a guide. While I was waiting, my priestly friend, who could only express his ideas to me by signs and grins, attempted to entertain me by showing me prints of noted people of his Church, bishops, saints, etc. Among others, he produced a photograph of a man whom he called a "Metropolitan," and I, having heard the word but not knowing its clerical signification, hastily asked him by my eyes and a nod of the head if it were a picture of himself. You should have seen the looks of pleased holy horror which came over his countenance as he folded his hands for a short prayer and emphatically shook his head. A metropolitan is an archbishop of the Greek Church, and this fellow was probably a serving priest. After waiting in vain for another priest, at length, under his guidance, I inspected the treasures of this Sacristy, which are worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, to say nothing of their historical value. Mitres of diamonds, rubies, sapphires, emeralds; stoles embroidered with gold and various precious stones; pontifical robes wholly covered with large-sized pearls, worked into Byzantine patterns; sacred cups of carved crystal, mother-of-pearl, and amber, were among the most noticeable objects of these hoards of riches. Three immense vessels of

solid silver, in which the sacred oil is annually cooked, were three feet high and as many in diameter, while the thickness varied from three-quarters of an inch to an inch. As you may imagine, these were the most massive vessels of silver I have ever seen. As I was about to leave the guide, I debated whether it would be proper to offer this courteous, awe-inspiring individual anything in the shape of a fee, but he quickly relieved my doubts by inviting me to *buy* a pamphlet of him. I made him understand I could not read it, and did not want it, whereupon he produced a wretched one, written in French and printed some twenty-five years ago, and invited me to buy that. As he was so persistent, I thought I must do so, and handed him a piece of money, and waited for the change. What was my astonishment when he thanked me for the money and bowed me out of the room without returning a bit of change, evidently well-pleased with the *ruble* he had "knocked down." Such are the ways of some of the Russian churchmen.

C. A. P.

Moscow, April 13, 1878.

PSI UPSILON CONVENTION.

There is, perhaps, no more beautiful city in Western New York than the city of Rochester. Situated on the Genessee River and laced and intersected by numerous canals, its business centre a scene of busy stir, while on the slope toward the north the residences nestled among the luxuriant foliage, each with its neat and well-kept lawn, in many instances of considerable extent, affords all the beautiful green and sweet fragrance of a New England village. It was in this beautiful city that the Forty-Fifth Annual Convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity was held, under the auspices of the Upsilon Chapter, on the 2d and 3d of May.

The Convention was an unusually large

one, every Chapter of the Fraternity being represented, and most of them sending three delegates. Large numbers were present from the Chapter situated at Cornell, and other colleges in the State; when the Upsilon Chapter of the University of Rochester was in attendance in a body.

The Convention commenced the transaction of business immediately on its assembly, on the morning of the 2d, and was kept busily employed till the evening of the 3d, at which time the public literary exercises were held in the First Baptist Church.

The Convention was particularly fortunate in having one of the founders of the fraternity, the Hon. Sterling G. Hadley, Theta Chapter, '36, to preside. The sight of the dignified old gentleman, his locks silvered by a long life in the active duties of the world, with form still upright and erect, coming forward to preside over a convention of what he was pleased to term "his boys," was well calculated to call forth enthusiasm, and he was greeted with prolonged cheers.

The oration was delivered by ex-Governor Daniel H. Chamberlain, and was a very able address upon the "Comparative Value of the Classics," setting forth the claims of the Greek language and literature to a leading place in the attention and life of those who would promote the best interests of collegiate education.

The Poet of the occasion, the Rev. Joseph A. Ely, delivered a very interesting and beautiful poem entitled, "The Archer and the Bird."

The music for the occasion consisted of the rendering on the organ of a Psi Upsilon March, composed for the occasion by the Hon. Herve D. Wilkins, and the singing by the Convention of several of the Fraternity Songs.

Immediately after the public literary exercises the Convention Banquet was held at the Brackett House, one of the principal

hotels in the city. The bill of fare, one of the most elaborate ever presented in the city, consisting of a long list of courses, and comprising all the delicacies conceivable, both in and out of season, claimed the attention of the Convention till long after the witching hour of twelve, and not till the morning light was breaking did the Convention finally adjourn.

The floral decorations, both at the church and at the banquet-hall, were very elaborate and beautiful. The eye was everywhere greeted with gas jets, arranged to form the words "Psi Upsilon," tastefully surrounded with wreaths and festoons of flowers, and with the diamond and clasped hands composed entirely of flowers.

A new and pleasing feature of the Convention was the suppers, which were held at the same time as the Convention Supper, in Portland, Boston, New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia, and San Francisco, and which were attended by the Alumni and undergraduates residing in the various vicinities.

Communications by telegraph were received, and replies sent, from the General Convention and added much to the enjoyment and enthusiasm.

A large amount of business was transacted by the Convention, most of which was of a private nature. Among other things a selection was made of garnet and gold as Fraternity colors, although they are not intended to supplant the various Chapter colors at present used. The Convention was a success in every respect, and showed marked increase in fraternity zeal, both in graduates and in undergraduates.

Several parties have been out in search of minerals and have been quite successful. Our experience leads us to advise those who go, to dress up lest they be taken for tramps by the "little country damsels" who infest the suburbs.

OUR READING ROOM.

EDITORS OF THE ORIENT:

A stranger in looking about our College would see many things that would give him a good impression. But would he form a just and correct impression of us from our Reading Room? The few words which are to be said concerning this institution are made in no carping spirit, but only from a true and honest wish to see a "change." At the present time no fault can be found with the amount or quality of the reading matter furnished, or with the general management of the Reading Room interests. Neither is it our purpose to mention the occasional purloining of papers and magazines, or, as has lately happened, the cutting of an interesting article from the monthly periodicals. The spirit which prompts such a practice is so mean and, we are happy to say, is so little known among us that it can be treated in no better way than with silent contempt. What we desire to call attention to is that the accommodations of the Reading Room are not such as our wants demand, or such as should represent a College of the standing of Bowdoin.

The room is, in itself, not large enough, and there are not accommodations for those who go daily to read the news. Two ancient and rickety settees and a couple of chairs are not enough to accommodate the number of students who are accustomed to assemble after the arrival of the morning or afternoon papers. A Reading Room should be a pleasant and well arranged apartment, fitted up in such a manner that those who frequent it can enjoy the hour daily passed there. It is now approaching the time for the annual meeting of the Boards, and we suggest that the Faculty consider the matter and bring it before that meeting. We ask that this be done not only for the benefit of the students, but also for the best interests of the College. We do not propose to offer any plan but

would suggest that something like the following might be done: If the books of the Peucinian Library are moved, as is expected, into the South Wing of the Chapel, why can not the Peucinian Room be fitted up for a Reading Room? It is larger than the room at present used, and with a small outlay of money can be made into a pleasant and convenient Reading Room, and one that will meet the wants of the College for some years to come. Let the matter be considered by the proper authorities!

 LOCAL.

Jack's original brought down the house.

Cow and cannon jokes are getting rather stale.

The *Argus* man speaks of spending two and a half brief hours in the President's recitation.

The stereotyped joke about familiarity with larger cells has been inflicted on the Botany class.

Through the carelessness of the local Editor, Purington's name was omitted from the list of those who are to compete for the '68 prize.

Prof. Vose delivered a lecture on the "Coast Survey," at the Methodist Church, May 7th. The lecture deserved a larger audience than it received.

The Faculty have very reasonably requested that no more balls be thrown between the halls and near the Chapel. The Campus and Delta afford ample opportunities for passing.

S. E. Smith was delegate to the Psi Upsilon Convention, the report of which we publish in this issue. Fessenden and Dane will go as delegates to the Alpha Delta Phi Convention, which occurs Wednesday and Thursday, at Middletown, Conn.

Last week a yagger knocked at 22 A. H., and thus addressed its blooming inmate: "My name is——; you know my sister; let me clean out your spittoon."

A literary Sophomore has recently been reading Macanlay on the Disproof of Human Superfecundity. He says that it is a dry subject but an exceedingly fine argument.

The Cadets have target practice once each week. At the first trial, Achorn, '81, scored twelve out of a possible fifteen; and at the second trial, Johnson, '81, scored thirteen.

Mr. Tony Frank was buried here Wednesday, with Masonic honors. He was formerly connected with the musical interests of the College, and much esteemed by those of us who knew him.

The Juniors have practical work in Botany every alternate afternoon; the Scientific Sophomores, in the morning. The class are admonished to take their remains when they go out of recitation.

We publish the following at the request of the Secretary of the Y. L. A. S.: The members of the Young Ladies' Aid Society desire to thank the students who so kindly assisted them in their late entertainment.

Saturday, May 11th, three games of La Crosse were played on the Campus. The playing showed lack of experience, but the evening games are excellent practice, and we hope to see better playing in the future. You can tell a La Crosse man by his nose.

The other day our light-complected Prof. miscalculated the amount of force necessary to carry him over the fence, and, on picking himself up, carefully scanned the horizon to see if there were any witnesses of his inaccuracy. But our eagle-eyed reporter judiciously took his position behind the hedge.

Preparations are being made for Ivy Day exercises which will take place Friday afternoon, May 31st. We understand that the

Regatta will be rowed in the forenoon. Saturday morning the Athletic Association will hold its Field Day, and the Directors of the Base-Ball Association are trying to make arrangements for a game in the afternoon.

The Orchestra Concert occurred as advertised. The programme consisted mainly of the better quality of light music, arranged especially for our Orchestra. The opening Overture is a standard piece and needs no comment. The Sleigh-Bell Polka and Campaign Galop are novelties and were well received, while the weird strains of Tam O'Shanter evidently produced a sensation. The encores of Mr. Castner and Mr. Wilson were richly deserved. The audience was small but the receipts were somewhat in excess of the bills. Putt furnished the bouquets.

We are indebted to Mr. H. B. Wilson for the following report of the game with the Colby nine:

BOWDOIN.										COLBY.										
A. B. T. B. R. F. O. A. E.										A. B. T. B. R. F. O. A. E.										
Jacobs, 3b.....	5	2	3	3	1	2	Wallig, 3b.....	5	1	0	4	1	1	1						
Record, c.....	5	2	0	7	0	6	Gibbs, 1b.....	4	3	1	7	0	1	1						
Wilson, 1. f.....	5	5	3	1	2	2	Bosworth, p.....	4	1	0	0	1	3	1						
Smith, 2b.....	4	1	0	4	2	0	Barker, l. f.....	4	0	0	2	0	1	1						
Swett, 1b.....	4	0	1	8	0	1	Weld, c. f.....	4	0	1	0	0	0	0						
Phillips, p.....	4	0	1	1	0	2	Worcester, c.....	4	0	0	12	3	8	1						
Ring, c. f.....	4	0	0	1	1	0	Chaplin, r. f.....	4	1	0	0	0	0	0						
Potter, r. f.....	4	0	0	0	1	0	Merriam, 2b.....	4	1	0	1	1	0	0						
Bourne, s. s.....	4	0	0	1	2	2	Mathews, s. s.....	4	0	1	1	2	2	0						
39						8	6	27	9	37						7	3	27	8	16
Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bowdoin.....	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1—6	Bowdoin.....	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1—6	
Colby.....	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0—3	Colby.....	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0—3	
Two base hits; Wilson 1, Gibbs 1. Scorers: Colby, E. F. King; Bowdoin, H. B. Wilson. Umpire, H. S. Payson.																				

PERSONAL.

[We earnestly solicit communications to this column from any who may have an interest in the Alumni.]

'33.—Rev. Samuel Harris, formerly President of this College, is Professor of Systematic Theology in Yale Theological School.

'52.—The will of the late A. Q. Randall, of Richmond, leaves \$300, the interest of which is to be used in aid of the poor of Richmond and Bowdoinham.

'60.—H. H. Burbank was appointed Grand Sword Bearer at the meeting of the Grand

Chapter of Masons of this State, at Portland.

'60.—Judge Symonds will deliver the Commencement Oration before the Alumni the coming Summer.

'61.—John E. Dow died a few days ago, of Brain Paralysis, at the Insane Asylum, Augusta, where he has been hopelessly insane for several years.

'68.—John Derby, of Saco, was elected Deputy Grand Master at the recent meeting of the Grand Chapter of Masons.

'71.—W. P. Melcher has been appointed Superintendent and House Physician of the new Cooper Hospital at Camden, N. J., which is to be opened this month.

'75.—F. B. Osgood was admitted to the bar last September, and has lately opened a law office in North Conway, Me.

'75.—Charles W. Hill is a member of the Senior class at Yale Theological Seminary.

'76.—J. G. Libby is teaching the High School in Richmond, Me.

'76.—Bion Wilson, who was admitted to the bar last March, has established himself in the office of James W. Bradbury, Augusta.

'77.—S. A. Gurdjian recently delivered his lecture on the "Eastern Question," in Washington, at a reception of Miss Vinnie Reams. A large audience of highly cultured people were present to listen to him.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

Sixty-seven American students at Leipsig University, Germany.

Princeton hereafter will give A. M. only to those taking special post-graduate course.

The results of recent examinations at Harvard show that one out of every twenty-five men is color-blind.

The University of Minnesota wants to follow the example of Ann Arbor in abolishing Commencement orations.

Brown University boasts 2,590 graduates, of whom 1,500 are now living, and 30 of them are College Presidents.

President Anderson, of Rochester University, has been in his chair longer than any other College President in the country.

There is much interest in foot-ball at

Dartmouth. The Rugby Rules have been adopted, and there is talk of a college eleven.

Thirty-seven of the class of '80 aspire to be *Cornell Era* editors. The *Era* assures them that there is absolutely nothing to do, and that past history shows that every editor retires with a comfortable fortune at the end of his term of office.

The following statistics show the number of books in the libraries of some of the colleges: Harvard, 228,000; Yale, 114,000; Dartmouth, 52,500; Brown, 45,000; Princeton, 41,000; University of Virginia 40,000; Cornell 39,000; Amherst 38,500; Northwestern, 33,000; University of Michigan, 33,000; Williams, 27,500; Wesleyan, 27,000; Union, 26,000; Bowdoin, 35,000; Dickinson, 26,000; Rochester, 20,000; Aleghany, 14,000.

CLIPPINGS.

Student—"Professor, did you say EIPAS?" Prof.—"Yes, sir." Student—"So do I."—*Ex.*

Effect of German ball: Prof.—"What does Bishop Butler say?" Senior—"All chazzeel!"—*Ex.*

Instructor in Moral Philosophy—"Mr. S., will you now pass on to the Joys of Future Existence." S. (gloomily)—"Not prepared."—*Ex.*

"'Hell and Heaven' sounds better than 'Heaven and Hell,' and it leaves a better taste in your mouth," said a Prof. the other day.—*Ex.*

The Freshman who told the Professor that the word "equinox" was derived from "nox, night, and *equus*, a horse," must have lately recovered from a *nightmare*.—*Ex.*

Said a Professor the other day to the Juniors—"I suppose you are acquainted with the first line of Homer's Iliad: '*Arma virum que cano*.'"—*Ex.*

French crew practicing for the Exhibition Races. Coxswain—"Now, all togezare! Pull! By ze gar, ve vill beat zose ezer crew. No. 2.—"Porblieu! I can no longer row. Let us desceat." Coxswain—"En, bien! Ze Englishman zay de great zing is ze recovaire. Let us, zen, rest until ve recovaire."—*Courant.*

EDITORS' TABLE.

Under the management of a new Board of Editors, the last number of the *Yale Lit.*, is before us. As a college monthly it is rightly acknowledged to be one of the best, but we think it fails to compare, in some respects, with former copies we have seen. The following amused us: "Perhaps some of our friends at Bowdoin and Cornell, who have always spoken so kindly of the *Lit.*, will find their feeling of veneration vanishing when they see our names adorning the opening page. We know that we lost all respect for the *Amherst Student* when we saw Tom, Dick, and Harry, who had flunked at our side and sent compositions with us at a preparatory school, figuring as Editors-in-Chief, etc." We would say, that we have seen the names that adorn the opening page, and thus far they have failed to affect us; five other names would have adorned it just as much as far as we know, personally, of the Yale students. The literary department contains two very good articles, "Two Modes" and "Mathew Arnold as a Poet." "A Counterfeit Presentment," as a poem, is of no merit. How charming is one of its stanzas:

"A gracious, delicate maid,
Fashioned for the poet's song;
A flower for which men long."

"Dips from a Chinese Slush-Bucket" is light but quite pleasing. The editorial chair is ably filled, and we like the spirit with which its manager commences his duty.

The *Brunonian*, though somewhat late in making its appearance, is always a welcome visitor. "Sanctum Scenes" is a very pleasing article, but a little overdrawn toward the last. "The Sophomore's Lament" and "A Knight of the Nineteenth Century" are excellent. We clip a few lines of the former:

"O banished chum! full heavy fly the hours
Since thou, with ruthless hand, wast torn away,—
Though gone, alive; departed, yet not dead.
Expelled! O cruel word! and that for what?
A rush, a moment's pastime, that is all.
Why couldst thou not with active legs escape,
And thwart the grasp of law, like many more
Who now are honored as the innocent?
Even suspension could be borne, for then
Ye might, in a few weeks, come back again;
But with "expelled" return's impossible."

We open the *Pennsylvania College Monthly*, and the first article we find is a prize essay entitled "Shakespeare's Coriolanus," of more than twelve pages in length. A fluently written essay upon the subject, but it reminds us forcibly of prize essays we have listened to, in this respect, that they were good if we were interested in the subject, but decidedly tedious if not so. "Three Essentials" is a well written article. We clip the following: "No one

who makes any pretension to scholarship, dares to be ignorant of the literature of the past. He must, to a certain degree, acquaint himself with poetry, fiction, history, and philosophy. He dares not pursue one or two of these to the exclusion of the rest. All must be surveyed. But while he is doing this he must not neglect current literature. The ideas of the past must be gathered, but modern thought must not be forgotten." "History of Pennsylvania College Preparatory Department" is of interest, no doubt, to those connected with the institution.

The last issue of the *Amherst Student* is far below its usual merit. The only article of interest is the communication from Johns Hopkins University on "Post-Graduate Study." The author writes from experience, and we hope to see more from the same source. "College Songs" is decidedly a weak article. The following is one of the *Amherst* songs, for "those who have the greatest reverence for everything sacred":

"We're going up to glory,
Upon the comet's tail!
We're going to Jerusalem,
Riding on a rail!"

The local Editor evidently found it hard to collect news for his column, but what he did get is spread over as much surface as possible.

We take the following from the *Dartmouth*:

"A fond father goes to Yale to visit his dear boy, Josiah, and writes home to his wife how he finds things. The *Record* contains the letter in full. We give only a few paragraphs:

"New Haven, March 7, 1878.

"My Dear Susan:

"If you could see your son's room you would pity him. It is way up in the fourth story, very small, and only one bedroom (they are about the size of our parlor cupboard) had a window in it. He said the bedroom did not trouble him now as his chum had to go home for a few months for rushing. Afterwards, when I found out that was what they called making a good recitation, I was careful to tell 'Shiah not to study so hard as to get sick and have to go home himself. . . . The scholars are obliged to smoke a good deal while studying, but I am glad to say 'Shiah does not use tobacco, but something recommended to him by the Faculty, which he called cigarettes. In the course of the day I visited the College Museum, which is no comparison with Barnum's, as I saw it ten years ago. . . . You will be glad to learn that 'Shiah has a good many lady acquaintances here. I found it out in a walk we took down Chapel street just before supper. . . .

"Your affectionate husband,

"ELNATHAN MARCY.

"P. S.—I am very much pleased with Yale College in general, and 'Shiah's diligence in particular.

"E. M."

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For the Scientific Department.

LATIN AND MATHEMATICS.—The same as for the Classical Department.

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Persons desiring further information will be furnished with the annual catalogue, and with specimen examination papers, by addressing Prof. H. L. Chapman, Secretary of the Faculty.

The annual expenses are as follows: Tuition, \$75. Room rent (half), average, \$25. Incidentals, \$10. Total regular College charges, \$110.

Board is obtained in town at \$3 to \$4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to \$40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Bowdoin Orient.

VOL. VIII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, JUNE 5, 1878.

No. 4.

BOWDOIN ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY, DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE CLASS OF '79, OF

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

EDITORS.

HENRY B. CARLETON, GEORGE W. JOHNSON,
H. BOARDMAN FIFIELD, MILLARD K. PAGE,
HENRY A. HUSTON, ALBERT H. PENNELL,
SEWARD S. STEARNS.

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Matter designed for publication may be handed to the Editors or addressed to Bowdoin Orient, Brunswick, Maine. It should be accompanied by the writer's name, and the signature which he wishes to have appended. Back numbers can generally be obtained upon application to the Editors.

For sale at W. H. Marrett's and B. G. Dennison's, Brunswick.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

We have been requested to say, through the ORIENT, that "The class of '75 will have a reunion during the coming Commencement week, and a full attendance of the members of the class is expected." We are also authorized to state that "A poem has already been written by the class poet, and that the other literary parts will be duly prepared."

We would call the attention of the students to the excellent opportunity they have

while in College to collect specimens for a cabinet. We are situated in the centre of one of the finest mineral regions of the State, and the quarries are all within convenient distance. The specimens to be obtained are various and of fine quality, and by collecting as many as possible and exchanging with others an excellent collection may be obtained, as the Cleaveland Cabinet testifies.

A writer in one of our reviews, speaking of American colleges, styles Bowdoin "A small country college." This of course must be accepted as the truth. Bowdoin is situated in the country, and its number of students is small, very small it seems when compared with the large number of colleges like Harvard and Yale. It can not be denied that there are many disadvantages to this state of things, but it must not be forgotten that there are some advantages, and it is perhaps better for us to look at our advantages than our disadvantages. Although we occupy an isolated position, yet we would hardly like to change even our Campus, with its broad extent of green, dotted with trees, for all the advantages that would come to the College from being located within the limits of a large city. There is something refreshing, too, in the clear air and lovely scenery of our beautiful town that would be wanting were we in the midst of a close city. The advantages derived from these things may seem to be more sentimental than otherwise, but there is an educating force in Nature not to be despised. Who can tell the influence exerted upon a mind by such surroundings as ours? Our small number, too, is not wholly a disadvantage. Here every student knows every

other student, and there are no exclusive "sets" as in larger colleges, but all come together upon a plane of democratic equality, which, it seems to us, must be much pleasanter than to know only those of a certain set. On the whole we find much that ought to make us contented at Bowdoin.

The second game of base-ball for the season was played on the Delta, Memorial Day, between the Bowdoins and the Portland Reds, and we are glad to say that the Bowdoins were successful, as the score in our local column will show. The game was very close up to the seventh inning, at the beginning of which the score stood 2 to 2, but here the Bowdoins seemed to find out the secret of Ricker's pitching, and the Reds seemed to get thoroughly demoralized, so that it was a one-sided affair the rest of the time. There were many inexcusable errors on the part of the Bowdoins, but not so many as on the other side, and we think more fine plays were made by our boys in this game than in the previous one with the Colbys. It seems to us that the experience of several years, of this year especially, ought to show us that it is not best to put our nine in the field at all during the Fall Term. Our term begins so late that we do not have time to get a nine into the practice necessary for it to reflect credit on the College, and we would suggest that hereafter the time of the Fall Term be given wholly to ascertaining who are suitable men to put in training for positions on the nine. This seems to be the lesson we should learn from our disastrous defeat of last fall.

A pamphlet was sent us some time ago containing an address delivered before the Alumni of the Indiana Asbury University, on "The Duty of Literary Men." The speaker refers to the Indiana Asbury University as the leading Institution in the great Missis-

sippi Valley. Now it may be, and probably is, wholly due to our ignorance that we have never heard that opinion expressed by any one else. In fact we must confess that we never heard of the Indiana Asbury University before this pamphlet reached us, but this is not what we started out to say. This address is devoted to the task of proving that it is the duty of literary men to assist in inaugurating a reform in our spelling. To give our readers an idea of this reform advocated by the Indiana Asbury University man, we make the following quotation: "The evilz ov this outrajus sistem ov speling (if eny thing so arbitrary and caprichus can be cauld a sistem) ar innumerable. It not only requirez yearz tu lern whot shud be lernd in az meny munths and harasez its victim throv life with a constant convicschon that he iz and the time liabl tu mistakes but more than eny thing els it standz in the way ov acquiring our language by foreneiz." The above is quoted exactly, letter for letter. No doubt it would be a very nice and convenient way of spelling, but it has a decided look like Josh Billing's "Almanax." We agree with the author that this is a great reform, and we are inclined to think that, before this mode of spelling comes into general use, his ideas of its greatness will be considerably increased.

To give an account of the Spring Regatta, is to say that the Freshman crew were on the spot at the appointed time, and pulled over the course in 19 minutes 50 seconds. Owing to the fact that one of the Sophomore crew was disabled, we were disappointed in not seeing a close contest as we probably should have done had both crews pulled, as the Sophomores were in good condition, and both crews were confident of victory. We must compliment the Freshman crew on their excellent stroke and fine appearance, which was remarkable for a crew with so little experience. Their stroke at the start was thirty-eight to the minute, and at no time did

it fall below this. We were somewhat surprised to see that they hugged so closely to the left bank going down, but owing to the slight wind much was gained by so doing, and the turn around the Island was accomplished much more easily than it otherwise would have been. Rounding the Island they still kept up a handsome stroke and at the sand-bar were pulling forty-four to the minute. The finish was acknowledged to be one of the finest ever seen on the course, and the final spurt, with a stroke of forty-five to the minute, amazed us all. The excellence of Pettengill's stroke is very commendable, and much praise is due him for training, in a month's time, a crew of men who had never pulled in a race before. Great was the enthusiasm of the Freshmen when the time was announced by the judges. A carriage was provided and the crew, with the coxswain holding aloft an oar to which was attached the class color, were driven through the town followed by every member of '81.

There are many conveniences which would come very acceptable to us, but we will omit mention of them until our actual necessities are supplied. Being in a contemplative mood one day recently, we were indulging our fancy by gazing at the many beauties which our landscape affords, when suddenly all sentimental ideas were driven away, and we were brought face to face with a question too practical to be at all relishable. A workman who had been removing the rubbish from certain unmentionable localities—with his hands,—being thirsty, resorted to the Maine Hall pump for a drink. By the absence of a glass he was compelled to go through a performance as novel to us as it was interesting. Our faculties of observation were suddenly quickened, and we perched ourself on a fence-post, something in the manner of a turkey, where we could command a better view of the scene, and awaited further developments. We didn't

wait long. Soon a trio of dusky yaggers appeared whose diligence in their occupation of "cleaning out" spittoons had evidently been rewarded. By the way they, also, use their hands principally. They, too, resorted to the pump for a bath. We began to be excited as we gazed upon the once sparkling water returning, almost immediately, through loose planks to the well. But of course we would not encroach upon the traditional privilege of the yagger. The occurrence, nevertheless, set us to thinking, and we involuntarily found ourself in the act of calculating how much lye from the neighboring ash heaps, how much concentrated essence of other nameless substances, went to make up the composition of the liquid which we thought was water. We also resorted—not to the well, however, but to our sanctum. We seized the pen to relate our grievances, and shall insist upon an improvement as long as we are spared by the cholera.

ALPHA DELTA PHI CONVENTION.

The forty-sixth annual Convention of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity was held with the Middletown Chapter, at Middletown, Conn., on Wednesday and Thursday, May 23d and 24th. The Convention was one of the largest and most successful ever held, every Chapter being represented by under-graduate delegates, while a large number of graduates were present to share in the festivities of the occasion, and to give advice and counsel when required. The Convention was held in Assurance Hall, and was called to order at 10.30, Wednesday, by Prof. Lewis Collins, the Secretary of the Fraternity, who presided over the business meetings with signal ability. Business of unusually great importance claimed the attention of the Convention during its session, much of which of course related to the internal workings of the Society and can

not be made known. Some of the items of public interest are as follows:

An important constitutional change was made, designed to increase the efficiency of the Fraternity. Rev. T. E. Brown, of Rochester, N. Y., was elected an honorary member. The petition of Johns Hopkins University for a Chapter was left over another year for decision, and it was decided to hold the next Convention with the Trinity Chapter at Hartford, Conn. Thursday afternoon, the last session, was devoted to the reports from the various Chapters, all of which were reported to be in a flourishing condition and hopeful of increased prosperity in the future. Much additional interest was given to this session, by the fact that Hon. John Jay, the President of the Society, was present to preside.

After the final adjournment, Thursday, some time was spent, at the invitation of the Faculty, in visiting the College buildings and grounds, the beauty of which made a favorable impression upon the minds of the visitors. The public exercises in the evening were of an unusually high order. They were held in the South Congregational Church, and were attended by an audience of over a thousand people, packing the house to its utmost capacity. A short address was first given by the President, Hon. John Jay, whose remarks contained many valuable ideas that were well received by the audience. He was followed by the Orator of the evening, Pres. Chamberlain of this College, whose effort won praise from all present. His subject, "Society and Societies," was treated in an instructive and entertaining manner. After this a very pretty and graceful poem was delivered by Prof. Byron A. Brooks, who, although comparatively unknown, showed that he possessed ability and poetic taste of no mean order.

Soon after the conclusion of the public exercises the banquet claimed the attention of the brothers. This was served in Assur-

ance Hall, and was elaborately and tastefully prepared. Here, with eating, singing, and speaking, the time flew by until the small hours of the night were left behind, and the hours of the morning had gained a very respectable size. But like all good times it finally came to an end, and the brothers separated hoping that the future had many like occasions in store for them.

IVY DAY.

The pleasant ceremony of Planting the Ivy was observed by the class of '79 on Monday, June 3d, and the occasion was one of great enjoyment to the members of the class and their friends, who were present in large numbers. The weather was threatening in the morning and early part of the afternoon, but cleared up partially afterwards and was all that could be desired. At 3.15 the Juniors, marshaled by Varney, entered the Chapel, which was crowded to its utmost capacity by the friends of the class. The programme of exercises in the Chapel was as follows:

	MUSIC.	
Prayer.....		H. B. Carleton.
	MUSIC.	
Oration.....		H. W. Ring.
	MUSIC.	
Poem.....		S. D. Fessenden.
	MUSIC.	

The music was furnished by the Psi Upsilon Flute Quartette, consisting of Maxey, Little, and the Wilson brothers, to whom the thanks of the class are especially due. Music of this kind is a novelty, to say the least, but in this case it proved to be a highly acceptable novelty. The selections were rendered in the best style, and were highly appreciated by the audience.

The Oration, by Mr. H. W. Ring, was carefully written and finely delivered. Its subject, "The Obligation of a Nation to its Literary Men," was treated in a manner that

made it interesting to all. The speaker dwelt at considerable length on the benefits conferred on a nation by its literature, and declared that the true greatness of a nation depended upon its literature more than upon its conquests. The Oration was rendered entertaining throughout by illustration and example, and closed by an earnest appeal to the members of the class to perform their duty by endeavoring to promote in themselves and others a taste for the best thoughts of the times.

After the Oration came the Poem, by Mr. S. D. Fessenden, which was finely conceived and gracefully written. It graphically described the visit of the author to Hades, in a dream, where he went to ask the assistance of the Muse in his effort to write the "Ivy Poem," and if we may judge by the excellence of his verse the Muse certainly did not scorn his suit. Although we do not pretend to much knowledge of poetry, we venture to express the opinion that "The Origin of the Ivy," notwithstanding its "sulphurous smell," was highly poetical in idea and expression.

After the Poem, the class proceeded to the south side of the Chapel, where the presentation of the honors was made by the President of the class, Mr. H. A. Huston. Owing to an unpleasant division in the class, only four honors were presented, which were as follows: Mr. J. P. Huston, the "handsome man" of the class, was the happy recipient of the mirror. Mr. H. W. Ring received the moustache cup for the best moustache. Mr. C. F. Johnson, the spade, as the greatest "dig" in the class, and Mr. S. S. Stearns received the wooden spoon, the token of class popularity. The presentation speeches of the President contained many witty remarks, and the gentlemen receiving each honor responded with a brief speech, in which they all expressed their satisfaction with the judgment of the class.

The President then presented the trowel to Mr. O. S. C. Davis, the Curator, with a

few remarks enjoining him to be watchful and careful in guarding the Ivy of '79. The class then proceeded to the front of the Chapel, and each man placed his trowel full of earth upon the Ivy, after which the marble tablet that marks the place was unveiled. This ended the exercises of Ivy Day, but, by a wise arrangement, the presentation of the Champion Cup to the Freshmen crew and of the Field Day prizes were made immediately after the exercises. Commodore Baker presented the Cup to Captain Pettengill who responded very fittingly with a testimonial to the efficiency and willingness of his crew, and promised for them in the future a record better than that which this year so justly won for them the praise of all. Mr. J. W. Achorn, the President of the Athletic Association, then presented the winners of the contests on Field Day with appropriate prizes.

After this the Juniors who took part in Ivy Day spent the greater part of an hour in attempting to collect themselves together for the purpose of having a photograph, and although the delay was rather discouraging, Mr. Reed finally succeeded in getting a negative that proved satisfactory.

At half past five came the last prayers for the class of '78, which were attended by a large number of spectators.

The Farewell Ode, written by Herbert Harris, '72, was sung by a Quartette consisting of J. E. Chapman, F. Kimball, D. O. Castner, J. P. Huston. After the prayer the class, according to the usual custom, moved slowly out in close order singing "Auld Lang Syne." At the door the customary cheering was done, and with this the exercises of the day closed.

The following will take part in the Sophomore Prize Declamation, July 1st: Bartlett, Burbank, Goulding, Grindal, Jones, Libby, Riley, Spring, Weil, H. B. Wilson, Wing, and Winter.

FIELD DAY.

On Saturday, June 1st, we witnessed, at the Topsham Fair Grounds, the first Field Day for two years. The morning was as fine as could be desired, and this made up in part for the delay of nearly an hour in commencing the sports.

The exercises began with the Half Mile Walk, for which French, '78, Libby and Winter, '80, entered. At the start French led, but was soon passed by Winter. Libby dropped out on the first quarter. On the last quarter French passed Winter, and won in 3 m. 51 sec.

The second on the order was Throwing Baseball. Achorn, Bourne, and C. F. Johnson, '79, Maxey, '80, Snow and Swazey, '81, appeared. The fresh breeze blew the ball from the track several times, but Bourne finally won by a throw of 310 ft. 1 in.

The Hundred Yards Dash came next, Martin, Maxey, and Whitmore, '80, contesting. The start was very even, but Maxey gained slowly, and won the first heat in 11 3-4 sec.

Edwards and Preston, '80, Haggerty and Walker, '81, appeared for Putting Shot. The shot weighed 32 pounds. Edwards won by throwing 19.95 ft.

Then came the second heat of the Hundred Yards Dash, which was as closely contested as the first, but was won by Maxey in 11 3-4 sec.

Here a slight change was made in the printed order, and the Hurdle Race announced. The hurdles were five in number, fifty feet apart, and three and one-half feet high. Conant, Preston, and Whitmore, '80, and Swazey, '81, entered. Swazey tripped on the third hurdle, but recovered at once. Preston won in 16 1-4 sec.

Martin and Whitmore, '80, Haggerty and Swazey, '81, tried their skill at the Hop, Skip, and Jump. Martin made 36.5 ft.; Haggerty, 36.4 ft.

Here the managers introduced, as an extra, a One Mile Walk, for which Frank Dole challenged any one present. On the first half mile no one accompanied him, but on the second Marrett struck out and succeeded in rendering himself quite ridiculous. Dole completed the first half in 3 m. 36 sec., and the whole mile in 7 m. 47 sec.

Achorn, '79, and Whitmore, '80, entered for the Standing High Jump. It was one of the most closely contested and interesting sports of the day. Achorn won by a jump of 4 ft. 9 in., which is, we think, the best jump ever made at Bowdoin.

Preston and Purington, '80, tried the Running High Jump. Preston won by soaring 4 ft. 10 in. from the mother earth.

The Half Mile Run was evidently a "waiting" race. Achorn, '79, Martin, '80, and Payson, '81, appeared. They all started slowly, Martin falling a few steps behind. At the beginning of the last quarter Payson led slightly, but was passed on the home stretch by Achorn, who won in 2 m. 40 1-2 sec. We think that either of the three can make much better time than this.

The Standing Long Jump was not very exciting, there being only two contestants, Purington and Whitmore, '80. Purington won, jumping 9 ft. 4 in.

Three entries were made for the Three Legged Race: French, '78, and Wing, '80; Henderson and Page, '79; Martin and Payson, '80. The race was quite interesting and resulted in a victory for Martin and Payson in 14 sec., which is considered very good time.

The Auger Race is a new feature among our sports, and considerable curiosity was manifested. Henderson, '79, Maxey, '80, and Fisher, '81, entered. Henderson won, hitting within 5 in. of the bull's eye.

The exercises concluded with Throwing Heavy Hammer by Edwards, '80, Lane and Walker, '81. The hammer weighed 23 lbs. The first throw by Edwards was so wild that

some of the teams on the outside of the track decided to move away. Lane won by a throw of 59.7 ft.

We regret that the Potato Race was omitted, since Achorn and Payson did not do their best on the Half Mile Run but were reserving their strength for this. Throwing La Crosse Ball and Consolation Race were also omitted.

The track was in a very poor condition, and this exerted quite an adverse influence on the time of some of the races.

Mr. Robinson acted as Referee, and Mr. Lee and Alden, '76, as Judges; all three giving excellent satisfaction. Much credit is due to Mr. Fifield, Master of Ceremonies, and to Ring, Riley, and Payson, '81, Directors, for the efforts they made to have a successful Field Day. From the first they had to contend with a lack of interest, and ignorance, on the part of some, of what a Field Day was. We congratulate them on the success of their efforts. The crowd was not half as large as it should have been. We expected at least to see all the students there. Some have evidently either lost their interest in College Institutions or are dead-broke.

LOCAL.

The new "boards" are appreciated.

Why not have more games of La Crosse?

Are we to have any lectures on Philology?

H.W. Grindal has been appointed Sergeant.

"Don't shave it, Small One, let it go to seed."

"Dacotah" is the mineralogical way to spell it.

The *Telegraph* pays the cadets a high compliment.

Owing to the large amount of late matter the present number of the ORIENT is unavoidably delayed.

Max stuck him, but it was fully explained in the afternoon.

The back-yard is now the popular place for ball practice.

If you want to see rapture personified, go and watch "Dio" fiddle.

Anybody knows better than to ask a Junior for a sharp knife.

Senior (reciting)—"Man is an active being." President—"So is a mosquito."

"Hi dar, look out!" cried a little darkey in front of the line as the squad was taking aim.

We would remind a certain Freshman that it has been customary to dress before coming into prayers.

The Juniors thought they were to enjoy a little more ease; but the last lesson in Botany brought about a change of opinion.

Pennell has been appointed Senior Librarian; Bartlett, Dane, Goulding, A. H. Holmes, and Maxey Junior Librarians.

He translated it, "As when one seeing a snake with draw(er)s." But was reminded that the garments belonged to the man, not the snake.

The Freshmen are admonished by their class officer not to play too hard, and to go to bed early. "Train up a child in the way he should go."

Junior (to Soph)—"*Was geben sie uns?*" Soph asks him to repeat several times, and at length exclaims: "What are you giving us? I can't translate that."

The Sophomores who contend for the Greek and Latin prizes, at the close of the term, will be volunteers. The examinations will be on the work of the last two terms.

The two Theses of the Medical Class that received honorable mention, were written by Ring and Read, both of whom graduated at this College in the classes of '69 and '73 respectively.

Saturday afternoon two games of La Crosse were played on the Campus. The visitors were evidently much interested in the games, and the playing was the best we have seen.

Senior (to Freshman who has just shaved off his embryo moustache)—“What have you been doing to yourself?” Freshman—“O they were all taking me for a Senior, and so I shaved it off.”

Prof. (to student who has not been paying attention)—“What do you think of this matter?” Student—“Just the same as the last man, sir.” Prof.—“What was that?” Student—“Don’t know, sir.”

Two Sophs were lately out riding, when one, pointing with his finger, said, “There is a spring which possesses medicinal *propensities*.” “We(e)il now,” said the other, “What are you giving us?”

The Ivy Hop came off at Lemont Hall, Monday evening after the Exhibition, and was generally acknowledged to be the finest thing of the kind ever held in the place. About thirty couple were present.

The Junior Prize Declamation men are Castner, Davis, Fessenden, Fifield, Henderson, J. P. Huston, G. W. Johnson, Lambert, Page, Pennell, Ring, and Stearns. The Declamation takes place Monday evening of Commencement week.

The following is the score of the Baseball game played on last Thursday:

BOWDOINS.										PORTLAND REDS.									
A. B. T. B. R. P. O. A. E.										A. B. T. B. R. P. O. A. E.									
Jacobs, c.....	6	4	3	12	3	7	Ricker, p., 1 b., 5	0	0	5	2	2							
Record, 3 b.....	6	1	2	4	1	2	Doherty, 3b., p., 5	0	2	3	2	5							
Wilson, 1 f.....	6	2	2	0	0	0	Hayes, 1 b., s.s., 4	0	0	12	1	5							
Smith, 2 b.....	5	2	2	3	1	3	Breeman, r. f., 4	1	1	0	0	2							
Gardner, s. s.....	5	1	1	0	0	1	Dooley, 2 b.....	4	0	1	0	1							
Swett, 1 b.....	5	0	1	6	0	1	Ward, s. s., c., 4	1	1	1	3	2							
Phillips, p.....	5	2	2	0	0	2	Ross, 1 f.....	4	2	1	1	0							
Ring, c. f.....	5	0	0	2	0	0	Watson, c., 3 b., 4	2	0	4	3	5							
Call, r. f.....	5	1	2	0	1	0	Bradley, c. f.....	4	0	0	0	1							
Totals.....	48	13	15	27	6	16	Totals.....	38	6	27	11	23							

SUMMARY.

Bowdoin.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Portland Reds.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	7	5	1—15
	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4—6

Two-base hits: Smith, 1; Jacobs, 1; Watson, 1. Struck out: Bowdoin, 8; Reds, 11. Scorers: Bowdoin, H. B. Wilson; Reds, Mr. Hilsley. Umpire, H. S. Payson.

One of our promising Freshmen upon receiving an invitation to an entertainment, thoughtfully remarked that he did not know of any P—— whose initials were R. S. V. P.

The programme for the '68 Prize Exhibition on Monday, was as follows:

MUSIC.

The Bond and the Free.

Alfred E. Burton, Brunswick.

England vs. Russia.

Thomas M. Pray, Dover, N. H.

MUSIC.

Communism.

George C. Parington, North Anson.

The Age of Silver the Age of Steel.

Daniel H. Felch, Ayer Mass.

MUSIC.

Poetry; Its Place among the Fine Arts.

S. Emerson Smith, Thomaston.

A Glance at American Diplomacy.

Barrett Potter, Brunswick.

MUSIC.

The Committee consisted of Prof. S. J. Young, Lieut. Dwight Green, and J. W. Keene, who awarded the prize to Mr. Parington.

PERSONAL.

[We earnestly solicit communications to this column from any who may have an interest in the Alumni.]

'26.—Hon. W. A. Stone, formerly Judge of a Mississippi Court, and a member of the Senate of that State for twenty years, died at Hazlehurst, Miss., some months since.

'33.—Rev. E. G. Parsons is Principal of Dummer Academy, Newburyport, Mass.

'35.—Hon. Josiah Crosby delivered the Memorial Oration at Dexter.

'41.—Col. Fred Robie sailed for Europe the twenty-third inst., to attend the Paris Exposition. His friends gave him a farewell supper.

'44.—Hon. J. L. Pickard, late of Chicago, formerly of Auburn, has been chosen President of the State University of Iowa.

'50.—George B. Goodwin, Esq., has been elected to a position on the editorial staff of the *Boston Post*.

'66.—Rev. George T. Packard resigned the Rectorship of St. John's Episcopal Church,

in Bangor, to take effect September 1st. The resignation takes place by the advice of the attending physician, who prescribes a year or more entire relief from professional labor.

'69.—Clarence Hale, Esq., delivered the Memorial Address at Yarmouth.

'75.—N. M. Pettengill has just been admitted to the Bar in Missouri.

'75.—W. J. Curtis was admitted to the Bar at Bangor, a short time ago.

'76.—W. A. Robinson will be Assistant Instructor of Chemistry at the Bowdoin Summer School of Science the coming term.

'76.—C. S. Andrews is studying Law in San Francisco, Cal.

'76.—F. R. Kimball was recently married at Salem, Mass.

'76.—C. H. Clark has recently returned from his European tour, and is at present stopping in town.

'76.—C. D. Jameson is Assistant Engineer on the Memphis & Charlestown R. R., Memphis, Tenn.

'77.—F. H. Hargraves has a position in a leather paper establishment in Shapley, N. H.

'77.—W. C. Greene is reading Law in Lewiston.

'77.—R. E. Peary has been appointed Justice of the Peace at Fryeburg.

'77.—E. H. Blake is in Albany Law School.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

Military drill is the only organized outdoor sport at Beloit.

The race between Harvard and Yale takes place Friday, June 28th.

The Union four are rowing regularly. They pull the '76 stroke.

Cornell refused to accept the challenge of the Harvard University Crew.

At Harvard a "La Crosse" club has been started by the Freshmen.

The students take a great interest in chess at the University of Pennsylvania.

Twenty-two American colleges employ the "Roman" pronunciation of Latin.

At Harvard about \$600 was cleared for the crew by the Glee Club and Pierian Concert.

At Amherst the Base-Ball Association has decided to sell season tickets. The price will be \$3.00.

The Faculty have determined that the students of Michigan University are *free* MORAL AGENTS.

Thayer, '78, of Harvard, has obtained a patent from Washington for his invention of the catcher's mask.

The Trustees of Princeton have made provision for the instruction of the students in fencing and sparring.

The Jubilee Singers, of Fisk University, are now giving concerts in Germany. They have raised \$150,000 in the last six years.

The six or seven hundred Harvard students that board at Memorial Hall, consume 300 pounds of beef-steak at a single breakfast.

The Trustees of Colby University have passed a resolution authorizing the Faculty to dismiss any student whose influence is unhealthy.

CLIPPINGS.

"Miss, could you ever love a beast?"

"Am I to consider that in the light of a proposal?"—*Ex.*

Professor of Rhetoric to Sophomore—"What is sophism?" Sophomore—"To duck a Freshman."—*Ex.*

Some one has refined one of our most vulgar slang expressions into "Fromagez la raquette."—*Ex.*

Mathematics. Fresh at board. Prof.—"Mr. E., what have you got?" E. (innocently)—"I've got stuck."—*Ex.*

Chum asks—"How do you know that Cowper was in debt?" Ans.—"Because he Oh'd for a lodge in some vast wilderness."—*Ex.*

Scene: Two Seniors walking up State St., with the large transit-box. Little girl—"Mister! Mister! Won't you please play us a tune?"—*Ex.*

"Master at home?" "No, sir, he's out." "Mistress at home?" "No, sir, she's out." "Then I'll step in and sit by the fire." "That's out, too."—*Ex.*

EDITORS' TABLE.

The *Hamilton Lit.*, for May, is an excellent number, and we look upon it, as regards literary merit, as being one of our best monthly exchanges. It is well arranged, nicely printed, and contains many interesting and spicy articles. The "Services of New York in the American Revolution" is the first article we notice, and find it instructive and well worth reading, but the style of writing might be wonderfully improved. It reminds us forcibly of the style adopted by Quackenbos in his History of the United States, which is not the best suited for literary articles. "Nature and the Poet" is a finely written article, and presents an admirable conception of the close relation of Nature and Poetry. "Heroism of Genius" is also a fine article, and deserving of warm commendation. From the Editors' Table, which is ably conducted, we take the following:

"Professor Peters, of Hamilton College, went to Iowa to observe the eclipse of 1870. Having mounted his instrument, he distributed among some extemporized assistants the special work each was to do during the occultation. To an old negro, he committed the oversight of a large poultry-yard. He was to stand still, remain speechless, keep his attention undistracted, observe how geese, turkeys, ducks, and hens were each variously affected, and report at the conclusion.

'Well, Cato,' asked the Professor, as the turn came for the poultry-yard report, 'how is it?'

'Beats de debbil,' said the negro. 'When de dark came, goose squat down, turkey fly up apple tree, and chicken run for de hole in de barn. How long you know dis ting was a comin', fessor?'

'More than a year,' replied the Professor.

'Beats de debbil, responded Cato. Here you way in New York, knowed a year ago what dese chickens was gwine to do, dis berry afternoon, and you nebber see the chickens afore nudder.'"

A new feature appears in the last number of the *Dartmouth*, viz., the photograph of D. J. Noyes. We have looked through its columns in vain to find any allusion to this distinguished gentleman. Not even a local appears. We were somewhat surprised at one of the editorial notes, because we thought from the interest that the *Dartmouth* manifested in regard to the Rugby rules of foot-ball, by printing several columns of the rules in detail, and advocating its good qualities as a sport, that it certainly ought to be a great success, but this is the way it is considered at present: "Well, the thing is upon us, and to tell the truth, we feel much like the poor magician whose potent spells called up a foul fiend that would not sit down at his bidding. In fact

there is no game about the thing; it is a little the sternest reality that ever was. One sanguine party claims with malignant satisfaction that it gives a fine chance to pay off old scores. There is not the slightest doubt but he had killed, or maimed for life, thirteen men." A distinguished player gives this information: A drop-kick is a kick that drops a man the first time. A place-kick is where you select a convenient place on a man and kick him there and no where else. The meaning of Punt or Punch is readily seen. Sometimes a man lies down flat with the ball under his stomach, then a sufficient number of men get on to press him to the ground. This is a touch-down. The side getting the most of these is generally beaten, because at a touch-down one man is always killed.

We are indebted to Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin for an advance copy of *The Magazine of Art*. The most attractive features of its contents are four full page engravings, of which "From Stone to Life" and "The Queen of Prussia and Napoleon Bonaparte," are two of the finest we have seen for a long time. Like all first-class foreign publications, the printing and general appearance is exceedingly good, and its reading matter is of the most instructive kind, and finely written affording historical, critical notes, and biographical sketches of artists. The object of the magazine is to make the most careful selections of those objects which are of the greatest general interest, and are most worthy of being permanently recorded, and beside that all, however moderate their means, may be able to secure at a small cost a high-class, sterling Work on Art.

The *Columbia Spectator* for the ensuing year is to have a corps of eleven editors, one of which is from the School of Law, and two from the School of Mines. Of late, the *Spectator* has been very well conducted; but with eleven to contribute for it, we look in the future for a model college paper. Among its columns we find an article entitled "Anti-Funny-Man's Association," from which we take, as follows:

"A member from Connecticut arose and waved his umbrella until he had spiked several of the great guns near him, when he became more tranquil and began to speak: 'Religion aint nowhere nowadays. Ten year ago, brethren, we watched them air missionaries go off on the sloops expectin' to hear agin shortly that they was eat by the cannibals and cangaroos and sich like. Them's the days when they was all religion. Them's the days when men want afared to be eat.' ['Pipe down, old man! Take a holiday!']—and the member from Conn. subsided.'"

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The means of instruction in this College have recently been largely increased, so as to meet the wants of all classes of students. The following is the present organization :—

1. The regular Classical Course : which is that pursued in the leading American Colleges.

2. The Scientific Course : which has been shaped to meet the demand of modern times, special prominence being given to the Natural and Physical Sciences, and to Modern Languages.

3. A complete course in Engineering.

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Special facilities are now offered to students in the various branches of Engineering. The means of theoretical instruction are ample, and the town of Brunswick being one of the principal railroad centres in the State, and in the immediate vicinity of many important public works, affords excellent opportunities for the study of actual structures. The College also enjoys many favors from the United States Coast Survey Office. The admission is the same as to the Scientific Department, except that a full equivalent in French will be taken, if desired, in the place of Latin.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission will be examined in the following subjects :

For the Classical Department.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including Prosody ; Writing Latin (35 Lessons in Allen's Latin Composition are recommended as indicating the amount required for examination) ; Virgil, the *Bucolics*, *Georgics*, and six books of the *Æneid* ; Cicero, seven *Orations* ; Sallust.

GREEK.—Hadley's Greek Grammar ; Xenophon's *Anabasis*, four books, and Homer's *Iliad*, two books ; Jones's Greek Prose Composition.

MATHEMATICS.—Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, Square Root and the Metric System ; Algebra, to Equations of the Second Degree ; Geometry, Books I. and III. of Loomis's Geometry.

For the Scientific Department.

LATIN AND MATHEMATICS.—The same as for the Classical Department.

ENGLISH.—Grammar ; Composition, special reference being had to spelling and punctuation ; Correction of ungrammatical sentences composed for the purpose.

GEOGRAPHY.—Descriptive and Physical ; for the latter, Guyot's or an equivalent.

HISTORY.—Leading facts in general History, and especially in the History of the United States.

Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted. All applicants for admission will be required to produce testimonials of good moral character. The time for examination is the Friday after Commencement and the first Thursday of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times. Candidates for admission to advanced classes will be examined in the studies which such classes have accomplished.

Persons desiring further information will be furnished with the annual catalogue, and with specimen examination papers, by addressing Prof. H. L. Chapman, Secretary of the Faculty.

The annual expenses are as follows : Tuition, \$75. Room rent (half), average, \$25. Incidentals, \$10. Total regular College charges, \$110.

Board is obtained in town at \$3 to \$4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to \$40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Bowdoin Orient.

VOL. VIII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, JUNE 19, 1878.

No. 5.

BOWDOIN ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY, DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE CLASS OF '79, OF

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

EDITORS.

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SEWARD S. STEARNS.

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For sale at W. H. Marrett's and B. G. Dennison's, Brunswick.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

The next number of the ORIENT will be delayed until after Commencement so as to give a full account of the exercises of that week. It will be sent to the catalogue address of the students unless special notice is given to Mr. Fifield.

Our attention has recently been called to the lack of directories in our halls. Only one entry (the South End of Maine) makes any pretensions to such an article, and this is

far from complete. This may seem a small matter, but the convenience of directories in each End cannot be questioned. They are a great convenience, not only to the friends of the students who visit the College, but often to the students themselves. The expense of procuring them is trifling, and with a little energy on the part of some one, we see no reason why each entry in College should not have a complete directory.

As the time approaches for the annual meeting of the Boards, we wish to call attention (as has been done previously in the ORIENT,) to the matter of the Athenæan and Peucinian Libraries. We are sure that there is ample warrant for saying that there will be a very general feeling of dissatisfaction among the students if these collections are allowed to remain closed another year. These libraries are very different in character from the College Library; but they supply an equally urgent need. The books in them were principally purchased or presented by students, or by those who understood thoroughly the tastes of students, and consequently they are far more interesting for general reading than those contained in the College Library, and for these books, twelve thousand in number, to remain inaccessible and useless, is, to say the least, a mistake, partially excusable perhaps under the circumstances of last year, but which will be wholly inexcusable if repeated this year.

Another subject which we hope will receive the attention of the Boards and the Alumni, the coming Commencement, is Memorial Hall. Thirteen years have passed away

since the close of the great Rebellion, and our monument to the defenders of their country is not yet finished. We know that our College does not have the wealthy Alumni of older and larger colleges, but we have an Alumni that represents a considerable amount of wealth, and it seems to us, that if they were as loyal to their *Alma Mater* as they should be, some arrangement might be made for the completion of this building whose beginning is so grand; but if it is too much to ask for the completion, it seems to us that, for a comparatively small sum of money, the second story might be roughly fitted up and provided with an entrance, so that it could be used for our Exhibitions and Commencement exercises. The extortionate price demanded for the church for a single evening shows us the necessity of some place where we can be independent of the town, and we earnestly hope the matter may receive careful attention.

That there has, for the last two years, existed on the part of the depot officials a strong antipathy for the students we have been well aware. But, acquainted as we think we are with the possible meanness and falsehood of which human nature is capable, we had never suspected that it could descend to such a slanderous and ungenerous part as that which has been played by certain parties above referred to.

We do not wish to revive the difficulty which has, to a great extent, marred the closing hours of '78's successful college course, which should have been spent in fond and affectionate farewells to the scenes of college days, instead of the unhappy but successful struggle with an embarrassing dilemma produced by a slanderous tongue. It may be true that the course of '78 has not made her an especial favorite of the Faculty. But we can heartily say that the brilliant record of '78, in many things, challenges our respect

and admiration. And in extending our sympathy to the Senior Class, having rescued herself successfully from such an embarrassing position, we are happy to say that we, who are left behind, will be proud to defend her memory by heaping indignation upon those who have ready tongues to falsify.

In conclusion, we would say, beware of the depot, lest a story of a disagreeable nature may arise.

The time for the annual drawing of rooms is approaching, and under-classmen are looking with longing eyes upon the coveted rooms about to be vacated by departing Seniors. We understand that the rule adopted by the Boards at the last Annual Meeting, in regard to rooming in the College Buildings, is to be enforced the coming year without fear or favor, and the poor unfortunates who cannot be suited with rooms in College, together with the innocent Freshmen, who have a nervous dread of rooming, in the first year, will have to overcome their fancies or pay the modest little sum of twenty-five dollars a year for the sake of indulging them. We understand also, that there is to be no change of rooms allowed between members of different classes. If this is true, it will put a stop to a prevalent practice here, viz., that of rooms being taken by upper-classmen, who have no idea of occupying them, but only desire them to turn over to some friend below—often receiving pay for such service. This practice we regard as an unjust one, for it really amounts to the same thing as giving preference to members of the lowest class in the selection of rooms, while members of the upper classes are compelled to take a back seat. We are glad if there is to be no further opportunity for this.

The fact that the Seniors have settled their differences and are making arrangements for a Class Day, is a very gratifying one, and we certainly wish them success. The

class of '78 possesses a considerable amount of energy notwithstanding its small size, and we have no doubt that, as they have determined on a Class Day they will carry it through successfully. We understand, also, that the class have made arrangements for the finest Concert ever held in the place. The services of Misses Cary and Lewis, the Temple Quartette, the Mendelssohns, and Kotzschmar as accompanist, have been secured. Such an array of talent, certainly, is rarely offered to the public in this section of the country, and we hope the enterprise of the class will be appreciated. We hope especially that the members of the lower classes will remember their duties in this matter. The class of '78, as we have remarked before, is very small, and the expenses of Commencement, at the best, will be a heavy burden upon its members; but if each student does his best to give them a full house at their Concert, this burden will be lightened somewhat. We wish all would remember that a good Concert and good Commencement exercises are not only a credit to the Class carrying them through, but also to the College, and help quite largely in bringing the College into prominence.

IVY POEM.

One night, while worn and weary with my attempt
To make some rhymes, with sense and nonsense blent—
Struggling, in short, to write the Ivy Poem well,
And failing, as in truth I need not tell,
I breathed a sigh, and turning in my chair,
I heard it answered from a corner where
There stood a spirit-form in mournful look,
And in his spectral hands he held a book
Whose side was marked, in Grecian letters old,
As poems, and o'er its surface plains the mould
Of many years had gathered, green
As that which on old roofs is seen.
Oh! mournful and so sad he looked,
As though a chain
Of bitter recollections racked him
With eternal pain.
Am I asleep, thought I, and rubbed my eyes,
And rising from my chair in awed surprise,
“Who are you, and whence come you here?” I said.

He answered me in voice so cold and dead
That, had his towering form in size abated,
A mortal should I've thought him much intoxicated.
“I am an ancient Greek; poeey my trade;
An impious one who scorned the glorious maid,
The Muse of Song; so, failing quite
To win success, I sank into the gloom of night
And faded from the earth. Moved by thy moans,
From Hades have I come, where are the homes
Of all the ancient gods, to give advice, if not too late,
To save one mortal from my torturing fate.
O scorn not, in thy haughty pride,
The help of one which, oft denied,
To those to whom 'tis granted has a blessing proved,
Has filled them all with bliss and made them loved.
O take my warning, else, thou unhappy one,
With suffering you'll regret the day you sung.”
Here, overcome with bitter recollections, fear or grief,
I know not which, he struggled for relief
In vain; his face grew black, his visage frightful to behold
Before, grew hideous, and his lanky-form so old
Seamed o'er and scarred with anguish of uncounted years,
All aided well to fill my timid soul with fears.
I started up and cried, in trembling tone of fright,
“What wouldst thou, mystic being, daemon, spirit?
What shall I do?” “O follow me!” he cried,
“And I will lead thee through the caverns wide,
Of deepest Hell until the sweet elysium fields we reach,
Where dwells the Muse remaining there to teach
The souls of godlike men and heroes old,
Who, their forms long mingled with the mould,
Have dwelt in spirit there below.” “Lead on, I follow
thee,”
I cried, driven by terror nearly mad, “I go to see
The Muse and test her power whate'er it be.”
Fast fleeting through the ether blue we went;
The brazen gates were reached and, well nigh spent
With fear and toil, I sank beside them down for aet
“Nay, linger not,” he said, “we must obey the mighty behest
That sent me forth, so let us enter in.”
No sooner said than done, a horrid din
Of all unearthly shrieks and cries and groans,
Of tumult loud and deep, of rattling bones,
Struck from all sides upon my strained ears.
Forced onward by my guide, no time for fears
Was granted me. Through massive vaults we sped;
Here murky blackness, there a glimmering light o'erhead,
And dimly seen through the enshrouded air,
Were sights of terror and of horror everywhere.
At length the sweet elysium fields we gain;
There, in one part, we found the noble dame
Around her thronged a crowd of poets born
In every clime, and loud the song,
And raptuous were the strains that rung
From all their harps, which, obly strung
With golden chords, vibrated to the touch
Of the inspired fingers of the mighty dust.
At length a pause, the great melodious burst
Had ceased; at length I durst
To think upon my task, and in my weary head,
Communing with myself, I slowly said,
“I sing the Ivy. Hold, what rashness this?
I sing! whose only songs thus far instead of bliss

Have brought but torture to the listening ears,
 Filled them with dread and e'en with horrid fears.
 O bare me witness, ye, my baby squalls,
 And late, ye hideous howls within these College walls!
 And yet I must essay, by rigorous fate impelled,
 To weave some humble rhymes with *something* swelled,—
 I know not what, and trusting all to luck and grace
 The heavenly Maid of Song I'll dare to face."
 Then turned I round, with aspect feigned bold and high,
 And there before the astonished crowd I dare to cry:
 "All hail! Celestial Muse, thee I implore,
 Aid me in this mine task; in days of yore
 Thou hast inspired the minds of poets great,
 Of mighty men and men of mighty state;
 Some have moved men to laughter, joy, and some to pain,
 At some inspiring songs tears fall like rain,
 At some the laughter bubbles from the heart it fills,
 Like the sweet music of the joyous rills.
 And bards, inflamed and roused to gain
 Some laurel from the crown of fame,
 Their spirits fired and souls inspired
 By touches of this heavenly fire,
 Have nobly sung and grandly rung
 The praises of great deeds and dire;
 In loud ecstatic notes their voices raised,
 The wondering crowd exulting heard and praised.
 Not to these great effects do I aspire:
 Grant me, a humble poetaster, my desire,
 The inspiration so to fitly chant
 And ring the praises of the modest plant.
 What shall I say, who of plants and flowers
 Know nothing, save that, when bedewed with showers,
 And when the Summer sun does on them shine,
 They grow in beauty? And in this heart of mine,
 When cold and dead from sorrow or from toil,
 There springs and grows, from its impoverished soil,
 A world of glowing life and tenderness, each hour
 Nourished by the soft, tender beauty of the flower."
 I paused, as it were, wound up by force of will,
 At length run down and standing still,
 Now trembling and o'ercome with fear
 From the Muse's lips these words I hear:
 "O rash temerity of mortal man! Why would you come
 Down here to tempt the Furies? You'll be but a crumb
 For their voracious maws, should they spy you,
 You rash, vain, foolish being; but I'll not decry you,
 Although you've come, and caught me tired quite
 With teaching music in these halls of night;
 Although with running through the gamut and chromatic
 scale,
 With all this lazy, slothful band of spirits pale,
 I'm wearied well!
 Still overcome by thy despairing look,
 I'll hear and guard thee e'en by hook or crook.
 Although," quoth she, "I've nothing now to give you
 In way of poetry or rhymes; yet, if you'll do
 As I direct, I will endeavor to provide
 A few short rhymes, if nothing more beside.
 So hie you home as quickly as you're able,
 And fail not then to look upon the table."
 With that, she waved her hand, and with a crash
 Of rolling thunder quickly as the quickest flash
 I was at home, and on the table found

A few small leaves with something bound,—
 I know not what. They had a faint sulphurous smell,
 As though they came from the depths of—well,
 I'll let it pass, we don't care whence they came,
 Whate'er their source, they're fitter for flame
 Than to be forced upon your tortured ears.
 But by dire necessity compelled, with anxious fears,
 I will essay to read to you this legend,
 If I may:

THE ORIGIN OF THE IVY.

'Twas in those ancient days of goblin power,—
 And when in darkness, at the midnight hour,
 The fairy hordes, poured forth in every glen,
 Sought the fierce spider and did storm his den,
 Bound fast the fire-bug and the glow-worm for their light,
 Pelting each other with the dew-drop sweet, until the flight
 Of time announced the dawn, when every tree
 Sent forth its spirit fair, so light and free,
 To sport and gambol in the balmy air;
 When, from the clefts of rocks, came gnomes to dare
 Their tricks and mischief, and when the power
 Of modest brownies and of pigmies sour
 Was felt in every home,—that in the dreary wood,
 There dwelt a maiden in the purity of early womanhood.
 She was the tenderest bud, the purest flower
 Of all which bloomed in any bower
 Beneath the forest's shade. Now, as it chanced,
 One glorious Summer's eve, when she had danced
 In merry childhood's thoughtlessness upon the green,
 Too near the charmed circle of the forest's bound, unseen
 She had approached, and forced by the enchantments power,
 She would remain until the hour
 When, clearing way by his high might and courage bold,
 A youthful knight, on rescue bound, dispels enchant-
 ment's hold.

Long years have passed, will he not come?
 Lo! he is here, and spurring on
 The forest's inmost glade has won.
 Again, at last a human face she sees,
 And rushes to him, and on bended knees
 She thanks him for release; she tells him she is free
 And saved by him,—and then she prays that he
 Would take her hence to her sweet home again.
 Alas! Alas! by stern decree! her grief and pain
 Were ended not as yet; a certain time
 They still must dwell far from the chime
 Of bell and from the habitations of mankind.
 Together thrown and to each other kind,
 Within this time should they but learn
 That old, old story, love, and should they burn
 With passion, tender, pure though it might be,
 Then they should die, and though free
 Their spirits might be, yet in life they never
 From out the gloomy forest should depart forever.
 Of course they loved, and ah! alas! they died;
 And in the parting breath, while side by side
 They passed away, her tender arms were twined
 Around him, as with love and tenderness to bind
 Him to her, and to support her weakness womanly
 Upon his manly strength.
 And in the passing years, which, one by one,
 Flew by above their grave, there sprang

A tall and towering oak, symbolic, in its pride,
 Of the brave lover who laid here and died.
 And rising by its side a tender plant,
 Which nourished from Heaven by the loving grant
 Of sun and rain, it grew, and twining round
 In soft caressing folds, and gently swung
 In tufts from branches of the oak, as though it lay
 In the oak tree's arms, by night and day,
 Lovingly, trusting to its mighty strength
 To aid its weakness. When, at length,
 Enchantment's power was broken, when
 The forest wide lay open unto men,
 They came and saw this union, and the oak
 They knew,—in time, when familiar grown, they spoke
 And called the plant the Ivy. The world wide
 Has known it since, and in it taken pride.
 And now my gentle hearers, as I end
 These rhymes, "a moment longer lend."
 As old Mark Antony exclaimed, "your ears to me,"
 And let me try if possible 'twill be
 To take from off my shoulders weary,
 The weight of authorship of this dreary,
 Weak, empty, foolish, vain effusion.
 For I have come to this conclusion:
 To ask you to consider it a vision of the night,
 A nightmare if you will, for which is right
 That I should not apologize, but only state
 That when that night the legend by I seemed to lie,
 I must have woke, for naught could I espy
 Of legend or of spirit form that I
 Had seemed to see before,—and hence I deem
 The whole the baseless fabric of an empty dream.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

The recent death of William Cullen Bryant, brings most forcibly to the mind the thought of the value of such a life as his to the world. As a mere youth he began his public career well, and with a strong promise of future usefulness. As a poet alone, his fame will not be so enduring as that of our other poets, but in that profession which he chose for his life's work, he has wrought a work which will make his name honored for many generations. For forty years he has been the acknowledged head of the *Evening Post*. In all that time the personality of Mr. Bryant has been recognized by every reader of that paper. He made it the expression of his own principles, of his own convictions and theories. He has never submitted timidly to the dictation of the popular voice, and has never been restrained by regard for public opinion from

saying what he wished. As the head of a widely circulated paper it rested with him individually to make his influence felt on the side of truth and justice, or to gain an easy popularity by submitting to the dictation of some one party or faction. He plainly chose the former course. One could not fail to see that he tried in every department of his paper to be honest, truthful, and fair, and hence his paper was always reliable in regard to all current affairs, and in regard to matters of opinion and controversy, its remarks were sure to receive careful consideration.

These good influences of Mr. Bryant's public life is something that is easily perceived, and that all will acknowledge. Upon the men of no profession are graver responsibilities laid, than upon the journalists. Their influence is more immediate and widespread. A great power is given to them, and on them does it depend solely whether it is used or abused. Mr. Bryant never abused the power which he possessed. He understood the obligations which his position laid upon him, and faithfully performed them. His whole public career of about fifty years presents the record of a well-spent life, not marked perhaps by any single effort of genius, but distinguished for even excellence and faithfulness to a high standard of duty. It is such lives as these which are at once the glory and the strength of a nation or of a people.

There are greater men in literary life than Mr. Bryant was, and there are men of less power and character than he. They form a class small in numbers, but wielding an influence more strongly felt in all classes of society than that of any other class. The value of Longfellow's literary labors has been greater as a civilizing influence merely, than that of the work of any man in public life for the last twenty-five years. There are very few people into whose heart he has not found his way. There is hardly a class which has not

learned to appreciate and honor him. His retired and quiet life passed in study has been a power which has been silently and surely manifesting itself for many years. Side by side with him, though many of them have now passed from sight, have worked men of equal genius and strength of character. Irving, Prescott, Motley, and Bancroft have been the pride of the Nation for many years. They also have found readers throughout the length and breadth of the land, and by their faithful and scholarly researches have given an impetus to literary pursuits such as had not been known in this country before, while they exerted an influence which will long be felt throughout the whole range of letters in this country.

Nothing has helped more to raise the European estimate of this country's power and intellectual vigor than the remarkable works of these men. From first affecting to despise and scorn everything that this country produced, the nations of Europe were compelled to acknowledge the claims of our men of letters to a high rank with their own, and now American scholarship and learning are treated with as much deference as the fondest admirer of his country's greatness could desire. If these men have taught other nations to respect their country's intellectual strength, they have also taught their own people to feel that strength in themselves, having learned that they possessed it, to develop more fully and in new direction. A healthful vigor and youth in one direction is sure to be accompanied by equal activity in others, and a sound and sure progress in literary pursuits is a most hopeful sign of improvement in numberless other directions. The earliest phase of the growth of all the European nations, directly after the dark ages, was the revival of letters. The wonderful advance in all parts of the national life was preceded by an equally wonderful advancement in learning. The men whose characters stand

out most prominently in those times, when the noble and peasant were beginning to learn their duties and their rights, were those who were enabled, by their own learning and acquaintance with the teachings of the past, to take a bold stand on the side of justice and truth. The brightest figure in English history, of about the sixteenth century, is that of Sir Thomas More. Full of sound learning and judgment in applying it, he was far ahead of his time in his ideas of government and of society. Destined as his ideas were to be fulfilled in future ages, they were in direct opposition to the spirit of the time. Less stirring examples of the same truth can be found in the history of every nation that has deserved to exist, and the literary element is almost always found to be the most influential in bringing about all social, political, and religious reforms. No nation has ever shown itself unmindful of the debt it owes to these men.

The fame of the poets, historians, and philosophers has ever been the most enduring. While the fame of a country's generals and leaders has grown dimmer as the events which made them famous have passed farther away from the thoughts of its people, the fame of its literary men is ever growing brighter as their works become a dearer legacy to each succeeding generation. The man who contributes, but a small portion in this direction to the national growth, is surer of a ready recognition of his service, if the posture be an honest one; and, though the name of William Cullen Bryant may not now stand out very prominently from amongst that of others in the same field, yet his have not been works to easily perish, and that age will indeed be an unworthy one which shall have forgotten him.

The gentlemen at Boston University are agitating the question of "cap and gown," but the ladies object.

A DAY OF PLEASURE.

It was one of the most balmy mornings on which we sallied forth from the pleasant retreat of Brunswick, with the intent of spending a day in the rural regions, and in the meantime to visit the summer residence of Rev. Elijah Kellogg, at Harpswell, and if possible catch a glimpse, if nothing more, of the author of the "Whispering Pine" series, "Spartacus to the Gladiators," etc.

The road which leads from Brunswick to what is denominated in common parlance, "New-Wharf," is free from hills, and nothing hinders the progress of the pedestrian, save the abundance of sand which prevails universally, and occasionally causes the eyes and lungs to be greeted with a dense cloud of dust as some vehicle whirls by. The way is lined on both sides with pines, firs, maples, and various other trees, which, on that bright day, were stretching their green arms toward the sky and rustling their young leaves in the gentle breeze. Nothing could have been more agreeable and exhilarating than the influence of such a morning. The sun looked down from the heavens in all his splendors, while his golden beams lent just sufficient heat to render it exceedingly comfortable walking. The whole heaven and earth seemed basking as it were, in his clear, soul-thrilling light; and each exchanging greeting with the other. Heaven sending down to earth its welcome, and earth returning back her smiles to the salutation. Thus our walk of three miles was rendered unspeakably delightful amid all these sweet influences of earth and sky, and the time seemed very short till we caught a view of the water gleaming in the distance, and a part of Casco Bay became visible, nestling down amid, and environed by green hills and fields, embracing beautiful little islands in its arms, while its blue waters softly kissed their blooming edges, and its color commingled

agreeably with the varied bright hues of their dress.

Having arrived at "New-Wharf," so called (but why it is thus denominated is problematic), we procured a small row-boat, as sailing craft of any description was not to be obtained, either for love or money. We were soon rowing over the glassy surface of the water, which sparkled in the sun like diamonds. Every thing seemed to be in perfect harmony. The air was exhilarating, the water bright and blue, the breeze soft and mild, the sky genial, while the surrounding landscape seemed wafting us its smiles like friends to some voyager over the deep. Our guide pointed out the residence of the author of "Spartacus to the Gladiators," situated in one of the most charming, secluded retreats, "far from the busy haunts of men." Ere long our boat, that had borne us lightly over the dancing billows, touched the smooth, sloping beach. We began to feel as if we were nearing the abode of genius, and a peculiar sensation ran along the nerves, which, without doubt, naturally occurs on such occasions. Not a sound disturbed the prevailing repose save the tinkling tones of a tiny rivulet falling over the bank, up which we scrambled, and the sleepy fields scarce opened their eyes to give a welcome greeting. Indeed, it seemed as if Nature herself, so to speak, tired of the mid-day dust and heat, had retired into her silent apartments for a nap. The words of the poet came into the mind:

"Wouldst thou rest
Awhile from tumult and the frauds of men,
These old and friendly solitudes invite
Thy visit."

Here were to be seen the most lovely views, the solitary mansion embosomed in flowers and shrubbery, fields and gardens, while rows of trees seemed planted on purpose by the hand of Nature to render the place attractive as possible, and through these abundant tresses, so to speak, of the

fair landscape, the silvery gleams of the water played and shone with a wonderfully pleasing effect. But the most pleasing and interesting of all, was the introduction to the man who occupies these solitudes, and whose fame has gone forth into the world. He was arrayed in a farmer's homely garb, but genius was written on his face, which transforms the outer raiment into shining apparel to the eye of any one who chooses to see through the trappings of flesh to the more dazzling hues of spirit.

However, it is not our intention here to enter into any glowing rhapsodies of the results of genius, or to weary the reader with a long list of common places. We all know that a man who has the ability and genius to make himself known far and wide is attractive, and in expressing our ideas we only give the general verdict awarded to genius and talent, both of which Kellogg undoubtedly possesses.

Some time was spent in agreeable converse, and we then took our departure, feeling that it was a good and commendable thing to associate with wise heads, who can live truly and simply amid the false and wearying conventionalities of society.

After spending some hours on the Bay, and visiting another part of the town, we returned to the dilapidated pier, *alias* "New-Wharf," and, having snugly moored our comely craft in the bosom of a lovely nook, proceeded to walk homeward. Late in the afternoon we found ourselves once more within the precincts of Brunswick, glad that the day had been so successfully passed in healthful enjoyment, but feeling somewhat leg-weary, looking somewhat sunburnt, and with decidedly empty stomachs.

The following notice recently appeared on the Trinity College bulletin board: "For Sale — 1 Juvenal, and 1 Assistant Juvenal." — *Ex.*

LOCAL.

"He died."

Good-bye Seniors.

30—6 in favor of the "Purities."

Ask Max if he has seen the T. P. T. Then run.

The wine and spirit advertiser has been among us again.

Small One don't believe in promotion without "competitrary" drill.

Clay has procured a buff sunshade to ward off the sun's effulgence from his delicate complexion.

President Chamberlain and family started for Paris, Thursday, and sailed from New York, Saturday.

Page has been appointed Lieutenant; J. P. Huston, Captain; Weil, 2d Sergeant; and F. L. Johnson, Corporal.

If J. C. is going to tend the recitation room door, he wants to get a pair of thick boots to use on the spittoon cleaners.

Rumors have reached our ears of an affair between Skillings, a girl, and a goat. As nearly as we can learn, the goat got the best of it.

Since the Junior and Sophomore appointments, twenty-three members of these classes have called to borrow Speakers. The other fellow is our chum.

Daniel Pratt lately made his appearance at a recitation, in the shape of a turtle. The Professor decided that he had passed the examinations, and let him out.

The Officers of the Praying Circle are as follows: President, Pennell; Vice President, Henderson; Secretary, Gregg; Standing Committee, Castner, Jones, and Cutler.

The following is the reply to a Junior who applied for a situation as teacher:

Mr. Dere Ser I Gout your letter to night Saying that you wood lik to teach the School this winter what will you tick the School for. A month for and bord your Selfe. I Shoud like to no rit A way for thar is fore more teachers Spoken to me for the Shool the I want to Get A Good teacher & Get him As Schip As I Cen you let me no as Sune you Gette this letter what you tech for.

Very Respectfully,

While one of our instructors was looking in the book for a question, a member of the Senior Examining Committee suggested that a former Professor was a text-book himself.

The Class of '78, B. H. S., will hold their graduating exercises at Lemont Hall, Tuesday evening, June 25th. The Class numbers nine, three of whom will apply for admission to College.

The list of Reading Room Officers being received too late for our last number, we publish it in this: President, Tarbox; Vice President, Burbank; Committee, Edwards, Dane, and Staples.

Since the Seniors left, a few Sophs, assuming something which, in a Freshman, might possibly approach cheek, have occupied the Senior seats at church. Perhaps they think it their only chance.

A student called at the hotel for his partner at the Ivy Ball. After being bidden, he was entering the room, but the sight that met his gaze caused him to draw back and ask if some one was not dressing. He was informed that the lady was dressed, ready for the ball.

At a meeting of the Base-Ball Association, Saturday morning, the following officers were elected: President, Ring; Vice President, Davis; Secretary, Perkins; Treasurer, Whitmore; Assistant Treasurer, Wheelwright; Directors, Spring, Martin, and J. W. Wilson.

After the examination of the Seniors, the following prizes were announced, that had been competed for during the term: '68 Prize Exhibition for the best writer and speaker awarded to G. C. Purington. Excellence in English Composition—first prize, B. Potter, S. E. Smith; second prize, P. L. Paine and J. T. Davidson. Extemporaneous English Composition—first prize, G. C. Purington; second, B. Potter.

The morning after the Senior examinations, the exultant and relieved members of that class repaired to the Delta to indulge in the customary game of base-ball. Messrs. Baker and Davidson were elected to "choose up." The two *nines* contained rather less than the regulation number, but what was lacking in this respect was made up in noise and activity. Out of respect for the knowl-

edge of Geology possessed by the captains, the *nines* were designated the Protozoans and the Cephalopods. Space forbids our recording the many brilliant plays made by both sides, and we are constrained to say that the score stood eighteen to six in favor of the Cephalopods.

The following appointments are made for Commencement, July 11th:

Potter.....	*Salutatory Oration.
Burton.....	*English Oration.
Pray.....	*English Oration.
Felch.....	*Philosophical Disquisition.
French.....	*Philosophical Disquisition.
Paine.....	*Philosophical Disquisition.
Thing.....	*Literary Disquisition.
Phillips.....	Discussion.
Baker.....	Discussion.
Jacobs.....	Discussion.
Smith.....	Discussion.

*To be spoken.

The remainder of the Class will receive their appointments as soon as their studies are made up.

The following is the programme for Commencement exercises, which take place July 7th-12th:

Sunday, 4 P. M.—Baccalaureate Sermon, by Prof. A. S. Packard.

Monday, 8 P. M.—Junior Prize Declamation.

Tuesday—Class Day Exercises.

Wednesday, 8.30 A. M.—Annual Meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity, in Adams Hall; 10.30 A. M.—Address before the Fraternity, by Rev. William Henry Savage, Class of 1855; 2.45 P. M.—Address before the Alumni, by Hon. Joseph White Symonds, of 1860, followed by the Annual Meeting of the Alumni, in Adams Hall; 8 P. M.—Concert by Miss Cary, Miss Lewis, Temple Quartette, and the Mendelssohn Quintette Club.

Thursday, 9 A. M.—Prayer Meeting of Alumni and friends in the Senior Recitation Room; 10.30 A. M.—Commencement Exercises, followed by the Annual Dinner in Memorial Hall; 8 P. M.—Reception by Prof. Packard.

Friday—Examination of candidates for admission to College.

Thursday was a great day for Brunswick. In the morning the crowd turned out to see the fantasies, which were good as far as they went. After preambling over Brunswick and Topsham, the procession halted at the foot of the Mall, and "Daniel Pratt" ascended the rostrum to address the assembled millions. We will not review this remarkable oration, but quote one paragraph which will serve as a specimen of the whole: "After all my manifold wanderings, ups and downs over the exultant face of verdant nature, it affords me feelings of the most multitudinous consanguinity to behold the transcendental physi-

ogonomies of this enlightened phantasmagoria bound together by ties of matrimonial infelicity, conjugal superfluity, and consanguineous affinity." The speech will probably be printed in full, in the next issue of the *Telegraph* which has a weakness for this kind of stuff. In the afternoon, there was a parade of the fire companies, and a trial of engines, at which the Kennebecs were the victors. At intervals, Johnson's Band favored us with some excellent selections.

We have three base-ball scores to publish in this number. The game with the Augusta Reds was played at Augusta, June 7th, and with the Colbys, at Waterville, June 8th. The notes under the scores of these games will explain them sufficiently. The game with the Bates was played on the Delta, June 15th. We must ascribe our defeat to the absence of two of the nine, and the poor judgment displayed in filling their places. We expected to play a return game with the Reds, Wednesday, but they did not appear.

BOWDOINS.

	A.	B.	T.	B.	R.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Jacobs, c., 3b.....	5	0	3	5	2	8			
Record, 3b., c.....	5	2	3	3	0	6			
Wilson, l. f.....	6	0	1	2	0	2			
Smith, 2b.....	5	0	1	2	1	3			
Gardner, s. s.....	5	1	1	1	1	3			
Phillips, p.....	5	0	0	2	1	4			
Swett, 1b.....	5	3	2	8	0	0			
Ring, c. f.....	5	1	0	1	1	1			
Call, r. f.....	5	0	1	0	0	0			
Totals	46	7	11	24	6	27			

AUGUSTA REDS.

	A.	B.	T.	B.	R.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Evo, c., s. s.....	5	0	3	1	4	17			
Taylor, l. f.....	5	0	1	2	0	0			
Hoyt, 3b.....	4	0	1	4	2	3			
McKenney, p.....	4	0	0	0	7	1			
Weeks, r. f.....	4	0	0	0	1	0			
Lombard, s. s., c.....	4	0	0	3	0	3			
Moore, 2b.....	4	0	0	1	3	1			
Little, 1b.....	5	0	3	16	1	2			
Lally, c. f.....	6	0	2	0	0	0			
Totals	41	0	10	27	18	27			

SUMMARY.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bowdoins.....	5	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	—11
Augusta Reds.....	2	0	3	0	2	0	2	1	*—10

*Game called on the last of the ninth inning on account of an unfair decision by the Umpire. It was afterwards discovered that the Umpire had bragged how he was going to "sell" the game to the Augustas. Not a single base hit was made off of Phillips.

Umpire, Arthur Libby. Scorers—Bowdoins, H. B. Wilson; Augustas, "Rich" Goodwin.

BOWDOINS.

	A.	B.	T.	B.	R.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Jacobs, c.....	3	1	0	7	2	6			
Record, 3b.....	3	1	0	3	3	2			
Wilson, l. f.....	3	0	0	2	0	0			
Smith, 2b.....	3	1	1	2	0	2			
Gardner, s. s.....	3	0	0	0	0	3			
Phillips, p.....	3	1	0	0	2	5			
Swett, 1b.....	2	1	0	5	0	0			
Ring, c. f.....	2	0	0	1	1	0			
Call, r. f.....	2	0	0	1	0	0			
Totals	24	5	1	21	8	18			

PICKED NINE.

	A.	B.	T.	B.	R.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Bosworth, p.....	5	1	0	1	1	0			
Gibbs, 1b.....	4	2	0	3	0	1			
Walling, 3b.....	4	1	0	2	0	0			
Barker, l. f.....	4	1	1	3	0	0			
Weld, c. f.....	3	0	2	2	0	0			
Worcester, c.....	3	1	1	9	3	2			
Merriam, 2b.....	3	0	1	1	0	1			
Chaplin, r. f.....	3	1	1	0	0	0			
Mathews, s. s.....	3	0	0	0	1	0			
Totals	32	7	6	21	5	4			

SUMMARY.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bowdoins.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1	
Picked Nine.....	0	4	0	0	2	0	2	0	—6

The Colbys had played their eighth inning, which resulted in their being "whitewashed." The Bowdoins then went to the bat, and, by a series of errors by the Colbys, had succeeded in scoring two runs, when the game was called on account of rain. So the game in reality stood 6 to 3, when the game was called. The Bowdoins were confident of success, as it was apparent that the Colbys were demoralized.

Scorers—Colbys, E. King; Bowdoins, H. B. Wilson. Umpire, W. H. Lyford.

BOWDOINS.

	A.	B.	T.	B.	R.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Jacobs, c., 2b.....	5	2	2	2	2	3			
Record, 3b., c.....	4	2	3	10	3	3			
Wilson, l. f.....	4	2	1	0	0	1			
Smith, 2b., r. f.....	5	0	0	0	2	0			
Phillips, p.....	5	0	0	0	2	1			
Swett, 1b.....	4	0	0	9	0	1			
Gardner, s. s.....	4	0	1	1	2	0			
Spring, c. f.....	4	0	0	0	0	3			
Bourne, r. f., 3b.....	4	2	0	5	1	1			
Totals	39	8	7	27	12	13			

BATES.

	A.	B.	T.	B.	R.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Sanborn, 1b.....	5	3	1	7	1	0			
Lombard, 3b.....	5	0	2	10	2	3			
Wilbur, l. f.....	4	2	3	0	0	1			
Ranger, 2b.....	4	0	0	1	0	1			
Given, p.....	4	1	1	1	3	5			
Tuttle, c.....	5	2	1	8	0	3			
Foss, s. s.....	4	0	1	0	2	0			
Parsons, r. f.....	4	1	0	0	0	0			
Perkins, c. f.....	4	0	0	0	0	0			
Totals	39	9	9	27	8	13			

SUMMARY.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bowdoins.....	2	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	—7
Bates.....	3	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	—9

Two-base hits: Sanborn, 1; Tuttle, 1; Wilson, 1. Struck out: Bowdoins, 5; Bates, 7. Scorers—Bates, C. E. Felch; Bowdoins, H. B. Wilson. Umpire, H. L. Maxey. Duration of game, 1 hour, 40 minutes.

PERSONAL.

[We earnestly solicit communications to this column from any who may have an interest in the Alumni.]

'34.—Prof. Cyrus Hamlin has been re-engaged at the Bangor Theological Seminary for the ensuing year.

'36.—George F. Emery, Esq., of Portland, has resigned the Presidency of the *Boston Post* corporation and succeeds Mr. Mann as its Treasurer.

'62.—Col. Charles P. Mattocks delivered the Memorial Address at Portland.

'69.—Frank W. Ring graduated recently from the Maine Medical School.

'73.—Alfred Greeley Ladd was a member of the present graduating class of the Maine Medical School.

'74.—Charles E. Smith has been elected Superintendent of the City Public Schools, Lyons, Iowa.

'75.—Mr. F. A. Floyd, who was admitted to the Cumberland Bar last January, has taken an office in Cahoon Block, Portland.

'75.—J. W. Cushman is practicing medicine at Lisbon Falls, Maine.

'75.—F. W. Dana is practicing law at Lisbon Falls, Maine.

'76.—C. G. Burnham, of the Middle Class at Bangor Theological Seminary, is to preach at Winterport, the coming summer.

'76.—Charles A. Perry, a member of the Theological Seminary, at Bangor, is at present in town.

'73.—W. G. Reed graduated from the Medical School recently.

'75.—R. G. Stanwood was a member of the last graduating class of the Medical School.

'77.—C. E. Knight is reading law in Wiscasset, with R. K. Sewall, Esq.

'77.—E. E. Dunbar, editor of *Village Herald*, recently called on us.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

The Yale Seniors' class album will cost \$78.00.

In both houses of Congress, out of 375 members, 191—more than half—are college men.

The Senior class albums, at Harvard, cost \$88.30 apiece.

There are thirty thousand young men in our colleges and universities.

Harvard now has a Graduates' Department containing about forty courses.

No secret societies at Oberlin. The town is even opposed to free masons.

Ohio Wesleyan University has in attendance exactly 425 students.—*Ex.*

The Sophomores who were expelled at Princeton are beginning to return.

Ladies took five of the seven prizes offered in Political Economy, at Cambridge.

Six students in American colleges have committed suicide within the last six months.

Squads from the H. R. C. go up to Watertown nearly every week now, for rifle practice.

Four hundred colleges in the United States; three thousand seven hundred Professors.

Twenty-six ladies graduated at the last Commencement of the New York Medical College for women.

CLIPPINGS.

Says a Scientific to his classmate: "I like that word *anachronism* better than *archaism*, though they mean the same."—*Ex.*

"Alone! alone! all alone!" murmured he, as he looked into his hand and saw the right and left bower, ace, king, and queen.—*Ex.*

Senior is questioned—"What is the name of that lady to whom you are engaged?" Senior blandly responds—"Which one?"—*Ex.*

Fifteen of the boys, at Northwestern University, wanted to go on a botanizing expedition, and take one of the girls as guide; but every boy wanted a different girl, and the scheme fell through.—*Ex.*

Elizabeth Allen, in a poem, asks, "Oh, willow, why forever weep?" Elizabeth is a little mistaken as to the facts. It isn't the willow that weeps, it is the boy who dances under the limber end of it.

EDITORS' TABLE.

The May number of the *Acta Columbia* appears, as neat as ever, and much to interest, even one not connected with the College. Among the editorials we find an allusion to the Goodwood row that the Sophomores have been making over a cup that is to be awarded to the most popular man in the Junior Class. The *Acta* speaks thus of the brash class of '80:

"Nature seems to have ordained that there should not be as many candidates as there are men in a class, but that by a sort of natural selection two men are generally regarded long before as the probable candidates. These two candidates are presumably good fellows in every sense of the word. Each is the other's friend, and their constituents are on the best terms; for it is perfectly natural that each, by his daily associations and personal peculiarities, should have gathered around himself a group of intimate friends who desire to elect him. But because fifteen men are fond of Mr. A., and sixteen take delight in Mr. B., it is necessary that the two parties draw swords, or what is worse, whet the stiletto of slander?"

The *Nassua Lit.*, conducted by a new Board of Editors, and in the form of a monthly again, we have read with a great deal of interest. Its literary department is remarkably well filled. "Influence of the Italian Language upon English Literature," shows marked ability of the author as a writer; together with a thorough knowledge of the history of the Italian language. "Sea Grasses from the Pacific" we liked so much that we clip a portion:

"Sea grasses from the Pacific,
Fragrant with salt sea air,
With eloquence beatific
You smile in your tints so fair.

You have been kissed by the Sunset,
As he stole through Golden Gate,
When the rocks from the flowing tide were wet,
And the ships sailed into the purpling night,
All pennanted gaily with crimson light;
And the flash and boom of the evening gun
Reëchoed the chant of the sinking sun,
'It is growing, growing late."

"Abbotsford," though concise, is nicely written and affords a pleasing description of the home of Scott. A brief article on "Election of Editors," attracts our attention, and we clip a short paragraph, as the views taken we heartily endorse, and we hope that students of our own College, from whom the next Board of Editors are to be chosen, will manifest a spirit of enthusiasm in the matter by presenting articles for publication.

"We favor the plan of editors electing their successors, as the best means of electing such men. It is the shame of our present system that many men of ability will not write unless goaded on by the editors, or the nearness of an election. In the new electoral plan, we have the remedy for this great drawback. Let one know that unless he shows literary ability in his contributions, he will never become an editor, and immediately interest will be aroused, the brain, mayhap, will be racked; earnest work, at least, will result. The witty man again will tickle the ear, the poet will please, and the logician puzzle. Contributions must increase in merit. The college papers must grow more interesting and valuable. As a college, we must add a stride to our previous advance in literature."

The only readable articles in the last *University Herald*, are "Milton's Last Poem" and "Dr. William Schultze;" of the former, we take the first two stanzas, wishing that we had space for all:

I am old and blind,
Men point at me as smitten by God's frown,
Afflicted and deserted by my kind;
Yet I am not cast down.

I am weak, yet dying,
I murmur not that I no longer see,
Poor, old and helpless I the more belong
Father Supreme, to Thee.

The *Herald* would have been much improved had "The Life and Public Services of the Domestic Fly," been omitted. Such a production does not reflect much credit upon the author, either as regards his wit or humor. It is difficult for us to decide which of the two he was aiming at. "Junior Elocution" is another attempt to be funny, but it fails to impress us with the idea that it borders toward anything of the kind. We learn from the editorial department that a great amount of dissatisfaction was recently manifested by the Seniors, as well as under-classmen, in regard to appointment of parts for Commencement. It seems that the basis of selection is not known by the students, and there is a general desire that the Faculty announce some idea of their mode of selecting in order that "the students may endeavor to work." From its columns we clip the following, as coming from Cornell:

ASTORA Ills. May 28, 1878.

Presd White. Sir. Will you be so kind as to send to my address a catalogue of Cornell University. Also (if of Easy access) when Jupiter, Saturn, Venus, will be Collided together in the near distance as one in night as 1878 years ago, when they will visit this Earth with their moon like one star in Brightness. Respt

JAMES JOHNSON.

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Glaze, Fruit Ices, Charlotte Russe, Frozen Puddings, Banana Sherbert,
Orange,—any of the above in Melon, Brick, and Fancy Moulds, to order.

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Bowdoin Orient

Continued from Number

Wednesday, July 17, 1878.



Bowdoin Orient.

VOL. VIII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, JULY 17, 1878.

No. 6.

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BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

The means of instruction in this College have recently been largely increased, so as to meet the wants of all classes of students. The following is the present organization:—

1. The regular Classical Course: which is that pursued in the leading American Colleges.
2. The Scientific Course: which has been shaped to meet the demand of modern times, special prominence being given to the Natural and Physical Sciences, and to Modern Languages.
3. A complete course in Engineering.

In the Scientific Course the time is divided among the different studies in the following proportions: Mathematics 20 per cent., Chemistry and Mineralogy 14 per cent., Natural History 13 per cent., Physics 11 per cent., German 9 per cent., French 9 per cent., Political Science 6 per cent., Rhetoric, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and History 18 per cent.

Special facilities are now offered to students in the various branches of Engineering. The means of theoretical instruction are ample, and the town of Brunswick being one of the principal railroad centres in the State, and in the immediate vicinity of many important public works, affords excellent opportunities for the study of actual structures. The College also enjoys many favors from the United States Coast Survey Office. The admission is the same as to the Scientific Department, except that a full equivalent in French will be taken, if desired, in the place of Latin.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission will be examined in the following subjects:

For the Classical Department.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Writing Latin (35 Lessons in Allen's Latin Composition are recommended as indicating the amount required for examination); Virgil, the *Bucolics*, *Georgics*, and six books of the *Æneid*; Cicero, seven Orations; Sallust.

GREEK.—Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's *Anabasis*, four books, and Homer's *Iliad*, two books; Jones's Greek Prose Composition.

MATHEMATICS.—Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, Square Root and the Metric System; Algebra, to Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and III. of Loomis's Geometry.

For the Scientific Department.

LATIN AND MATHEMATICS.—The same as for the Classical Department.

ENGLISH.—Grammar; Composition, special reference being had to spelling and punctuation; Correction of ungrammatical sentences composed for the purpose.

GEOGRAPHY.—Descriptive and Physical; for the latter, Guyot's or an equivalent.

HISTORY.—Leading facts in general History, and especially in the History of the United States.

Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted. All applicants for admission will be required to produce testimonials of good moral character. The time for examination is the Friday after Commencement and the first Thursday of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times. Candidates for admission to advanced classes will be examined in the studies which such classes have accomplished.

Persons desiring further information will be furnished with the annual catalogue, and with specimen examination papers, by addressing Prof. H. L. Chapman, Secretary of the Faculty.

The annual expenses are as follows: Tuition, \$75. Room rent (half), average, \$25. Incidentals, \$10. Total regular College charges, \$110.

Board is obtained in town at \$3 to \$4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to \$40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Bowdoin Orient.

VOL. VIII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, JULY 17, 1878.

No. 6.

BOWDOIN ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY, DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE CLASS OF '79, OF

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

EDITORS.

HENRY B. CARLETON, GEORGE W. JOHNSON,
H. BOARDMAN FIFIELD, MILLARD K. PAGE,
HENRY A. HUSTON, ALBERT H. PENNELL,
SEWARD S. STEARNS.

TERMS—\$2.00 a year in ADVANCE; single copies, 15 cents.

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For sale at W. H. Marrett's and B. G. Dennison's, Brunswick.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

The unavoidable absence of the Managing Editor, and the sudden illness of another, throws an unusually large amount of work upon those who remain; and we hope our subscribers will excuse the delay in publication. As our Commencement is one of the last of the season, our exchanges will not be sent until next term.

We feel inclined to say something in regard to the exorbitant prices charged for the church on the hill. It has long been a subject of remark, by both students and townspeople, that so much should be charged for its use for the Commencement Concert; but this year the Committee generously took into consideration the hard times and reduced the price for the Concert fifteen dollars, but charged ten dollars extra for each of the exhibitions; for which they have the sincere thanks (?) of the students.

Just after Commencement last year, the papers published a statement the substance of which led most people and many of the students to suppose that a new law had been passed by the Boards, which rendered all those who roomed out of the College Halls liable to be charged for room rent in the Dormitories. At the last drawing for rooms, Prof. Young explained that the law had been in existence about forty years, although not always enforced, and that the action of the Boards merely transferred the control of the rooms from the Faculty to the President and Treasurer, so that as far as the rule is concerned, we are as well off as former students.

For the past year the students have hoped that at this Commencement some action would be taken so that the College could have the use of the books in the libraries of the general societies. A meeting of the Athenæan was called by the Secretary, Dr. Mitchell, but those who were opposed to the books passing into the College Library found a flaw in the manner of calling the meeting, and so no action could be taken. Thus the books must

remain locked up for another year, and we be deprived of a class of reading in which the regular Library is sadly deficient. We are assured that this will not happen next year, and that some definite action will be taken.

Nothing was done in regard to the books of the Peucinian.

Just after the meeting of the Boards, the report came that base-ball and boating could not be substituted for gymnasium or drill. It is unnecessary to say that this was incredulously received, but reference to the Secretary's books shows that it is only too true. We always supposed that the Boards met for the best interests of the College, but this is plainly a strong movement toward crushing out all its energy and spirit. We say, with a good degree of confidence, that this was not done at the suggestion nor with the knowledge of the Faculty. The athletic sports do much to draw students to Bowdoin, and if they are abolished, it can but be a permanent injury to the College. Exhibitions which have no prizes, and cost the participants five dollars or so apiece, are indeed strong points to report in order to draw students; but that is about all there will be, after the sports are stopped. The one way to put a stop to these injurious actions of the Boards, is to abolish the Commencement Dinner, in which case it would be impossible to obtain a quorum.

But we hope the boys will not give up the sports, but show a spirit of independence, and go on doing all in their power to make the College popular, in spite of this short-sighted opposition. We are not so sure that the Boards have not left a way out of it, however, since the sports have not been considered substituted for the gymnasium, but included under it. It is a noticeable fact that this has not been published in the daily papers in the reports of the meetings of the Boards. Fortunately, they meet but once a year.

BURIAL OF ANALYTICS.

From the preparations and the bustle about the Burial of Analytics, which occurred July 2d, we were led to suppose it would be quite an occasion; but we confess that it surpassed our expectations.

At 9 P.M. the Freshmen, grotesquely attired, formed in two lines at the South End of Maine. The Sophomores took one sad (?), lingering look at the remains which lay in state at the Mathematical Room, and then, headed by Maxcy, P.M., passed down between the lines. The corpse followed, borne by six howling *vespilliones*.

The procession, with the Brunswick Band at the head, then marched down the main walk to the Thorndike Oak, where the eulogy, by Call, and the elegy, by Jones, were delivered. Both the parts were very well written and delivered, and the frequent rounds of applause showed that the audience appreciated them.

After singing the song written for the occasion, the procession moved down the walk to Main Street, where it was vociferously greeted by the assembled multitude.

From Main Street, the procession passed through Mason, Federal, Cleaveland, Noble, and Union Streets to Potter Street, where it stopped to pay the usual attentions to Prof. Smith. Thence it moved to the Campus, and the remains were placed upon the funeral pile. While the cremation was going on, the panegyric was read by H. B. Wilson, the farewell ode sung, and, after the war dance, the class adjourned to partake of a supper.

The brilliant display of fire-works along the march, the lugubrious incantations of the chief mourner, the doleful cadences of the Brunswick Band, and the effective manner in which the noble charger that bore the Pontifex Maxcymus used his heels, all conspired to render the scene one long to be remembered. We congratulate the class, not only on the

success of the exercises, but also on the revival of a custom which '79 so carelessly neglected.

"DULCE EST DESIPERE IN LOCO."

Wednesday, July 3d, witnessed the examination of the Freshman Class at Bowdoin, after which occurred the customary donning of tall hats and first carrying of canes at College. In the evening, in accordance with an excellent (though sometimes disregarded) precedent, a banquet was held at the Sagadahock House, in Bath.

Under the supervision of President Cole, the following programme was excellently carried out, viz.:

	ODE.	
Oration.....		F. L. Johnson.
	ODE.	
Poem.....		William King.
	ODE.	
History.....		W. A. Gardner.
	ODE.	
Prophecy.....		F. C. Stevens.
	ODE.	
	SUPPER.	
	ODE.	

The tables were elaborately spread, and twelve courses were served. The Toast Master was F. H. Little, and the following were the toasts:

- Class of '81, responded to by Pres. W. I. Cole.
- Alma Mater, responded to by L. B. Lane.
- Faculty, responded to by C. H. Cutler.
- Instructors of the Past Year, responded to by F. C. Stevens.
- Boat Crew, responded to by E. L. Swazey.
- Base-Ball Nine, responded to by J. W. Wilson.
- The Coming Freshmen, responded to by N. R. Webster.
- The Ladies, responded to by George Manson.

After the above-mentioned exercises, a social chat was held in one of the parlors, whence the happy members of '81 dispersed to their rooms highly pleased with the closing act of their Freshman year, and fully con-

vinced (if, indeed, they ever doubted) that '81 is the "banner class."

The gentlemanly deportment of those present is highly commended, and the excellence of the literary parts, showing both study and talent, merits and receives the sincere thanks of united '81.

THE BACCALAUREATE.

In the absence of the President, the Baccalaureate Sermon was delivered by Prof. Packard. He took his text from Proverbs xvi., 6, and gave an exceedingly able and interesting discourse. He spoke of the conflicts of opinion in morals and politics, involving vital issues of public morals, of the communistic spirit, and the labor question. He laid great stress on the necessity of loyalty to principle. The sermon abounded in appropriate and instructive anecdotes. At the close of the discourse, the Graduating Class were addressed, and a touching allusion made to the death of two members of the class.

CLASS DAY.

Tuesday dawned bright, fair, and very hot. At ten o'clock the class marched from the Chapel to the Church, and the exercises were opened by prayer by the Chaplin, W. E. Sargent. This was followed by an able oration, by Potter, on "American Diplomacy with Introduction on General Politics." Then followed the poem, by Purington, an excellently written and delivered piece, and pronounced the best production of the kind for some years.

At half past three the class met under the Thorndike Oak, in the presence of a large assembly of Alumni and friends. The history, by S. E. Smith, was a very interesting one, and abounded in incidents which drew forth frequent applause. Below are the statistics:

Number who entered the class, 23; number who have been members, 27; number at graduation, 15. Of these, Classical, 11; Scientific, 4. Average age, 27 years 9 months; oldest member, Purington, aged 30 years 14 days; youngest member, Phillips, aged 20 years 8 months. Tallest, Phillips, 6 ft. 3 in.; shortest, Sargent, 5 ft. 5½ in.; average height, 5 ft. 7 in. Total weight of class, 2327 lbs.; average weight of class, 155½ lbs.; heaviest man, Record, 176½ lbs.; lightest man, Sargent, 126 lbs. Number of moustaches, 8; best moustache, not decided. Intended occupations—Law, 4; Engineering, 2; Journalism, 2; Medicine, 1; Teaching, 1; Ministry, 1; undecided, 4. Religious preferences—Congregational, 3; Unitarian, 3; Baptist, 2; Episcopalian, 1; Swedenborgian, 1; no decided preferences, 5. Number engaged, 1; would like to be, French and Baker; don't care anything about it, rest of the class. Ladies' men—Paine, Jacobs, French, Pray, Potter, and occasionally Felch. Nicknames—Boulou, Marcellus, Sephalopod, Bake, Irish, Volunteer, Reckless, Torrent, Sleep, Family, Steb, Smooth, Juicy, Boss, Ric, Ricardardo, Sarg, Reismargler, Frenchy, Large, Xi, Jake, Little, Frillie, Pillie, Phil, Mucker, Fossomore. Political preferences—Democrats, 2; Republicans, 9; Independent, 4.

Certain of the depot officials were left in a battered condition, figuratively speaking, and no one would object seeing them so physically.

Felch's prophecy was rather a peculiar production, and did not predict such a brilliant prospect for '78 as we expected.

Burton made a good point on class pictures in his parting address, but could not refrain from referring to the class feeling between '78 and '79, but as we are now assuming the dignity of Seniors, and are not supposed to take much notice of yaggers, we shall not reply.

As a whole the exercises passed off very pleasantly, and were heartily enjoyed by those present.

The dance on the green was a fitting close to the day, and the decorations and music were first-class. '78 deserves much credit for carrying it out under such discouraging circumstances.

PHI BETA KAPPA SOCIETY.

Wednesday, July 11th, 1878, the Phi Beta Kappa Society held its annual business meeting in Adams Hall at 8.30 A.M.

The following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year: D. C. Linscott, President; and Prof. H. L. Chapman, Secretary and Treasurer. Prof. Packard addressed a few remarks to the Fraternity. A report was then made by the Treasurer, who stated that there was a balance in the Treasury. The Society elected the following as members from the class of '78: Potter, Burton, Pray, Paine, Felch, and French. Mr. Metcalf, of '77, was received into the Society. The meeting was then closed. After a brief interval, the Society, led by Chandler's Band, proceeded to the church, where an able and eloquent oration was delivered by Rev. Wm. Henry Savage, of the class of '58. The speaker referred first to the origin of the organization, and then mentioned the different methods of discussion of the subject, "Has man a right to be religious?"

The following is an abstract:

All real gains in religious knowledge have been made by discovery in scientific investigation; all gains made by faith are mere hypothesis instead of knowledge. Man's religious nature is a distinct fact. No scientific fact is complete unless it is accounted for. The church doctrine of creation from nothing is "milk for babes." The germ or original cell is environed by some spiritual power. The feeling of environment awoke in man the spiritual nature. Heart religion, when it is not a fraud, is the expression of this spiritual environment. Man's response to the spiritual environment is analogous to physical laws. Man has given 3000 years to the investigation of scientific teachings, and has thrown out the worthless; and so it must be in religious matters, man must leave what seems inconceivable for what is conceivable. All growth comes in contact with experience. It is especially true that in religious, hypothesis and assumption stand for truth. Culture will leave faith to fools. Let religion come fearlessly forth from the cell. Demonstrative reality is needed, and a method which will make good

her claim. Reason and reverence shall stand together.

At the close of the oration, a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Savage, on motion of Prof. Chapman, and the Society adjourned.

In the afternoon, a large and appreciative audience gathered in the church to listen to an address before the Alumni by Judge J. W. Symonds of Portland. The subject of the address was the life and character of Nathaniel Hawthorne. The speaker held the closest attention of his hearers, and received much applause.

THE CONCERT.

One's first impression at the Concert was that the audience was not nearly as large as the occasion demanded. But O, the style. The visitors of course were out in their best, and the natives were determined not to be out done.

The Overture by the Quintette Club was very finely executed but not encored. They never encore instrumental music here, however fine.

Miss Lewis was well received, but her selections hardly won the applause they deserved. She has a clear, powerful voice, displays excellent taste, and we hope to welcome her here again.

The Temple Quartette rendered their selections in a very pleasing manner, and were twice encored. They produce that power and richness of tone only attainable in male quartettes.

Miss Cary was very enthusiastically received, and no praise of ours can add anything to the fame of Bowdoin's favorite singer.

Mr. Jacobsohn's solo was very artistically rendered, but hardly appreciated by the audience.

Mr. Fessenden does not seem to be a great

favorite with the boys, but his performance needs no comment.

The combinations were a very pleasant feature, and especially the closing one in which all the talent took part. Financially the Concert was not a success, but the class deserve the thanks of the public for procuring the finest array of talent ever present at a Commencement Concert here. Our only suggestion is, that had one or two simpler selections been interspersed they would have been acceptable.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

At eight o'clock the Boards of Trustees and Overseers met at Adams Hall. The following is the result of the meetings:

Honorary degrees conferred: LL.D., Ezra Abbott, Cambridge, Mass.; and George Woods, Pittsburg, Penn. D.D., John S. Sewall, and George Sidell, Phillips. A.M., Louis V. Caziare, U. S. A.; Major J. W. Spaulding, Richmond, Me.; and Rev. A. L. Park, Gardiner, Me. A.M., out of course, F. H. Appleton, Bangor; Benjamin F. Smith, Wiscasset; G. R. Swazey, Boston. A.B., E. S. Pillsbury. F. C. Robinson was appointed "Josiah Little" Professor of Natural Science for three years. L. A. Lee was appointed Instructor in Natural History, and S. V. Cole, in Latin. Prof. Young was elected Treasurer for three years. S. F. Humphrey, of Bangor, and Rev. E. B. Palmer, of Ipswich, Mass., were elected to the Board of Overseers. A Committee was appointed to confer in regard to a Professor in Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.

Senior Examinations will hereafter take place three weeks before the Tuesday preceding Commencement.

Base-Ball and Boating shall not be a substitute for Gymnasium.

A bequest of \$1000 for founding a Schol-

arship was accepted from Mrs. Lydia Perce, of Brunswick.

At eleven o'clock the procession of Alumni formed in front of the Chapel and marched to the Church to listen to the Commencement Parts, Prof. Packard conferring the degrees:

MUSIC.

PRAYER.

MUSIC.

Exercises for the Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, and Bachelor of Science.

1. Salutatory, in Latin.
Barrett Potter, Brunswick.
 2. Truth and Freedom.
Alfred Edgar Burton, Portland.
 3. Education at the Public Expense.
Daniel Henry Felch, Ayer, Mass.
 4. Communism.
George Colby Purington, North Anson.
- MUSIC.
5. Sir Thomas More.
William Edward Sargent, Freeport.
 6. Machinery as an Economical Agent.
Willis Walton French, Portsmouth, N. H.
 7. The Moral Responsibility of Nations.
Phillip Leigh Paine, Portland.
- MUSIC.
8. Political Parties in France.
Thomas Moses Pray, Dover, N. H.
 9. Permanence of Substance amid Changes of Form.
John Wentworth Thing, Limerick.
 10. Memory and Imagination.
Samuel Emerson Smith, Thomaston.

MUSIC.

Exercises for the Degree of Master of Arts.

11. Is Science a Mistake?
Mr. Edwin Herbert Hall, North Gorham.
12. Valedictory, in Latin.
Mr. George Crosswell Cressey, Bath.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

PRAYER.

BENEDICTION.

After the exercises at the Church the procession marched to Memorial Hall and partook of the Commencement Dinner, prepared by F. E. Brewster of the Tontine. Hon. J. C. Dodge, of Boston, presided, and called

upon Gov. Connor to respond to "The State of Maine; her production, men."

"Alma Mater" was responded to by Prof. Packard, who was received with enthusiasm.

H. W. Fuller answered to the Class of '28. H. N. Perkins and Dr. Cutter were also called upon.

Mr. Soule was called upon to speak for the law, but spoke for '42 instead.

Mr. Crosby, '35, was called to account for not attending a Commencement for forty years.

G. W. Thomas, of Portland, spoke, sung, and told a story, and was loudly applauded.

Mr. Jacob Goodwin, ex-Consul at Constantinople, spoke on the Eastern affairs.

James McKeen spoke for '64.

'75 furnished the racket.

The reception in the evening, at Prof. Packard's, is reported as a very social and enjoyable occasion.

PRIZES AWARDED IN 1877-8.

For the convenience of our readers, we here subjoin a list of the awards for the past year:

CLASS OF 1868 PRIZE.

For the best writer and speaker—G. C. Purington. Subject: "Communism."

EXCELLENCE IN ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

First Prizes—B. Potter. Subject: "A glance at American Diplomacy." S. E. Smith. Subject: "Poetry; Its Place among the Fine Arts."

Second Prizes—P. L. Paine. Subject: "State Board of Examiners for Public Teachers." J. T. Davidson. Subject: "Social Tendencies."

EXTEMPORANEOUS ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

First Prize—G. C. Purington. Subject: "The Duties and Limitations of Government."

Second Prize—B. Potter. Subject: "The Duties and Limitations of Government."

SMYTH SCHOLARSHIP.

A. D. Holmes.

GREEK EXAMINATION PRIZE.

F. Goulding. Honorable mention, H. R. Given.

LATIN EXAMINATION PRIZE.

H. B. Hathaway. Honorable mention, E. W. Bartlett, E. C. Burbank, F. Goulding.

JUNIOR PRIZE DECLAMATION.

First Prize—H. W. Ring. Selection: "The Man in the Red Cloak."—*Lippard*.

Second Prize—M. K. Page. Selection: "Supposed Speech of Pericles."—*Kellogg*.

SOPHOMORE PRIZE DECLAMATION.

First Prize—H. B. Wilson. Selection: "Darius Green."—*Trowbridge*.

Second Prize—T. F. Jones. Selection: "The Old Sergeant."—*Wilson*.

BROWN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

A. E. Burton, '78, H. B. Fifield, '79, H. L. Maxcy, '80, C. L. Baxter, '81.

LOCAL.

"Punch."

A new bulletin-board is up.

"Turnip shaped like a carrot."

The sub-Freshs wound Pinkey up in Latin.

Squirt tells of a marine plant 1700 miles long.

A scientific Soph says a spadix is surrounded by a hole.

One hundred and four fans at the church on the hill, June 30th.

The doors about the Chapel have been painted a more becoming shade.

The Juniors were complimented on their examination in Mineralogy.

We are much pleased to see that Mr. Robinson has been chosen Professor.

B. W. Dinsmore, formerly of '79, is in town, and thinks some of entering '80.

"Not that we care a — for the glass, but the principle of the thing is what we object to."

Our Janitor deserves the thanks of the boys for his care in training the ivies on the Chapel walls.

Did the Freshmen take in the grass to make a nest for the Bird, or to keep up their own verandacy?

To get excused from recitations next day, try to scratch your head while swinging clubs in the Gymnasium.

Thirty-three applied for admission, Friday, of whom twenty-six took the Classical and seven the Scientific Course.

The principle of exempting the editors from "yags" deprives the local column of one of the best jokes of the season.

Bro. By pertinently prefaced his sermon with the following: "Now, brethren, if you can follow me with open eyes."

Certain Juniors have such a love for Nature that the curtains have to be drawn in order to keep their attention in the class room.

For the last two weeks water has been plenty, and many a Fresh, who thought to get through without a ducking, was disappointed.

Student (to Sexton at the door of the church)—"Is Prof. C—over here?" Sexton—"Yes; he is hearing one of the boys preach."

W. G. Waite is acting as Cashier of one of the banks in town, and now you don't have to take all your friends and call at all the banks before you get your check cashed.

The Freshmen manifested so much enthusiasm over the Judge's theme that he could not finish. The class petitioned to have it read again, but were unsuccessful. We made heroic efforts to obtain this remarkable production for publication, but they failed.

The coming Sophs cannot perpetrate one traditional trick. The two cannons were taken to the depot en route for Bangor; but some malicious persons captured them, and gave them the G. B. into the Androscoggin, where they now remain in six fathoms of water.

It is reported that Cupid procured a large Latin Lexicon, and undertook to translate the programme for the Burial of Analytics. He found *humatio* without much trouble. *Annæ* he decided referred to Dido's sister; but as for *lyticæ* there was no such word in the book, and he gave it up in disgust.

The graduating exercises of the High School took place in Lemont Hall, Tuesday evening, June 25th. The parts were well written and delivered, the chronicles containing some good hits. The singing of the Ode by Miss Taylor was good, but we think we have heard her sing better. In presenting the diplomas, Prof. Chapman made some very excellent and appropriate remarks to the class. Music by the Bowdoin Orchestra. We extend our sincere sympathy to our Business Editor for the unceremonious way in which he was "boarded."

Friday evening, '78, held her Class Supper at Bath. We did not have an opportunity to obtain a full report of the proceedings, but have no doubt that Maybury gave them a good time. The business was substantially as follows: Voted thanks to the Committees for the able discharge of their duties during the week. Voted to hold a reunion on Thursday evening of Commencement Week, 1881. Voted to sell the class boat and invest the pro-

ceeds as part of a fund to fill a panel in the Chapel. The following officers were elected: President, Smith; Vice President, Paine; Secretary and Treasurer, French; Committee of Arrangements, Burton, Thing, Felch; Toast Master, Jacobs; Orator, Purington; Poet, Paine.

Both the Sophomore and Junior Exhibitions were of unusual interest, notwithstanding the excessive heat on both evenings. The Sophomore prizes were awarded to H. B. Wilson and T. F. Jones; the Junior, to H. W. Ring and M. K. Page. The Bowdoin Orchestra furnished music for the Sophomores, Chandler for the Juniors. The tumultuous way in which the music was applauded at both, caused considerable delay in the proceedings. Below are the programmes:

Sophomore Programme.

MUSIC.

Reveil du LionOrchestra.

1. Parrhasius and the Captive. *Willis.*
T. H. Riley, Boston, Mass.
2. The Old Sergeant. *Wilson.*
T. F. Jones, Brunswick.
3. British Refugees. *Henry.*
E. G. Spring, Portland.
4. Regulus to the Carthaginians. *Kellogg.*
F. Goulding, Lewiston.

MUSIC.

Japanese Melody, No. 1....Orchestra.

5. Character of Pitt. *Grattan.*
F. Winter, Bethel.
6. Responsibilities of Young Men. *Clark.*
J. F. Libby, Locke's Mills.
7. The Ancient Marine. *Coleridge.*
H. W. Grindall, Salem, Mass.
8. The Drunkard's Death. *Dickens.*
E. W. Bartlett, East Bethel.

MUSIC.

Sleigh Bell Polka.....Orchestra.

9. Virginia and Massachusetts. *McDowell.*
H. A. Wing, Mattawamkeag.
10. Await the Issue. *Carlyle.*
G. L. Weil, North Andover, Mass.
11. Hannibal at the Altar. *Kellogg.*
C. E. Barbank, Limerick.

12. Darius Green. *Troubridge.*

H. B. Wilson, Portland.

MUSIC.

Cavalry Galop.....Orchestra.

Junior Programme.

MUSIC.

1. In Memoriam. *Ingersoll.*

W. G. Davis, Portland.

2. The Man in the Red Cloak. *Lippard.*

H. W. Ring, Portland.

3. Death of Benedict Arnold. *Lippard.*

* S. D. Fessenden, Cambridge, Mass.

4. The Diver. *Schiller.*

H. E. Henderson, Wiscasset.

MUSIC.

5. Thauatopsis. *Bryant.*

A. H. Pennell, Westbrook.

6. The Embargo. *Quincy.*

A. L. Lumbert, Hartland.

7. Supposed Speech of Pericles. *Kellogg.*

M. K. Page, Houlton.

8. Modern Progress. *Ruskin.*

O. D. Castner, Waldoboro.

MUSIC.

9. American Authorship. *Godwin.*

* S. S. Stearns, Lovell.

10. Our Cause. *Sumner.*

G. W. Johnson, Bluehill.

11. The Law of Human Progress. *Sumner.*

J. P. Huston, Damariscotta.

12. Eulogy on Charles Sumner. *Curtis.*

H. B. Fifield, Portland.

MUSIC.

* Excused.

We will let the base-ball scores speak for themselves this time. The game with the Colbys was played June 22d, at Harding's Park; that with the Bates, at Lewiston, June 26th; and that with the Reds, on the Delta, June 28th. At the last game Phillips was absent, but Wilson's pitching was good, and the victory was all the more pleasing. A total of the game between '80 and '81 is also added. Although the score was large, the game was a very interesting one to those present.

BOWDOINS.

	A.B.	T.B.	R.	P.O.	A.	E.
Jacobs, 2b	.5	1	0	2	1	2
Record, c	.6	2	3	7	1	2
Wilson, 1. f.	.6	2	3	4	0	0
Smith, s. s.	.5	2	0	1	2	1
Phillips, p.	.5	0	0	0	3	0
Swett, 1b	.5	0	0	9	0	2
King, c. f.	.5	2	1	3	0	1
Call, r. f.	.5	2	3	0	1	2
Bourne, 3b.	.5	0	2	1	1	0
Totals	.47	11	12	27	9	10

COLBYS.

	A.B.	T.B.	R.	P.O.	A.	E.
Bosworth, p.	.5	1	0	0	2	5
Walling, 3b	.5	3	2	1	0	3
Barker, 1. f.	.5	4	0	1	0	1
Weld, c. f.	.5	0	0	0	0	0
Worcester, c.	.4	0	0	11	3	9
Merriam, 2b	.4	0	0	3	2	3
Pierce, 1b	.4	0	1	11	1	1
Chaplin, r. f.	.5	0	1	0	3	0
Mathews, s. s.	.4	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	.41	8	4	27	12	23

SUMMARY.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bowdoins	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	0-12
Colbys	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1-4

Two-base hits—Record, 1; Wilson, 1; Barker, 1.
Struck out—Bowdoins, 11; Colbys, 7. Umpire, O. B. Clason.

BOWDOINS.

	A.B.	T.B.	R.	P.O.	A.	E.
Jacobs, 2b	.5	1	2	2	2	2
Record, c	.5	1	0	11	1	3
Wilson, 1. f.	.5	1	0	2	0	0
Smith, s. s.	.4	0	0	1	1	2
Phillips, p	.4	1	1	1	2	5
Swett, 1b	.4	0	1	8	0	0
Bourne, 3b	.3	0	0	1	3	0
Ring, c. f.	.3	0	0	1	0	0
Call, r. f.	.3	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	.36	4	4	27	9	13

BATES.

	A.B.	T.B.	R.	P.O.	A.	E.
Sanborn, 1b	.6	1	0	14	0	1
Lombard, 3b	.6	3	1	3	5	3
Wilbur, 1. f.	.5	2	2	0	0	0
Ranger, 2b	.5	4	3	4	0	1
Given, p	.5	1	0	1	3	4
Tuttle, c.	.5	3	0	4	5	6
Foss, s. s.	.5	1	2	0	2	0
Parsons, r. f.	.5	0	1	1	0	0
Perkins, c. f.	.5	2	1	0	0	0
Totals	.47	17	10	27	15	15

SUMMARY.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bowdoins	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0-4
Bates	0	1	3	0	0	0	2	2	2-10

Two-base hits—Ranger, 1. Three-base hits—Tuttle, 1.
Struck out—Bowdoin, 3; Bates, 5. Umpire, N. P. Noble.

BOWDOINS.

	A.B.	T.B.	R.	P.O.	A.	E.
Jacobs, c.....	5	2	2	4	0	1
Record, 2b.....	5	3	2	3	0	1
Wilson, p.....	5	0	1	1	4	2
Smith, s. s.....	5	2	1	2	2	2
Haggerty, r. f.....	4	1	2	0	0	0
Swett, 1b.....	4	3	1	11	0	0
Ring, l. f.....	4	2	0	4	0	1
Call, c. f.....	4	0	1	1	0	1
Bourne, 3b.....	4	0	0	1	5	2
Totals.....	40	13	10	27	11	10

AUGUSTA REDS.

Evo, s. s., c.....	5	1	0	1	1	0
Taylor, l. f.....	5	2	2	3	0	0
Howard, 2b., p.....	5	2	2	2	3	2
McKenney, p., 2b.....	4	1	1	2	8	4
Parker, r. f.....	4	1	0	0	0	0
Lombard, c., s. s.....	4	2	0	3	4	4
Libbey, 3b.....	4	0	0	3	1	2
Little, 1b.....	4	0	0	11	0	1
Lally, c. f.....	4	0	0	2	0	0
Totals.....	39	9	5	27	17	13

SUMMARY.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bowdoin.....	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	5	1—10
Reds.....	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Record, 1; Swett, 1; Ring, 1; Howard, 1. Struck out—Bowdoin, 5; Reds, 2. Wild Pitches—McKenney, 3. Balls called—Off Wilson, 4; McKenney, 15. Strikes called—Off Wilson, 29; McKenney, 28. Passed balls—Jacobs, 1; Lombard, 1. Scorers—H. B. Wilson, E. C. Dndley. Umpire—H. S. Payson.

FRESHMEN VS. SOPHOMORES.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Freshmen.....	8	4	5	2	3	0	1	2	0—25
Sophomores.....	3	1	4	0	0	1	2	0	—11

Umpire—H. W. Ring, '79. Scorer—H. B. Wilson, '80.

PERSONAL.

[We earnestly solicit communications to this column from any who may have an interest in the Alumni.]

'36.—Dr. Alonzo Garcelon, of Lewiston, has been chosen as Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine.

'37.—At the 124th Commencement of Columbia College, New York City, on Wednesday, 12th ult., the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Dr. Fordyce Barker, Lecturer on Obstetrics in the Maine Medical School from 1845 to 1846.

50.—Mr. George P. Goodwin died in

Evanston, Ill., the 12th ult. At the time of his death he was Land Commissioner of the Chicago & North-Western R. R.

'53.—T. R. Simonton, Esq., of Camden, delivered the Oration on the Fourth, in Ellsworth.

'54.—James R. Osgood has gone to Europe for a rest from his field of labor in Boston.

'66.—Prof. H. L. Chapman, of Bowdoin, represented the College at the late Conference of the Congregational Churches, at Auburn, and ably presented the needs of the Institution.

'66.—Rev. Geo. T. Packard has recently resigned his charge of the Episcopal Church at Bangor, on account of ill health.

'75.—F. W. Dana delivered the Oration at the recent reunion of the Zeta Psi Fraternity at Brunswick. E. S. Osgood, the Poem.

'76.—E. B. Newcomb has finished his engagement at Lawrenceburgh, Ind., and is now connected with the Cairo Short Line Railway, at East St. Louis.

'77.—Curtis A. Perry has been traveling through Germany the past month on a sketching tour.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

Canoeing is quite the rage at Harvard.

The Wellesley Campus contains 300 acres.

Not much interest taken in base-ball at Ann Arbor.

The Harvard coxswain is 8 lbs. lighter than Yale's.

Yale School of Fine Arts is now open for its Summer exhibition.

Northwestern is about to publish a new collection of college songs.

Columbia's Alumni complain that the under-graduates do not support the exhibitions given in aid of the Athletic Association.

The 440-yards dash was won at Oxford lately in 51 2-5 seconds.

Colored students are debarred from entering the Medical School at Columbia.

'78 graduates sixty-three men, the largest class that ever went out from Brown.

The Chicago Law School is talking of a three years' course for future students.

The University of California has 32 professors and instructors, and 320 students.

Amherst College is to have a Summer Normal School for the study of Languages.

Roberts College, at Constantinople, had 118 students left after the war, out of 230.

Harvard and Yale, as usual, are straining every nerve to gain the supremacy in baseball.

A Freshman lady from Coldwater is the first of her sex to join the Alpha Nu Literary Society.

It is said that among the 40,000 volumes in Cornell's Library, one seeks in vain for a single work of fiction.

Cambridge University, England, passed 264 boys out of 1215, and 413 girls out of 1061. Good for the girls!

Columbia College now has 1340 students. The Senior Class is signing a petition for the abolition of "cram week."

Brown is troubled with an "execrable sheet" which makes its appearance at the Annual Junior Exhibition.

The class of '80, at Brown, will present to the Museum a case containing the balls won by their nine during the Freshman year.

Trinity, '80, sacrifices the burial of Analytics and the attendant supper, in order to drop \$200 into the treasury of the college ball-club.

A Cornell graduate affirms, in the *New York Tribune*, that his annual expenses while in college were thirty-four dollars and six

cents for board, and one dollar and fifty cents for washing.

Thirty-seven of the class of '80 aspire to be *Cornell Era* editors. The *Era* assures them that there is absolutely nothing to do, and that past history shows that every editor retires with a comfortable fortune at the end of his term of office.

On the 29th of May, the Junior Class of Columbia College indulged in their annual "Burial of the Ancient." The impression of the general public, and of all that had any knowledge of the affair, is that it was decidedly below the average.

CLIPPINGS.

Professor—"Mr. —, what is style?"
Mr. — (rising with apparent difficulty)—
"Style is—a—that is—it—was—a—I don't think I can express it exactly like the text."
—*Ex.*

The first rose of Summer—shad roes—
Graphic. The rose that all are praising—
He roes.—*Norristown Herald*. It is old, but let us have the rose that never fades—
Negroes.—*Worcester Press*. The rose the boys like—Moonlight rows—*College Olio*. A rose we will never get—A-rose up early in the morning.—*Vidette*.—*Ex.*

Broke! broke! broke! and I haven't a single V,
I haven't even a ten cent note; and that's what's the matter with me.
Ah, woe to the tailor man, that he waits so long for his pay!
Alas for the washwoman's boy, that he seeks me day by day!
The wealthy swells ride by in the omnibus up on the hill,
While I wade up through the graveyard mud. O woe!
'tis a bitter pill!
Broke! broke! broke! at the door of the bank I'll be
If the tender grace of a check from home will only come back to me. —*Cocagne*.

A traveler interrogating a backwoods man received brief but pertinent answers, thus:
"Whose house is that?" "Moggs'." "Of what built?" "Logs." "Any neighbors?" "Frogs." "What is the soil?" "Bogs." "The climate?" "Fogs." "What do you live on?" "Hogs." "How do you catch them?" "Dogs."—*Southern Collegian*.

"Say, Billy, why didn't you elect classics this term?" "Gad! I don't patronize any Greek that isn't worthy of being included in Harper's Classical Library."

A facetious brakeman on the Central Pacific Railroad cried out as the train was about entering a tunnel, "This tunnel is one mile long, and the train will be four minutes passing through it." The train dashed into daylight again in four seconds, and the scene within the car was a study for a painter. Seven young ladies were closely pressed by seven pairs of masculine arms; fourteen pairs of lips were glued together, and two dozen inverted whiskey flasks flashed in the air.

EDITORS' TABLE.

The Literary Department of the *Amherst Student* is filled with Class and Ivy Odes, Orations of various kinds, and quite a lengthy Ivy Poem. The following is the beginning of the "Grove Oration :—"

"*My Classmates* : For four years we have fiddled, and flunked, and rushed together; and here we are—educated men. It is difficult to tell, however, what the basis of our education has been, inasmuch as we have been informed in nearly every department that we should find it there."

We commend this issue of the *Student* for its merit, and consider it the best for a long time, yet it is evident that its editors have not over-exerted themselves to any great extent. We cannot blame them, especially at the present season.

The last number of the *Harvard Advocate* completes the twenty-fifth volume. The only marked feature of the *Advocate* is the Class Song of '78, which is certainly worthy of notice.

The *Washington Jeffersonian* appears in a very neat and pleasing form. On its cover are two fine engravings, one of the College and the other of the Female Seminary. Its columns contain an interesting and extensive account of the Commencement Exercises.

The *Columbia Spectator* for July is much below its usual merit. With this number is completed its first volume, but we find very little to interest us. In fact the only thing worthy of notice is an editorial note consisting principally of the remarks of John Ruskin before the Oxford students. We clip for the benefit of our readers :

"Cultivate all your personal powers, not competitively, but patiently and usefully. You have no business to read in the long vacation. Come here to make scholars of yourselves, and go to the mountains or the sea to make men of yourselves. Give at least a month in each year to rough sailors' work and sea fishing. Don't lounge and flirt on the beach, but make yourselves good seamen. Then, on the mountains, go and help the shepherd at his work, the woodmen at theirs, and learn to know the hills by night and day. If you are staying in level country, learn to plow, and whatever else you can that is useful. Then here, in Oxford, read to the utmost of your power, and practice surgery, fencing, wrestling, and riding. No rifle practice, and no racing—boat or other. Leave the river quiet for the naturalist, the angler, and the wary student, like me."

Notwithstanding the liberal donations of Cyrus W. Field to Williams College for the support of boating, the same indifference is manifested there as in many of our colleges. The *Athenæum* gives the following in regard to the matter :

"If Williamstown does not become the model American town it will not be the fault of Mr. Cyrus W. Field. Neither can any blame be laid at his door if the physical development of every Williams student does not approximate perfection. The five thousand dollars given by this gentleman to straighten the boating course on the river has been accepted and the work, under the supervision of a Committee appointed by Mr. Field himself, is to be commenced immediately. But what are the students doing to show their appreciation of this generous gift? What has become of those under-class crews which were reported in training? Why is the annual race to be discontinued? No satisfactory answer whatever can be given to these questions. The only reason for the present state of things is the utter deadness of anything like enthusiasm on the part of the classes."

We regret that we cannot notice a greater number of our exchanges in our columns, but owing to the extended reports of Commencement Week we find it impossible.

We are indebted for the following college exchanges since our last issue of the *ORIENT*, viz. : *Nassau Lit.*, *Hamilton Lit.*, *Yale Lit.*, *Wittenberger*, *Harvard Crimson*, *Chronicle*, *Round Table*, *Yale Record*, *Dartmouth*, *Boston University Beacon*, *Cornell Era*, *Acta Columbia*, *Targum*, *Oberlin Review*, *Brunonian*, *Vassar Miscellany*, *Colby Echo*, *College Mercury*, *College Index*, *Montpelierian*, *Princetonian*, *College Courier*, *Volante*, *Tyro*, *Trinity Tablet*, *Rochester Campus*, *Bates Student*, *Ariel*, *Berkeleyian*, *Reporter*, *College Sibyl*, *Alabama University Monthly*, *Madisonensis*, *University Monthly*, *Lafayette Penn. College Monthly*, *University Herald*.

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Vol. VIII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, OCTOBER 16, 1878.

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For the Scientific Department.

LATIN AND MATHEMATICS.—The same as for the Classical Department.

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Persons desiring further information will be furnished with the annual catalogue, and with specimen examination papers, by addressing Prof. H. L. Chapman, Secretary of the Faculty.

The annual expenses are as follows: Tuition, \$75. Room rent (half), average, \$25. Incidentals, \$10. Total regular College charges, \$110.

Board is obtained in town at \$3 to \$4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to \$40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Bowdoin Orient.

VOL. VIII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, OCTOBER 16, 1878.

No. 7.

BOWDOIN ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY, DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE CLASS OF '79, OF

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

EDITORS.

HENRY B. CARLETON, GEORGE W. JOHNSON,
H. BOARDMAN FIFIELD, MILLARD K. PAGE,
HENRY A. HUSTON, ALBERT H. PENNELL,
SEWARD S. STEARNS.

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Matter designed for publication may be handed to the Editors or addressed to BOWDOIN ORIENT, Brunswick, Maine. It should be accompanied by the writer's name, and the signature which he wishes to have appended. Back numbers can generally be obtained upon application to the Editors.

For sale at W. H. Marrett's and B. G. Dennison's, Brunswick.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

(All subscribers will please forward their subscriptions *immediately*, as we are in need of the money. *Do not fail to attend to this at once.*)

The present number of the ORIENT is sent to all new members of the College, and will continue to be forwarded unless otherwise ordered. We earnestly advise all members of '82 to carefully preserve the numbers issued during their four years here. By so doing they will have nearly a complete history

of their course, which, in after years, they will take much pleasure in reviewing. Any new subscribers desiring the back numbers of this volume can have them without extra charge by applying to Mr. Fifield, 9 A. H.

The prospect of the advancement of instrumental music, during the coming year, is quite encouraging; the Orchestra will probably receive three new members, and it has lost none by graduation. Although last year's work was not as successful as was expected, it was by no means a failure, and the old members have re-organized in good spirits. We regret to see that so little attention is paid to vocal music. No Glee Clubs exist, save in the musical department of the *Bugle*. There is an unusually large number of pianos in College, affording an excellent opportunity for practice; and even if there was no intention of giving concerts, many pleasant hours might be spent in singing those merry college songs of which we all are so fond.

We are glad to say that the prospects for the base-ball nine the coming year are much better than many feared they would be. Of course the loss of a pitcher and catcher, by graduation, is a loss that must be felt very severely, but we understand the nine has gained several fine players from the Freshman class, and doubtless will make a record for itself of which we shall have no reason to be ashamed. Mr. Wilson, of the Sophomore class, has been elected Captain, and seems to possess the right idea in regard to work, which is just as essential to success in playing base-ball as in the more real pursuits of life. No games will be played this fall,

which is in accordance with our ideas on the subject. Our college year begins so late that there is not time for a nine to practice sufficiently to gain any degree of proficiency before the weather becomes too cold for playing. A proposal has been made to our Directors by the Directors of the Colby Nine to unite and purchase a college championship banner which shall be played for every year by the college nines of the State. We hope the plan will be carried out, for it will, doubtless stimulate us to great efforts. We are glad to say the financial condition of our Association is most satisfactory, a fact which is certainly very encouraging.

It is always customary at the beginning of the college year to offer a great deal of advice to the new class through the columns of the ORIENT. We intend to disregard this custom, and instead of overwhelming the Freshmen with counsel to give a little good advice to the upper classmen, and to discuss in a candid manner a question of considerable importance to the whole College. We refer to the practice of hazing, as carried on at Bowdoin. We do not wish to be understood as having any sympathy with those over-sensitive persons who hold up their hands in holy horror at every Sophomoric freak, and who would like to see college students turned into a set of square toes, but we do believe that even college students should consider things in the light of reason and common sense. To be sure the hazing that is done here at present is but a shadow compared with what was done several years ago. In truth we are glad to say that the greater part of the hazing is simply good-natured fun, by which no real injury is done to those who undergo it. This, however, does not alter the fact that much harm is done to the College by the exaggerated reports which are spread through the country. No one who is at all acquainted with the facts will deny that there is a very

general impression in many parts of the State that hazing still exists in full force here and, as a consequence, many send their sons to other colleges, where it is known to be extinct. We think it is not too large an estimate, to say that probably fifteen or twenty men who really belong here, go to other colleges every year on account of this very thing. Now we believe that every student here earnestly wishes to see increased prosperity of the College, and we wish to ask if it is best to continue even the semblance of a practice which has ceased to exist in nearly all the colleges of our country, and which is injuring the good name and prosperity of Bowdoin?

During last term a movement was set on foot by the students to revive the Athenæan Society. There seemed to be many reasons favorable to the carrying out of such a project. In the first place it would enable the students to derive some practical benefit from the valuable collection of books now lying wholly useless. It was a measure calculated to bring into closer connection members of different secret societies, and if the enterprise had been carried out in the spirit intended, there can be no doubt it would have had a most salutary effect upon the literary activity of the College. A petition to the graduate members of the society was drawn up, and between twenty and thirty signatures obtained, but it was received with disfavor, and the project fell through; hence the books of the Athenæan Library will slumber upon their shelves another year at least. Of course no one can deny the fact that the graduate members of both the old general societies are the legal custodians of their libraries, but it seems hardly possible that the majority of them can favor the "dog-in-the-manger" policy which has characterized their action for two years. The idea of locking up twelve thousand books, where they can be of no pos-

sible use to any one, is an absurdity, the motives of which we cannot understand.

If there is anything which especially characterizes our times, it is the many professions of honesty and fairness which come from all classes—both Greeks and Barbarians. And many who think it the one thing needful to shout for honesty and reform, so give themselves up to this mechanical operation, that to a great extent they lose sight of the ways and means by which honest results can only be secured. After such people have become fully tuned, and can say their little verse without a “skip,” they are then real good fellows—ready for any thing, regardless of reason, consistency, or principle,—sure to be right because they are “booked” for honesty. In a great measure the press has fallen into this strain. Of course there are many honorable exceptions; many of our leading journals still fight for principle, and are not rolling themselves in the dirt for the sake of being “good.” But many papers are doing this, while all the time they tell us that they are above all political parties and cliques and rings. They would never tie themselves down to any organization; they are too broad in their views; too liberal. It is time, they say, to get out of these old ruts wherein our fathers trod, and to identify ourselves with *progress*. Thus they talk about their missions being co-extensive with humanity, etc., while it is obvious that those who profess everything are good for nothing and never accomplish anything. Nevertheless, we see that some of our college exchanges have caught up this tune and condemn *college politics* altogether, for such in their eyes is a disgrace. This view of the case is, in our estimation, all “*bosh*.” There is nothing in politics, as such, either national or college, which is disgraceful. It is true, a good field is open for dishonest practices; but when any one says he dare not enter this field of action,

he acknowledges his own weakness and want of manhood. To those who thus distrust themselves, we advise a constant attendance upon some good woman’s school! or, at least, to attend college where the “stability?” of women is ever present to control and *check* their erring propensities. After these “good” boys graduate and go forth to “battle with the wicked world,” the only safe thing for them to do is to at once identify themselves with a first-class sewing circle, to get a through ticket from the Iron Clads, and, if possible, to join the Grangers.

ORIGINAL DECLAMATIONS IN OUR CURRICULUM.

It is the nature of man to criticise. Perhaps there is after all, as some one has said, but little of real, true criticism and that much of what we call, and possibly may think to be criticism is but fault finding. It is just as natural for the college student to indulge in the last species of criticism—if it can be styled such—as it is for certain College Professors to regale each class with their stereotyped jokes. Time, however, generally teaches the student that he himself is not infallible. After several failures to put into practice his pet theories, after a few of his bright dreams vanish like fleecy clouds, and his lofty air-castles fall ignominiously to the ground, he is brought to realize that it is not so easy to act the part of life, and that the fault-finder is a universal nuisance.

In conversation with a friend, not long since, upon the facilities that our College offers a student to educate himself, our drill in writing Original Declamations was alluded to. The question came up, would we be acting the part of the fault-finders to discuss this subject in the ORIENT? At the risk of seeming to be that nondescript, the college grum-

bler, we are induced, by the facts in the case, to speak briefly of the matter. What are the facts in the case? They are, that during our course of four years we are obliged to write only two Original Declamations, and that we are not given the instruction that so important a subject demands. It is true that during the last three years of the course we write from one to three themes each term. This is well so far as it goes, but does not supply a real need of the student. To many of us, the reason that all these years are given to study is to enable us to express our thoughts forcibly, correctly, and easily through the press, or from the platform. We do not overlook the grand fact that discipline and ideas gained from text books are means by which to reach the desired end. But we strongly maintain that practice in applying them is of equal importance. Theory is essential to the artist or to the mechanic, but without the knowledge of putting these theories into practice, they are but little better than useless. Theory must form a part of the preparation of the teacher, but without the skill and practice of applying it, he is but poorly fitted to follow his profession. So knowledge, broad ideas of every branch, is the foundation for the successful writer and speaker, but let the skill to put into use what has been learnt, be wanting, and failure can be quite safely predicted. That from the simple act of writing and speaking two declamations, a student cannot get a very comprehensive knowledge of the manner that a subject should be treated and written, is so evident that no discussion is required. But these things are to be learnt after setting out in life. How absurd it would seem to say that an apprentice in a machine shop, for instance, should be sent into the world with a vast amount of the theory of his trade, but with scarcely any knowledge of how to put his theories into practical working; but it is not more inconsistent than to send the student

into the world without being instructed in the right way to use his knowledge.

We admit that a college is designed rather to educate liberally than to teach any speciality. But we contend, also, that to know how to write an address or speech is one of the most important things connected with a liberal education. It is too much our way to sneer at the idea that to fit ourselves to write a fine speech and to deliver it well, is a principle thing of our education. Such ideas are too often treated as sophistical, and held up to ridicule. Our Society is not so much different from that of the days of the Athenians and Romans, that a man's success is not now, as then, in a great measure governed by his power to deliver a fine address or oration.

True it is, that such are the ones who govern and turn public opinion to a great extent. They have a mighty power to use for justice, reform, and the right. How Webster's eloquent orations supported our government when it seemed likely to be shattered! How the impassioned words of Sumner's proslavery orations made the very foundations of slavery tremble. What an influence a single great speech has often exerted in some of our presidential elections! Let us not decry public speaking, whether from the pulpit, the rostrum, or stump; but give it its merited place, and teach our young men to exert, through oratory, an influence for the truth. What we need is a more thorough training in writing and in speaking original thoughts. Either through the means of lectures or text-books, we should be taught how to design an article that is to be delivered to the public. "Design," says Ruskin, "is the choosing and placing the colors so as to help and enhance all the other colors it is set beside. So of thoughts in a good composition, every idea is presented in just that order and with just that force, which will perfectly connect it with all the other thoughts in the work, and will illustrate the others as

well as receive illustration from them." We should be given the forensic discourses of Cicero and Demosthenes to study for the purpose of forming a style, and to get that knowledge which it is so desirable and essential to have in order to arrange an oration correctly. The orations of Chatham, Brougham, Macaulay, and many others, not to forget our own Webster, should be thoroughly studied and analyzed. If such a course of instruction as we have mentioned would not be agreeable to all, it ought surely to be given to those who are interested in it. The times demand more men who are able to express thoughts, upholding the right in a clear and forcible manner.

From our colleges they must emanate. Let, then, everything be done that will assist and encourage those interested in the work, and not only this, let every effort be made to restore the old interest in writing and speaking. Let this be done and a grand effort will be made for the cause of true culture.

SHOULD COLLEGES BE MAINTAINED BY THE STATE?

The question of the education of the people is one that must occupy the attention of all thoughtful persons in a country like ours, which could not stand without the popular education that distinguishes us from other nations. It is an indisputable fact that the inhabitants of a republican state must be educated, or the state will continually be in a condition of semi-anarchy like Mexico or the Republics of South America. Education we must have, and it is evident that this education must be provided for by the state, for if left to private enterprise there would be only a small minority that would be educated, while the masses would remain in ignorance—and it is the uneducated masses that form the chief source of danger to a

free state. The state, then, must provide a way for the education of its citizens; but this being admitted, there still remains to be determined the important question of how far the education by the state shall be carried.

There is a class of people who never get out of the tracks of their ancestors, and they advocate the most elementary instruction only, ending with "The three *r*'s, reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic." There are others who, believing that the time for the millennium has come, wish to see every citizen receive the most advanced collegiate instruction. It is necessary to take a middle course between those narrow-minded people who would have popular education stop with one being able to read and write, and those very liberal people who would have everybody know everything. A certain amount of education is absolutely essential to the safety of the state, but that every one should receive the higher education which ought to mark the professional man or scholar, is neither essential or desirable. It is a fact that the highly educated man does not like to work with his hands, and yet manual labor is as necessary for the comfort of society as mental. When was it ever known that a liberally educated man became a blacksmith or a shoemaker? And yet blacksmiths and shoemakers are as essential to the existence of society as chemists or philosophers. The fact is, if all were highly educated none would perform these lower duties unless driven to it by starvation, and in all probability one's happiness in such a case would not be much increased by his education; but if it could be shown that it would be an advantage for all to receive a collegiate education, it must be admitted that such a scheme would be utterly impracticable, hence it may be regarded as conclusively demonstrated that it is neither possible nor desirable for all to receive the education afforded by our colleges.

If this is true, the question may properly

come, Is it just to tax all for the benefit of a few? It is perfectly just for the state to tax all for that which is essential to the safety of all, and which will be enjoyed by all,—as is done by our present common-school system, but there is no justice in taxing all for that which is neither essential nor desirable, except for a few, and which would be enjoyed only by the few. Yet this is exactly what is done when the state attempts to maintain colleges. It seems to the writer, that for the state to maintain higher institutions of learning is an injustice to the great majority of the tax payers, that would only be justified by an exigency which does not exist at present. But if this objection should be overcome, and it could be shown to be perfectly just for the state to furnish collegiate instruction, there would still be a doubt as to the expediency of such a course of action. Any person of ordinary ability can obtain a collegiate education by his own efforts, and the stimulus which a young man secures in his endeavors to surmount the obstacles that confront him, is a most important thing. This stimulus is taken away if the state assumes to itself the function of furnishing education without effort on the part of the recipient. Any person who cannot obtain an education by his own efforts, is not worth educating. There are many persons in the world, at the present time, who may be called educated fools. They are mostly persons who have had to make no effort for their education, and are the most useless people in existence. They have no ability for the professions to which education is applied, and having a distaste for manual labor, are, as a consequence, fit for nothing. This class of people must be much increased by colleges maintained by the state, especially if the state offers a premium for attendance, as is the case in some of the state colleges at present—thus the State College of Massachusetts offers a scholarship worth three hundred dollars to all students who will

attend it. Such a thing as this is the extreme of folly. On the whole, we think for the state to maintain colleges and higher institutions of learning, is inexpedient and unjust to the majority of tax payers.

LOCAL.

Why not play La Crosse?

W. Bones, the second, has arrived.

The Orchestra examine candidates for admission.

Perk says: "Inertia is when you stop a body and it keeps on."

Another "Evidence of former life" has been hung up in the Cleaveland Room.

The recitation room of the Laboratory has been much improved during the summer.

It is perhaps unnecessary to say that the students think the Sagadahoc Fair a success.

A member of the Faculty says that when a man libels another, he is li(a)ble to be arrested.

It is not so hard to go to church now, for we have a little curiosity to see who will preach.

The sweetest sound that greets our ears,

When our vacation's spent,

Is when some Brunswick damsel says:

"Herr Byington has went."

Mr. Lee spent several weeks in the Rocky Mountains during vacation, and brought back many interesting specimens.

The writer who thinks it hard to say "no," has probably never made the acquaintance of the spittoon-cleaner.

1st Freshman—"Were you initiated into a society last night?" 2d Freshman—"Well, yes, I suppose I was." 1st Fresh—"Which one was it?" 2d Freshman—"Ah! that is the secret."

The Freshmen have, in some way, got the idea that many of the boys live in Bath.

The old board of Orcherstra Officers have been re-elected. There will probably be two new members from '82, and one from '81.

The Class Officers for the term are: Senior, Mr. Lee; Junior, Mr. Johnson; Sophomore, Prof. Chapman; Freshmen, Prof. Smith.

Inattentive Junior in German—"Don't know which sentence it is." Obliging Prof.—"It is the 6th, 'Wer das nicht weiss ist ein Thor.'"

The arrangement of the Sophomores' recitations is so complex that they are obliged to make a calendar which shall tell them when to recite.

Dinsmore, formerly of '79, has been in town to look after his household effects. He found part of his furniture inextricably mingled with the ash heap.

Collins of Colby, Merrill of Trinity, and Scott of Bates, have entered the Junior Class; Manson of Dartmouth, and Rowse of Trinity, the Sophomore.

There was a game of base-ball last Saturday, between the college nine and a picked nine. At the end of the third innings the score was 18 to one base hit, in favor of the college nine.

The rope-pull occurred last Saturday morning, in front of the Chapel. There was the usual amount of pulling backward and forward before the word was given, but the final pull gave the Sophomores the victory.

The Senior Class Officer has discoursed two of the unwritten laws of the College. They are: "That we must not stand in the short aisles at prayers, and that we must give notice of an intended 'cut' if we expect to be forgiven."

We always supposed that those chairs in the galleries were the places in which our

"guardians" should sit. Of course it makes no material difference to us if they do sit with the Freshmen and Sophomores, but how disastrous to their dignity!

At the beginning of the term it was reported that the ranking system would be extended to the Drill. This caused several to choose the Gymnasium who would otherwise have taken the Drill. But the ranking system was not extended to the Drill, and Mr. Robinson has a sort of heretic idea that we go into the Gymnasium to work; so now some are sorry that they did not take the Drill.

From brother Tenney's account of the foot-ball game, we are led to think that he has not yet recovered from the effects of that serenade by the Bungannc Band. The game was played Wednesday, Oct. 2d. There were 35 Freshmen and 42 Sophomores. The game was one of the shortest on record, lasting but 12 minutes; there were four rushes, but it was evident from the first that the Sophomores would win, and their last year's practice came well into play.

The following resolutions were adopted by the class of '81 on the death of one of their members, Augustus Ford French, who died at South Paris, Me., Oct. 2, 1878:

Whereas, It has seemed best to Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom and mercy to remove by death a much esteemed member of our class, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the class of '81, do deeply mourn and regret the loss of a classmate of such nobility of character and excellence as a scholar.

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the relatives and friends of our late classmate.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the relatives of the deceased; also that copies be given to the leading State and local papers for publication.

L. B. LANE, }
C. H. CUTLER, } Committee.
F. A. FISHER, }

Bowdoin College, Oct. 7, 1878.

The following members of the Freshman Class are pledged to *A. J. Φ.*: Jewett, Merri- man, Moody, and Stinchfield. The following have been initiated: *Φ. Ω.*, Collins, '80; Bates, W. R. Curtis, Gilman, Plimpton, Perry, Porter, Stinson, Washburn, and Waterhouse, '82. *Δ. K. E.*, Merrill, '80; Manson and Rowse, '81; Crosby, E. V. Curtis, Goddard, Goodwin, Holway, Jennings, Jordan, Lally, Pierce, Reed, and Winship, '82. *Z. Ψ.*, Lumbert, '79, Crawford and Pease, '82. *Θ. Δ. X.*, Corson, W. W. Curtis, McCarthy, Sanborn, and Stearns.

The annual game of base-ball between the Sophomore and Freshmen Classes was played on the Delta, Oct. 5. The Seniors and Juniors howled lustily for '82, and the sequel shows that they needed it. As the playing was just a little loose we publish only the summary:

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Sophomores.....	2	5	1	2	2	13	3	2	2	—32
Freshmen.....	0	2	0	0	5	1	2	0	4	—14

H. W. Ring, Umpire. H. B. Wilson, Scorer.

PERSONAL.

[We earnestly solicit communications to this Alumni from any who may have an interest in the column.]

'14.—Rev. John A. Douglass, Waterford, Me., died during the summer. The deceased was, at the time of his death, the oldest settled minister in the State, and had been Pastor of the Congregational Church in Waterford for over fifty years.

'17.—Nathan Cummings, a well-known citizen of Portland, died from the effects of paralysis, July 15th. He was the son of Dr. Stephen Cummings, an eminent physician; and was born in Waterford, Me. He studied law, was admitted to practice in 1820, and in 1841 was appointed Collector of the Port by Pres. Harrison. His later years have been spent in the quiet enjoyment of large wealth,

inherited by his wife, who was a daughter of Isaac Ilsley.

'29.—D. P. Bailey was elected a member of the Maine Historical Society last Commencement.

'34.—Dr. Theodore Herman Jewett, South Berwick, Me., has died since the last issue of the *ORIENT*. He was a Professor in the Maine Medical School from 1866 to 1869.

'36.—Rev. Daniel Pole, missionary to the Sandwich Islands, died Aug. 26th, 1878.

'50.—Hon. W. P. Frye has been re-elected to Congress from the 2d District.

'55.—Samuel R. Crocker, the founder of the *Literary World*, died last September.

'60.—Judge Symonds has resigned his position as Judge of the Cumberland Superior Court, and has been elevated to the Supreme Bench in place of Judge Dickinson, deceased.

'60.—Hon. T. B. Reed has been re-elected to Congress from the 1st District.

'61.—T. W. Hyde has been elected a member of the Maine Historical Society.

'69.—Dr. Frank W. Ring sailed for Europe on the ninth of the present month.

'70.—Dr. W. K. Oakes, of Auburn, was married recently to a young lady of Portland.

'72.—Rev. Osgood W. Rogers has resigned his pastorate of the church in Farmington, Me.

'72.—Capt. Walton O. Hooker, of Gardiner, master of the ship Henry Morse, died of small pox at Rio Janerio, Aug. 14, 1878.

'73.—A. E. Herrick is Principal of the Academy at Bluehill, Me.

'73.—Mr. Charles D. Jameson, formerly of Bangor, has recently had the yellow fever. He has been connected with the engineering department of one of the Tennessee railroads. While stopping at a hotel in the neighborhood of Memphis, he was taken sick. The physicians pronounced it yellow fever. The one hundred and fifty guests at the house immediately left. Two physicians

took Mr. Jameson in charge and he has finally recovered.—*Ex.*

'73.—D. A. Robinson, Esq., the recent able and popular Principal of the Bangor Grammar Schools, is about to go to Brunswick, where he will connect himself with Bowdoin College, as instructor in the Gymnasium, and at the same time pursue the study of medicine. Mr. Robinson is admirably qualified for the position, having been a leader of athletic sports, as well as a scholar of rare attainments, while a student at Bowdoin.—*Ex.*

'76.—Dr. Almond Andrews, for two years a member of the class of '76, died in Biddeford. Dr. Andrews was a graduate of the Medical School, class of '77.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

Harvard will soon boast of the finest gymnasium in the country. The erecting of it will cost \$50,000.

At Princeton a visitor at Chapel noted, as the most remarkable thing to be seen, the row of feet in the galleries.

The University of California, Johns Hopkins University, and Michigan University, have abolished Commencement Orations.

West Point entered a class of eighty men at the June examinations, among whom was a grandson of the Prophet Brigham.

Trinity College claims to have a man who has made the best amateur running broad jump on record. Distance, 20 feet 11 inches.

The University of Michigan has 149 Freshmen. The *Chronicle* denies that the cap and gown are worn—except by the ladies at night.

The University of London has opened its classes in all departments to female as well as male students, who will recite in some classes together and in some separately.

Freshmen would do well to observe the rule that they should always remove their hats when they meet any of the Faculty, and touch them to all upper classmen.

Amherst has at present more students than ever before, '82 having entered ninety-nine men. The Base-Ball Association will

manage a course of lectures during the winter.

At Yale the Faculty have notified the Sophomores that any man caught hazing Freshmen, or offering them any indignities, will be immediately dropped into the Freshman class without any regard to standing.

Trinity College takes possession of the new buildings this fall. This year all the recitations in that college are to take place in the forenoon and the students have all the time after 2 P. M. to themselves.

At Monmouth there are 230 students, but fifty of these young ladies and gentlemen have been ordered by the Faculty to disband their secret societies or leave. It is stated that if the Faculty is successful in this the institution receives \$20.00.

CLIPPINGS.

"Phonograph is feminine gender, because it talks back."—*Ex.*

German Recitation: Prof.—"Mr. — decline the German word for day." Fresh (with too vivid a remembrance of last night's festivities)—"Der *Lager*, des *Lageres*, dem." Prof.—"Sit down, sit down, sir!"

A Sabbath-School teacher tried to further impress upon his class the lesson he had been teaching—trust in God—by calling their attention to the motto on our national coin; so he held up a Bland dollar, and asked: "What is that?" "Ninety-two cents," said a sharp little fellow. "No, I mean what motto is that?" "In God we trust." "Right. For what shall we trust in Him?" "For the other eight cents."

It was a Freshman, and it happened about dusk Thursday evening. We found him wandering disconsolately through the dust and ashes of Bed-bug Alley. Upon being questioned as to the cause of his discomfiture, he exclaimed—"Darn it, I don't get the knack of them lamps there (pointing to the gas-fixtures), they don't have the gol-darned things out our way. Why," continued he, "perhaps you wouldn't believe it, but I've been trying to *turn up that wick* for these two hours and I can't raise her."

EDITORS' TABLE.

After a lengthy vacation we return to our duties and find stacked upon our table heaps of our exchanges. And, indeed, it is with a feeling of pleasure that we glance them over, for little if any change is manifest either in the appearance or character, and all seem the same as when we first assumed the responsibility of an editor. Our new visitors we welcome, and certainly hope our acquaintance may be long and mutually agreeable.

The Commencement Number of "*The Kenyon Advance*" is at hand, and this being its first appearance upon our table we are, of course, desirous to know what it contains. A hasty glance over its editorial notes and we are attracted by a statement in regard to *reviews*, in which the writer implies that it is a humbug to review the studies a student takes up in his college course. The following are his arguments: "Reviews doubtless refresh the memory of the student, but on the other hand they lessen his wish to study during the term. If he does not have them to lean upon he will have to trust solely to his memory and the outcome of his work." We want to ask the editors if they are accustomed to have annual and biennial examinations? We think it possible that a few of these might change the mind of the editor. The Class History of '78 is a very nicely written article and worthy of notice. The "Dream of the Prophet of '78" is both finely written and an article displaying marked ability of the writer. The description of the author's journey to the "Court of Wandering Royalty" is certainly interesting. We notice, too, an account of '78's enterprise, viz.: That of establishing the custom of presenting a class chair to be handed down to succeeding classes. The idea is not at all novel, but bequeathing a chair strikes us as being decidedly odd; something else would have been more appropriate for such a grand occasion as they hope to have it become.

The *Asbury Monthly* of Greencastle, Ind., Vol. I., No. 1, is before us, and we are glad to welcome it among our exchanges. The publication of a first number is probably as anxious an occasion as an Editorial Board ever sees. We never receive a "number one" but we feel a thrill of sympathy for the nervous editors behind it. So we are glad to assure our friends at Asbury that they have produced a very good paper as to its literary matter, yet we should suggest a better quality of paper to be used, for at present it is not up to the standard

in appearance of modern college monthly publications. Its leader, "Asbury University," gives an interesting and instructive account of the founding of the University, which was in the year 1832, and of its continued prosperity, yet, like many other institutions, it is sadly in need of funds for its future welfare. In fact we are pleased with nearly all of its articles with the exception of "Do Animals Die?" which is one of no merit or interest. The editorial, local, and Alumni departments are well filled to interest the students of Asbury, but its "Chip Basket" is in great need of improvement, which undoubtedly time and experience will accomplish. No exchange column is to be found, a department which is indispensable for any active college paper. We would suggest that notices of exchange take the place of "Business Locals."

The *Post* in an article some time ago gives quite a graphic account of the "Returning Collegian," and as it portrays the feelings of the great majority of college students upon their return after the summer vacation, we clip a short extract:

"Now goes the Freshman, pale, timorous, and hesitating, swelling with big ambitions and anon shrinking with fears, to take his part in that new university life, which, since first he opened the Latin primer, has been the goal of hope and expectation. He will be duly initiated by the audacious Sophomore, who, having passed from college infancy, has suddenly taken to himself a proud and lusty energy that exerts itself in training the college neophytes in special courses not marked out in the college catalogue. Now, too, hies him back the Junior, whose college meridian is gone by, and who exults in the social conquests that await his irresistible garments and struggling moustache; while the Senior, lord of the campus and bearing the final dignities of the curriculum in that same spirit with which the inhabitant of the imperial city, said "*Romanus civis sum*" begins the year whose winged months are to end the happiest era of his existence."

The *Volante* for September contains an illustration and instructive account of the observations of the late solar eclipse witnessed by Lewis Swift, Esq., at Denver. With the exception of this article the literary merit of the *Volante* is decidedly below par. The *Volante* also contains a short account of the unveiling of the statue of Stephen A. Douglas, "to whose bounty and munificence the University of Chicago is indebted for the beautiful and spacious grounds and the larger part of the college buildings." Its local columns are remarkably well filled with items no doubt of interest to the students of the college.

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VOL. VIII.

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Applicants for admission will be examined in the following subjects:

For the Classical Department.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Writing Latin (35 Lessons in Allen's Latin Composition are recommended as indicating the amount required for examination); Virgil, the *Bucolics*, *Georgics*, and six books of the *Æneid*; Cicero, seven Orations; Sallust.

GREEK.—Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's *Anabasis*, four books, and Homer's *Iliad*, two books; Jones's Greek Prose Composition.

MATHEMATICS.—Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, Square Root and the Metric System; Algebra, to Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and III. of Loomis's Geometry.

For the Scientific Department.

LATIN AND MATHEMATICS.—The same as for the Classical Department.

ENGLISH.—Grammar; Composition, special reference being had to spelling and punctuation; Correction of ungrammatical sentences composed for the purpose.

GEOGRAPHY.—Descriptive and Physical; for the latter, Guyot's or an equivalent.

HISTORY.—Leading facts in general History, and especially in the History of the United States.

Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted. All applicants for admission will be required to produce testimonials of good moral character. The time for examination is the Friday after Commencement and the first Thursday of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times. Candidates for admission to advanced classes will be examined in the studies which such classes have accomplished.

Persons desiring further information will be furnished with the annual catalogue, and with specimen examination papers, by addressing Prof. H. L. Chapman, Secretary of the Faculty.

The annual expenses are as follows: Tuition, \$75. Room rent (half), average, \$25. Incidentals, \$10. Total regular College charges, \$110.

Board is obtained in town at \$3 to \$4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to \$40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Bowdoin Orient.

VOL. VIII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, OCTOBER 30, 1878.

No. 8.

BOWDOIN ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY, DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE CLASS OF '79, OF

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

EDITORS.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

The continued absence of President Chamberlain deprives the Senior of his customary able instruction in political economy during this term. Its place is supplied, however, by the study of language to Prof. Avery. This is something which has never had a place in our curriculum in the manner in which it is now taken up by the Seniors. It is a very pleasant and profitable study, and is treated in a very interesting manner by Prof. Avery.

We do not wish a reputation for fault-finding, but we would say a word in relation

to the Reading Room. During the present term it has been almost impossible to get a glimpse at *Harper's* or *Scribner's*. As soon as they arrive they are taken from the room, and when they are returned at all it is not until nearly the end of the month and much of the interest in them is gone. We trust that they are taken more through thoughtlessness than on account of a selfish desire to deprive those who frequent the room of some of the most interesting reading matter. It should be remembered that the room is for the use of all, and that when one removes a publication he deprives all others of its benefits.

We understand that Prof. Block who was with us last year will be here again during the present term, and will endeavor to form a class in Elocution. Those who were most intimately connected with Prof. Block last year, regarded him a thorough gentleman, as well as a faithful and capable teacher of Elocution. We hope that the students will appreciate this privilege of obtaining a good drill in that very important but much neglected art of oratory, and that Prof. Block will receive a more generous patronage than last year. The importance of elocutionary drill has been frequently referred to in the *ORIENT*, and is universally admitted. We are sure that a few dollars paid to Prof. Block for instruction will be far more profitably invested than if expended for rides or dancing.

A custom is gaining ground in our American colleges to admit students from the regular fitting schools, without any entrance examination, simply on the recommendation of the

principal of the school. Dartmouth has adopted this plan quite recently, and if we remember rightly Bates has done the same thing, while many of the Western colleges have done it from the start. Now, while there are some advantages to this plan, we cannot believe in its advisability. We think it must tend to lower the standard of the college to make its examining committee so large as to include all the teachers of the fitting schools, who would certainly be far more likely to be influenced by unworthy considerations than the professors of the college. We know the entrance examination is regarded by many who enter college as a terrible thing, and the argument is often made that one will not be able to do himself justice in a few hours' time on account of the tremendous agitation into which he is thrown by the fear of being rejected. Now we regard this as principally moonshine. We doubt if one is ever rejected who does not deserve it, and we are decidedly opposed to opening the doors of our colleges any wider than they are at present.

The importance of college journalism and the influence and extent to which it has attained in this country are well shown in a recent article in *Scribner's Magazine*. Beginning in 1800, at Dartmouth, with the *Gazette*, which was the first attempt at a college publication in the country, it has spread to every college of importance in the United States until now it is supposed there are over two hundred college papers and periodicals in America, having an average circulation of five hundred copies. For the benefit of our readers who have not seen the article we quote the following: "The purposes which the college paper accomplishes in American college life are numerous and important. It is in the first place a mirror of under-graduate sentiment, and is either scholarly or vulgar, frivolous or dignified, as are the students who

edit and publish it. A father, therefore, debating where to educate his son, would get a clearer idea of the type of moral and intellectual character which a college forms in her students, from a year's file of their fortnightly papers than from her annual catalogue or the private letters of her professors." The whole article is very interesting and well worth reading.

The social element of the college life is utilized in a number of different ways, productive of results both good and bad, and in connection with nearly all its different aspects. There is one element, though, that is carefully ignored on all social occasions by the full-fledged collegian. It is a mark of greenness, a characteristic trait of the simple Freshman, to get so dreadfully interested in what he is popularly supposed to be devoting his best energies to, namely, his studies, as to talk about them outside of the recitation room or after his study hour. We think, with a swell, of the time when we used to get so absorbingly interested in working out the originals in Geometry and in like tasks, that we fell into prolonged discussions after ten o'clock P.M., and fell asleep indistinctly murmuring fragmentary quotations from Loomis. Those days are past. As Juniors and Seniors we see the folly of such consuming zeal, and devote the four or five hours at the end of the day to light occupations and to amusements, each of which may partake of the character of the tasks which the Evil One is proverbially said to set for idle hands to do. If your friend, who has dropped in for a fireside chat, should start the conversation upon what might be supposed to be topics of common interest, such as the strength of Dr. Paley's arguments on the interesting connection of the horse-shoe crab and the trilobite, you would look at him with amazement, and probably not deign to enter into the conversation at all. Yet one can picture to himself what might be a rather

pleasant scene about that same fireside. A few fellows, not by any means a crowd, have taken their cheap and very dusty Shakespeare down from the top shelf, or, which is more likely, for want of the same have invested fifty cents in a book which may be had as cheaply and easily as a Bible, have gathered around the cheery fire, and are reading it aloud by turns. Each one is interested, if only for the sake of the story, for he has read it only once or twice before, and they are interested because it is Shakespeare that is giving them the story. There may be a Shakespearean scholar among them who is giving points on the language which are listened to at least with toleration. Or it may be that they have brought, instead, their Miltons. They did not know anything about him when they began. But from that beginning we will warrant that they have not skipped a line and have drunk in with purest delight all those many beautiful lines which it is a shame not to have known or to forget. We will venture to say, too, that they will not stop when they have finished the greatest of his poems, but will pass on eagerly to the *Comus* and finish with the shorter and equally beautiful ones which they, perhaps, did not know by name. It is, or rather would be, a pleasant scene, but, of course, it is a mere fancy. It is difficult to even fancy such a thing. It is quite as unlikely as the above-hinted conversation about the trilobite. Yet there is no good reason why it should not be a pleasant reality right here in Bowdoin this winter.

THE CHILDREN'S CRUSADE.

No portion of the world's history combines more wonderfully the elements of romance and reality than the one hundred and fifty years occupied by the crusades. The events of this century and a half are equally interesting, whether considered as an inexhaustible

storehouse, from which writers of romance have borrowed their themes, or as a preparation for the fierce though less bloody struggles of later centuries which resulted in the overthrow of the feudal system, the partial uplifting of the lower orders, and, last of all, the triumphing of the cause of true religion over the superstitious and debasing system of preceding centuries. And though the Magna Charta of the English people and the triumphant self-defence of Martin Luther, at the Diet of Worms, may be passages in history more deserving the grateful interest of the human race, still the reader, whether it be he who reads to learn or he who reads for pleasure, loves to turn back to the stories of the crusades. Yet, in the face of this fact, there is one movement in the history of the crusades which is barely mentioned in modern histories, and commented on still less, while it stands entirely alone by itself, and there is nothing to be found in the history of any time to be compared with it. This movement is named the children's crusade.

It was at the end of the third crusade that the pious feelings which had inspired the movement began to die out. The nations of Europe had become so weakened by the loss both of the lives and fortunes of their subjects that a rest became imperative. The Pope, however, was very desirous of making his pontificate famous by a fourth crusade which should triumphantly enter Jerusalem and restore the Holy Sepulchre to the protection of the true church. But he failed to find support or assistance from those who had formerly been the most ardent promoters of the cause. While this reaction from the zeal and excitement of the preceding years became general, the fever broke out in a new and unexpected quarter. A shepherd lad, in an obscure town in France, in a sort of trance or vision, received divine assurance that the Holy Sepulchre should be recovered from the infidels by an army of Christian

children. On relating his wonderful experience to the priest of his native town he was advised, the better to set forth his claims, to go to the cathedral town of St. Denis. Here, on account of its nearness to Paris, people from all parts of Western Europe would learn of the mission of the lad and in their turn spread it throughout the land. The immediate result was wonderful. The children of France flocked by thousands to St. Denis. The families of the rich and poor alike furnished recruits for this strange army. The old stories of heroic deeds in the Holy Land, told by the firesides, in the huts, and castles of the land, seemed to their little hearts to be capable of verification in their own experience, and the ranks were increased each day with joyful and expectant companies of these little folks. But this French lad was not the only one so fortunate as to be selected by the divine hand for the accomplishment of its purpose. A German boy was entrusted from heaven with a like mission, and as the former had made St. Denis the rallying place for his forces, so the latter chose Cologne for a like purpose.

Under the shadow of the venerable cathedral, the predecessor of the noble church which makes the Cologne of to-day famous, might be seen repeated each day the scenes which were stirring up the neighborhood of St. Denis. When at last their numbers could be counted by thousands, on a bright day in midsummer the army went forth from the gates of Cologne an eager, expectant multitude, marching under banners bearing the sign of the cross, to the music of martial hymns, of which fragments have come down to us and the burden of which was the final deliverance of the Holy Sepulchre from the Infidels. But in a few days all this was changed and the result was only natural. The first few weeks restored many of the little ones to their homes foot-sore and exhausted. Unusual exposures by day and by

night and actual starvation diminished the ranks still more. They had to pass over the Swiss Alps and it is not difficult to picture their sufferings in those icy, gloomy passes, which became the sepulchres of more young lives than many years of natural life in their native land would have carried off. When the pleasant plains of Italy were at last reached only one-tenth of the army which left Cologne were in those ranks. The agreeable climate and the hospitality of the Northern Italian towns revived their spirits somewhat. They reached Genoa, the end of their unhappy expedition.

After months of toilsome marching their progress was stayed by the pathless Mediterranean. A vague prophecy which had satisfied them at starting, that God would find them a way through the great sea, was unfulfilled. Totally destitute of means to provide for the passage of the numerous band in ships, they were driven to wander as beggars in Italy or to find their way back to Germany with renewed suffering. If the story of the German crusade is sad, that of the French crusade is tragic. Their route, which lay through pleasant scenes, was not attended with the sufferings of the Germans. When Marseilles was reached the army was more sanguine and confident, though their march had been attended with many sad scenes. The good people of Marseilles, however, received them kindly, and when, contrary to their expectations, the sea refused to divide and give them passage, two merchants of that city offered to give them passage in one of their fleets then in the harbor. Although the fleet was insufficient for the accommodation of the whole army still a large number embarked, and when the fleet set sail for Alexandria it seemed as if the children's crusade was to fulfil its glorious mission after all. Eighteen years of silence followed. Another crusade went to Palestine and more lives were sacrificed in vain, and

yet no word came back to France of the success or failure of the children's crusade. At last a pilgrim found his way back from the East who could tell the story of the French children. The generous merchants of Marseilles were slave merchants, and the living freight of those ships was destined for the rich and effeminate cities of the East. In the uncertain navigation of those times two ships of this fleet were wrecked on one of the most desolate islands of the Mediterranean. The remainder of the fleet on reaching Africa was delivered of its freight in different cities of that coast, and these survivors of the French crusade were scattered throughout the cities of the East to drag out long lives in wretched slavery, perhaps never to see again, but surely never to forget, their native land.

Such is the sad story of the children's crusade if the chronicles of those times tell the truth. If we search for an explanation we can find it only in the superstition of those times. The priests had great influence over the ignorant people, and young children have always been the readiest tools with which they could accomplish their ends. The story seems so improbable that many historians have rejected it as a mere fable, but it is attested by many plain facts, and it remains on record to illustrate the superstition which then pervaded all ranks, hindering the progress of all civilizing influences, and forming almost the sole support of a corrupt religious system which was to keep the nations of Europe in darkness for many years.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON CONVENTION.

The Thirty-Second Annual Convention of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, was held with the Beta Chapter of Columbia College, New York City, Oct. 23 and 24.

W. G. Davis and V. C. Wilson were the delegates from Bowdoin, and were accompanied by E. G. Spring and F. Cony. Twenty-seven chapters were represented with a total of ninety-seven delegates, and later arrivals swelled the number to one hundred and fourteen. The delegates were tendered a reception on Tuesday evening at their quarters, the Everett House, Union Square, and for three hours fun and good feeling reigned supreme. The hour of nine brought a much-looked-for delegate, Mr. B. P. Wall, of Theta Zeta Chapter, of the University of California. The gentleman may, indeed, be proud of his reception as the first delegate sent to a convention from the land of flowers. The song,

"From Maine to California
Spreads our glorious chapter roll,"

was sung with a spirit and feeling never equaled in Delta Kappa's history.

The Convention was called to order by the presiding officer of the Beta Chapter, who, in a few well-chosen words, welcomed the delegates to the hall of Beta. After the preparatory business, the permanent organization was formed as follows:

President, Mr. Thompson of Columbia; Vice President, Mr. Atwell of Syracuse; Secretaries, Messrs. Rogers of Brown, and Smith of Williams. After remarks by these gentlemen the Convention was adjourned until three P. M.

The other sessions were of such a nature that but little of the proceedings can be made public, but many discussions arose of great interest to the delegates. Each session was closed in the usual way, by the singing of

A. K. E. thou nymph divine.

It was voted that the Thirty-Third Annual Convention be held with the Pi Chapter of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

General Casey, of California, was elected an honorary member to the Theta Zeta Chapter, and, after telegraphing congratulations,

the Convention received his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and also the magnificent gift of fifteen thousand dollars to the California chapter. The news was received by the delegates with great enthusiasm, and General Casey was lauded to the skies. Immediately after the session Thursday morning the picture of the delegates was taken on Union Square.

Thursday afternoon the members of Columbia Chapter received the delegates on board a steamer at the foot of 18th Street, and the afternoon was spent in steaming about the harbor, visiting various places of interest, among others, the Brooklyn Bridge, floating docks, and Columbia Boat-House.

The public exercises took place in the Academy of Music. The *New York Tribune* says:

Before eight o'clock the parquet and balcony seats of the Academy of Music were well filled, except the front rows, which had been reserved for the delegates to the Convention. The principal boxes were occupied by members of the Fraternity and their friends. After an overture by the orchestra the members of the Convention filed in, keeping step to the Delta Kappa Epsilon Grand March, and the reserved seats were soon filled, many of them soon to be emptied, as the young men wandered off to join their fair companions or to gather in groups in the boxes. After prayer by the Rev. Edward P. Ingersoll, of Brooklyn, an invocation to the brotherhood was sung by the delegates.

Whitelaw Reid, of the Class of '56, Kappa Chapter, presided at the public exercises of the Convention. In a brief address he alluded to some of the more conspicuous members of the Fraternity, living and dead, and in the name of the Columbia Chapter extended its welcome to the Convention and its guests. He introduced, with a few words of hearty compliment, Dr. Winchell, who delivered the oration on "Modernized Education," a subject that he handled with the greatest ability. The members of the Columbia Chapter, also of the Chapter from the College of the City of New York, attired in full evening dress, sat on the stage with the speaker. Dr. Winchell was frequently interrupted by hearty bursts of applause. After the benediction, pronounced by the Rev. E. P. Ingersoll, the audience

passed out while the delegates were singing the Fraternity songs.

At 11.30 P.M. the Convention assembled at Delmonico's and sat down to a sumptuous banquet. Hon. Whitelaw Reid presided, and four hours were spent profitably. The different Chapters were toasted and responded to by the delegates. The toast, "Our Fraternity," was responded to by Dexter A. Hawkins; the Rev. Mr. Ingersoll replied to "The Pulpit," and C. W. Warner to "The Bar." Mr. Keator, of Yale, responded to "The first Chapter in our Volume," and Mr. Wall, University of California, to "The last Chapter in our Volume."

The banquet was closed by the singing of the "Io Triumpho."

THETA DELTA CHI CONVENTION.

The Thirty-Second Annual Convention of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity was held at the Revere House, Boston, on Thursday and Friday, the 24th and 25th of this month.

The Convention was held under the auspices of the Kappa charge of Tufts College.

At 10 o'clock A.M. on Thursday the Convention was formally called to order. H. H. Eddy, of Watertown, N. Y., the President of the Grand Lodge, presided at the Convention.

Three of the elegant parlors of the Revere House were placed at the disposal of the Fraternity for the transaction of their business.

Every charge but one was fully represented. During the two days of the Convention five sessions, of some three hours each, were held. They were all characterized by earnest and harmonious work. Questions of the utmost importance to the entire Fraternity were brought up for the discussion and consideration of the Convention. Much business of the greatest importance was transacted, but it cannot of course be made known to the general public. A noticeable feature of the Convention was the earnest and active interest taken by graduate members.

The last session of the Convention was adjourned at 5.30 on Friday afternoon.

Charles C. Kneisley, of Dayton, Ohio, was

elected President of the Grand Lodge for the coming year.

At 7.30 in the evening the delegates gathered in the parlors to await the hour of the banquet.

When the hour for the literary exercises arrived the under-graduates and graduates in procession marched into the splendid dining hall. Folding doors were opened between the hall and parlors, making one long room. The finely decorated parlors, the pleasant dining hall, with the long table stretched along its length, decorated in a manner that would not have failed to please a *connoisseur*, all lighted by the large chandeliers presented a brilliant appearance.

The oration was delivered by Elmer H. Capen, President of Tufts College. His subject, "Education and Citizenship," was handled in an eminently, able, and practical manner. He was heartily applauded throughout. Daniel R. Brown, a graduate of the Kappa charge, delivered the poem. It was a beautiful conception of the imagination, and was much enjoyed by those who listened to it. After the "feast of reason" all, for some time, gave good attention to the fine collation.

Toasts were offered and responded to until a late hour, when all clasped hands and marched about the hall singing the Theta Delta Parting Song.

The Thirty-Second Annual Convention of the Theta Delta Chi, in point of interest, amount of important business transacted, and of real enjoyment, was one of the most successful ever held and will long be retained in mind by those who were present.

Earlham College is hereafter to be the only Quaker College in the West. All others will be reduced to preparatory schools.

Copies of the *Amherst Student* were sent to the Paris Exposition as samples of fine press work.

LOCAL.

Fessenden, of '79, has left College.

Walking matches are the rage just now.

The Sophomores began French last Monday.

How well we appreciate the absence of a Prof.!

As long as a man has apples he will have friends.

How handy it is to take in all the trains at once.

The Drill has about the same number as last term.

The nine finished practice for the season last Saturday.

Sophomore and Junior Declamations begin next Saturday.

Allow us to humbly suggest that the wells be cleaned out.

Merrill and Parsons, both of '76, were in town last week.

Dane is filling Pennell's place in the Library at present.

A Freshman says that suicide is from *sui*, to kill, and cide, thyself.

Carleton and Ring take optional German. They are reading "Faust."

The most gorgeous mineral cabinet we have seen is at No. 12 M. H.

The yaggers' prices for putting in coal have been reduced to suit the times.

Through an error in proof reading in our last number *Φ. Ω.* stood in place of *Υ. Γ.*

For funny notice see No. 6 Maine. The orthography of one clause is quite unique.

The Sophomoric discipline has had a very salubrious effect on the positions of the Freshmen at prayers.

The meanest thing we have heard of yet is two Sophomores putting a Freshman to bed after he had treated the class.

Every now and then an old bill against the Base-Ball Association is brought to light.

A Boating Meeting was called on the 19th inst., but there being no quorum it was postponed.

And now the Senior receiveth proposals from law schools, photagrapers, and Theological Seminaries.

Professor Packard is delivering some very interesting lectures in connection with the study of Evidences of Christianity.

The Editors have swung out new hats. Please hand in your subscriptions as you know Elliot and Stetson don't like to wait.

In the course of a recitation a Senior made mention of "Degurry" as a man that invented a system of taking pictures.

Thursday evening a small number of attentive "dead heads" greeted Mr. Easty. The selections were rather old and hackneyed but well rendered.

The following Juniors have been elected *Bugle* Editors: Martin, H. B. Wilson, Conant, Swett, Edwards. Their names bespeak a successful publication.

The Lincoln Memorial Painting is nearly completed. Subject: "The Baptism of Christ." This fills the last of the panels on the north side of the Chapel.

The Sophomores report that the Faculty have given notice of their intention of supporting, protecting, and abetting (on) the Freshmen's "peanut drunk."

A buxom Sophomore came near meeting a tragic end by colliding with the corner of the Chapel, a few nights since. He had been observed smoking a cigarette the day before.

Oh, no! Bro. Tenny, oh, no! The Cretons are not all liars, but we are surprised that a gray-haired veteran in the business should be "taken in" by a timid and defeated Fresh.

In this number we publish reports of the Delta Kappa Epsilon and Theta Delta Chi Conventions. Davis and V. C. Wilson were delegates to the former, and Cony and Spring attended. Byron, Bowker, and Wing were delegates to the latter; Perkins and Edwards attending.

The Junior officers are as follows: Marshal, Spring; President, Maxcy; Vice President, Edwards; Orator, Wing; Poet, Jones; Chaplain, Goulding; Odist, Libby; Curator, Given; Secretary and Treasurer, Perkins; Committee of Arrangements, Martin, Conant, and Burbank.

The Freshmen Class held their election Wednesday, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Perry; Vice President, Eames; Secretary and Treasurer, Waterhouse; Orator, Jewett; Historian, Lally; Prophet, Kimball; Poet, Pease; Toast Master, W. W. Curtis; Committee of Arrangements, Winship, Washburn, Reed; Committee on Odes, Stinchfield, Corson, and Plimpton.

During the last afternoon of the Topsham Fair, a young gentleman, whose class we need not mention, chanced to discover in the hall a very beautiful and fascinating young lady from Freeport. So charmed was he by her appearance that he procured an introduction, through a mutual acquaintance, and, after passing two very pleasant hours with her, escorted her to the train. As they parted she expressed the hope that he would find it convenient to call. He did find it convenient; in fact so very convenient that he procured a mileage ticket, and *pater familias Epreote* began to think that this was "no ordinary show," and visited B. to make inquiries about said young man. When he alighted at the depot he unfortunately met one of the young man's worst enemies, and from him received an account not at all favorable to the object of his inquiries. He returned home, said nothing of his plans but kept up an immense thinking. At the young man's next call, every thing was as pleasant as usual, and they parted with hopes of many future meetings. The door had closed. He was turning down the steps, feeling in his pocket for a cigar; she was turning toward her room, feeling in her pocket for curl papers; when suddenly there came a mighty crash. The young gent extricated himself from a very uncomfortable mass of *debris* and saw before him a notice, in phosphorescent letters, requesting him to make himself as "seldom" as possible about the premises. He returned to B., packed his trunk, and, thinking there might be an opening for a teacher in Aroostook, left on the next up train.

PERSONAL.

[We earnestly solicit communications to this Alumni from any who may have an interest in the column.]

'27.—Judge Henry E. Dummer of Jacksonville, Florida, died during the summer.

'33.—Henry J. Jewett, a lawyer of Austin, Texas, died while on a visit to New York in 1870. Death not previously noticed.

'34.—Bela T. Hitchcock died during 1875, in Arkansas. Death not previously noticed.

'50.—Prof. J. S. Sewall, of Bangor, supplied the pulpit of the Congregational church, in this place, Oct. 20. Prof. Sewall is announced to give a course of lectures in Hallowell the coming winter.

'60.—H. H. Burbank has been appointed Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars in this State.

'61.—A. S. Packard, Jr., is Professor of Geology and Zoölogy at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.

'68.—C. E. Chamberlain is Post Master at Bristol, Me.

'71.—Rev. E. F. Davis of Perry, preached the Conference Sermon at the Washington County Conference, held at Whiting, recently.

'73.—F. E. Whitney, formerly of Farmington, Me., and recently connected with the public schools of Boston, has received an appointment as Professor of English Literature in the Government School at Tokio, Japan.

'75.—F. B. Osgood is practicing law in Conway, N. H.

'76.—C. S. Taylor is teaching in Goshen, Elkhart Co., Indiana.

'79.—E. E. Hastings is studying law in the office of his father at Fryeburg, Maine.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

Hobart has 19 Freshmen, the largest entering class since the war.

Dartmouth contributes two hundred dollars to the Yellow Fever Fund.

The University of Virginia's standard for graduation is seventy-five per cent.

A chapter house of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity is being completed at Cornell.

About half the students at Harvard and Yale enjoy the luxury of a private servant.—*Ex.*

At Harvard a large number of the professors have been to Europe during the summer.

At Cornell the contribution taken up in Chapel for the sufferers from yellow fever amounted to \$175.

The following is a list of colleges which have received large endowments: Columbia, \$5,000,000; Johns Hopkins University, \$3,000,000; Harvard, \$2,500,000; Cornell, \$2,000,000; Princeton, \$1,000,000. Less than half a dozen more have even tolerable-sized endowments; Tufts, \$750,000; Brown, \$720,000; Lafayette, \$600,000; Cincinnati University, \$500,000; Yale, \$300,000. So far as we can ascertain, no other College has an endowment exceeding \$450,000.

CLIPPINGS.

The burly Soph exclaims as he walks upon the Campus again, "Here we are once more on Vice Versa,"—meaning of course, Terra Firma.—*Ex.*

Logic: Mr. H.—"Professor, when a dog dreams does he exercise any other faculties than those which man possesses?" Prof.—"I am not a dog and I don't know."

A Boston young man married against the wishes of his parents, and in telling a friend how to break the news to them, said: "Tell them first that I am dead, and gently work up to the climax."

Prof. (to Freshman, after vain attempts to get a comparison of any Latin adjectives—"Is there any adjective in the whole language you can compare?" Freshman (thinking that he was at last out of the ditch)—"O, yes! *Bonus, Bona, Bonum.*"

Freshie, who at the earnest solicitation of his fond mother concludes at last to go into society, makes his first call—"Ah! Ha! Miss,—um—m—m—m—Ah—h—he! I really believe this mosquito has been flying around ever since I sat down." Sympathizing Miss—"Has it got around yet?"

A certain parson, who is also a school teacher, handed a problem to his class in Mathematics the other day. The first boy took it, looked at it a while, and said—"I pass." Second boy took it and said—"I turn it down." The third boy stared at it awhile, and drawled out—"I can't make it." "Very good boys," said the parson: "We will proceed to cut for a new deal." And the switched danced like lightning over the shoulders of those depraved young mathematicians.

EDITORS' TABLE.

The *Acta Columbiana*, as far as its typographical appearance goes, must be acknowledged to be one of the finest college papers to be found in our Sanctum, but, judging from its last number, that is all we can say in its praise. We would suggest that the vacancies in the editorial corps be filled at once and endeavor to present in its columns something of literary interest. The principal topic that excites the minds of the students at Columbia is in regard to the reception of the crew on its return from Europe. The *Columbiana* claims that the reception was not a formal one. That after all the great demonstration made in New York, and the banquet at Delmonico's (because the under-graduates had no part in the arrangements) goes for nothing as far as the students are concerned, and now the project is to give the crew a *formal* reception in order that due honor be paid to their glorious victory. No doubt the crew will approve of the suggestion. With the exception of the editorial notes, the poem, entitled "A Similar Case," is the only thing worthy of notice, the latter part of which runs as follows:

"So you strolled along the terrace,
Saw the summer moonlight pour
All its radiance on the waters
As they rippled on the shore:
Till at length you gathered courage,
When you saw that none were nigh,—
Did you draw her close and tell her
That you loved her? So did I.

"Well I needn't ask you further,
And I'm sure I wish you joy,
Think I'll wander down and see you
When you'r married—eh, my boy?
When the honeymoon is over
And you're settled down, we'll try—
What? The duce you say! Rejected,
You rejected? So was I!"

The *Colby Echo* should certainly feel gratified if flattering notices by the college press are the things required. We, too, certainly congratulate our near neighbor on the marked success the *Echo* has achieved since its early establishment. Ever since our acquaintance with the *Echo* it has generally

maintained a high standard among college publications, yet we can scarcely class it among the majority of monthly publications, for in that case we should expect to find its table of contents more extended. The *Echo* for November certainly pays due respect upon the loss of one of its editors in a most becoming manner. Instead of draping the entire paper in mourning, which always gives a paper a gloomy appearance, it has draped only the cover and first page. The *Echo* is extremely fortunate in possessing an editor somewhat talented in writing poetry; much has appeared under his signature, and in the majority of cases, may be considered very good, yet open to criticism. "Study and Health," as acknowledged by the writer, is a hackneyed subject, and as being such any comments or quotations will fail to interest our readers. Its local department is well filled and quite extended.

The *Madisonensis*, under its new management, of course makes its respectful bow to the college world, and awaits with anxiety the judgment to be passed upon its efforts. We hardly recognized our old acquaintance, the *Mad.*, in its new form, so diminished in size, yet perhaps we will decide upon perusal that what it lacks in quantity will be made up in quality. Now we glance over its pages. Its opening editorial will do. It is like all others, "Desiring to be faithful to our own University," and recognizing the responsibilities devolving upon it, etc. That is perfectly right, but what do we see next? In speaking of the change in size it claims to present its patrons "With one of the neatest twenty-page college papers printed." That sounds a little egotistical. It would be better to wait and learn what other papers think of it first. Its two literary articles evidently cost the editors little if any trouble,—one a prize essay, and the other a contribution,—however, they are both very good articles and show careful thought and study, adding much in making an interesting part of the paper. Whoever wrote "The Modern School Boy" is apparently well gifted in the use of slang, but if it was an attempt at brilliant wit, we would say, writer, your effort was in vain. This is a specimen:

"'He shot off his mouth,' once more aloud,
You, old gal, you cave in;
'To try to lam so hard a crowd'
Your muscle is 'too thin.'

"She strapped the boy with cat-o'-nine,
She 'set him on his ear';
And stormed around that little swine,
Like foaming lager beer."

The local editor says his little piece, which takes up about a column, and then proceeds to perform the duties of his department. But let this be enough for this time; we are glad to welcome the *Mad.*, and wish it prosperity in the future. Time often will work wonders.

In justice to the *Asbury Monthly* we would apologize for an error of our printer or one of our own in writing, namely, that the article entitled "Do Animals Lie?" was printed "Do Animals Die?"

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Persons desiring further information will be furnished with the annual catalogue, and with specimen examination papers, by addressing Prof. H. L. Chapman, Secretary of the Faculty.

The annual expenses are as follows: Tuition, \$75. Room rent (half), average, \$25. Incidentals, \$10. Total regular College charges, \$110.

Board is obtained in town at \$3 to \$4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to \$40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Bowdoin Orient.

VOL. VIII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, NOVEMBER 13, 1878.

No. 9.

BOWDOIN ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY, DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE CLASS OF '79, OF

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

EDITORS.

HENRY B. CARLETON, GEORGE W. JOHNSON,
H. BOARDMAN FIFIELD, MILLARD K. PAGE,
HENRY A. HUSTON, ALBERT H. PENNELL,
SEWARD S. STEARNS.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

Numerous complaints come to our ears from all sides concerning the state of our wells. No water can be obtained from the well near Cleavland, while that from the Winthrop and Appleton wells is totally unfit for use, so that all the students are compelled to resort to the one in the rear of Maine, and we are sorry to say that the product of this tastes as if impregnated with various foreign substances unpleasant to think of. Now we think there is urgent call for reform in this direction. Strange as it may seem many of the students do occasionally use water for drinking purposes, and they would be ex-

tremely pleased if they could have the unadulterated article. We can put up with shivering ten minutes in the Chapel on cold mornings, with the thermometer in the neighborhood of zero, and will say nothing of various other little inconveniences that we are compelled to undergo, but we do most emphatically protest against being compelled to drink the liquid extracts, of nobody knows what, that are furnished to us under the name of water.

We are glad to note the popularity of the gymnasium, the present term, under its new director. Mr. Robinson leads the exercises himself, with an energy and enthusiasm that is contagious. Something more of a variety, too, has been added to our exercises making them much more agreeable and doubtless more beneficial. Mr. Robinson was captain of the boat crew when the boat crew was an institution to be proud of, and we have no doubt that his advice and assistance will be able to do much in reviving the boating interests of the College.

In the first number of the present volume of the ORIENT we solicited contributions to our columns from all the students of the College. We regret to say that with a *very* few exceptions this solicitation has been unheeded. The contributions we have received have been few and far between, and have come principally from one or two men. Now this is not as it should be. The ORIENT is not intended to be simply the mouth-piece of its Editors, but should contain the best thought of the students upon all matters of College interest.

It is a fact that cannot be denied that the

College itself is judged, to a considerable extent, by the appearance of its paper, whether this judgment be a just one or not, and if the *ORIENT* is the product, week after week, of the same four or five men it would certainly be nothing strange if it should lose much of its interest and convey an unfavorable impression outside of the College. There are matters enough of interest to be discussed, and there are students enough with the ability to discuss them in an interesting manner. All that is needed is a little resolution. We hope that there may be a change in this matter of which we have spoken, and that the *ORIENT* during the last half of the year in which it is under our charge may become more than it has been, a paper of the whole College.

There is one thing in which we wish to see a radical change, and that is in the rule regarding church attendance. The time will inevitably come when such a change will be unavoidable, and the custom of making church attendance compulsory will be a thing of the past in our colleges. We think the time has already come at Bowdoin for the abolishing of the rule by which a student receives twice as many demerits for absence from church as from a recitation. In speaking of this matter we do not wish our remarks to be understood in any way derogatory to church attendance, for that is very far from our intention, but we cannot help believing that any attempt to force religious instruction upon students, without consulting their wishes in the matter, is productive of more harm than good.

Any attempt to force religion upon people has always resulted in driving them from it, and we think that compulsory church attendance has caused, in the minds of many students, a feeling of distaste for religious services when otherwise it would not have existed. If church attendance were made optional here at Bowdoin, we think the larger part of the students would continue to attend as at

present. Of course there are some, as there must be in every body of young men as large as is gathered here, who would never look inside of a church unless obliged to, but we think their number is small, and even if it were otherwise we doubt if this class of persons would be in any way benefited if they were held and a sermon poured down their throats once a day instead of once a week. We think that one very great advantage that would come from optional attendance would be improvement in the demeanor of those who attended. At present we are gathered together in the galleries, under the watchful eye of one of the Faculty, and the tendency cannot be other than to lessen the feeling of responsibility in the minds of the students in regard to their behavior. If church attendance were optional, we are sure that no student who has one particle of the gentleman in his composition would go to church to cause any disturbance in the service, and the outbreak in the galleries, for which we are occasionally rebuked by the Faculty, would entirely cease. We make the above remarks not with the expectation that our suggestion will be adopted, but because they express our convictions in the matter, and we believe also the convictions of a large number of the students.

In estimating the advantages offered by our College, we generally consider merely its means of intellectual improvement, while its opportunities for moral culture escape our notice entirely. While we would not under-rate, in the least, its educational advantages, nor detract any prominence due to them, it might be profitable to glance at some of its means of moral culture. In the first place we would call attention to the series of lectures upon religious subjects, delivered in the Cleveland Recitation Room, by different members of the Faculty, on Saturday evenings during each term. These addresses have not been duly appreciated by the students

hitherto, if we may judge from the small attendance which they have received. This fewness of numbers cannot be attributed to any lack of interest in the lectures, for they receive deservedly the high commendation of all who hear them. The fact is, a majority of the students, as they themselves acknowledge, upon inquiry, have not been present to discover their true merit. In view of the earnest endeavors on the part of the Faculty to make these lectures interesting and instructive, and of their success in this direction, we hope more of the students will think it advisable to attend, as they will thereby derive much profit to themselves and testify their appreciation of the labors of the Faculty in their behalf. We desire, in this connection, to say a word in the interest of the Praying Circle, which has for its worthy object the promotion of the religious welfare of the College. This Society was organized in the year 1815, and, during its three score years of existence, has been productive of an inestimable amount of good, as is manifest from the testimonies of our Alumni who associate its gatherings with the pleasantest memories of their college days. The Circle, at present, numbers thirty members who heartily welcome any additions to their numbers. The only qualifications requisite for admission are a belief in the fundamental principles of Christianity, and a fixed purpose to lead a Christian life. The objection which some possibly may hold against secret societies, cannot be urged against this, for none of its transactions are of a secret nature, and its meetings are open to all who may wish to attend. In case any one should mistake in the idea that the meetings are confined to members of the Circle, we would distinctly state that not only are all allowed but cordially invited to attend. Its regular services are conducted in the Senior Recitation Room, at the ringing of the first bell for public worship each Sabbath morning, and each Friday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

A DEFINITE OBJECT IN VIEW.

In the perusal of the biographies of the most eminent men in the world's history, the fact becomes apparent that their success was won by the concentration of their energies upon the achievement of some definite end. Scarcely an instance is recorded in the annals of mankind where an individual, however brilliant talents he may have possessed, has signalized himself while engaged in the pursuit of various objects at the same time.

The chances of reaping success are hopeless when one is launched upon the sea of life without a pole-star by which to be guided in his endeavors. Yet there are, in every community, many who are dragging out a miserable existence of this kind, doomed to disappointment. If only some object, worthy of their ambition, should be placed before them all their energies would be aroused with fresh vigor, and victory would crown their labors. The incentive of a high position of trust, or a deep sense of the need of reform in church or state, has been sufficient to arouse to action the dormant powers of men to the surprise and admiration of the whole world. We might enumerate many instances to illustrate this, but we will only mention a few familiar to all. The memory of Luther, so revered throughout Christendom, would be buried in oblivion had his life not been devoted to the accomplishment of one grand purpose.

In recent times we have the example of the late Charles Sumner, who, in his nobleness of soul, forcibly realized the injustice of the institution of slavery and bent all his energies to banish from our land this curse, for which act he is ranked among the world's greatest benefactors. Had his capacious mind been permitted to wander in the pursuit of various ends his life would probably have passed with no marked results, and our nation would have been deprived of his able services.

Napoleon and Alexander set before themselves as the goal of all their strivings, the

sceptre of universal dominion, and, with this singleness of purpose, brought under their sway the chief powers of the world.

As men possess abilities adapted to a certain calling in life, it becomes essential that they should ascertain their suitable vocation, and employ all their efforts in that direction alone, and not waste their power in futile endeavors in some other sphere of life. It is of great importance to determine upon a course of life prior to entering upon a collegiate course of study, although this duty is often neglected by students until near the close of that period, or even later. The advantage derived from a previous decision upon a profession is that especial attention may be paid to secure that knowledge which will be of practical benefit in the chosen walk of life. The eagerness thereby aroused to obtain a more thorough understanding of a particular branch, would not generally detract from the proper amount of time which should be allotted to the other studies, but would stimulate to more faithful work in all. With no definite purpose in view, we are governed in the apportionment of our time by our likes or dislikes for certain studies, and are liable, therefore, to slight those studies of practical worth to us. If we can realize, in a measure, the relative importance of the various branches to our proposed path of life, we can divide our time to the best advantage. In following his own desire a student may secure proficiency in Mathematics to the neglect of Greek. If, at the end of his college course, he decides to study Theology, the Greek, which was neglected, would prove more essential to him. If a student intends to enter the political field, a thorough knowledge of Constitutional and International Law would be especially desired by him, while a general insight, but not a deep research, into the other branches of the curriculum would be advisable.

With a fixed aim in life much of the idleness in college would cease to exist. Nothing

will so inspire a person with zeal as the hope of winning success in some direction for which they will receive the praise of men. For this reason, prizes are offered for excellence in scholarship, by means of which many are urged to steady application who would otherwise allow much time to run to waste. It is rarely the case that a student, whose determination is fixed to win some honor, will pass many hours in idleness. The want of an aim in life has a strong tendency to engender dissipation and vice of all kinds. If one's attention is engaged in striving for some noble end, the gratification of the sensual nature will not be allowed a moment's thought. The importance of having a well-defined plan in view cannot be impressed too forcibly upon the minds of the young. If any have commenced their college course without attending to this matter, it behooves them to reflect upon this subject, as their entire life is affected thereby.

OUR BOATING INTERESTS.

This term it seemed best to defer the boat race which should, according to the Constitution of the Boat Club, take place during the first term of the College year. It is much to be regretted that a race could not have been rowed, but those interested in boating should not on this account be discouraged. There is, we are sorry to say, a certain element in College that seemingly desire to discourage boating. Their reasons are: That we have not material for boating men; that we can not row with other colleges, both from a lack of men and money; and, lastly, that it would be better for all concerned to give our attention to Base-Ball, Foot-Ball, or La Crosse. Now the fact is that we have as good men in College to day for boating as in the palmy days when Bowdoin was represented at the inter-collegiate races, and all that is needed is that they be "worked up." We have good

authority for saying that money could be raised to send a crew away from home providing that an enthusiastic interest would be manifested in the matter by the under-graduates. We believe that arguments to support the assertion that we should give our strength to sports outside of boating are entirely without force. Now, we should be among the last to run down any one branch of sports to build up another. But in all candor and fairness we would ask, why should we support Base-Ball to the exclusion of other sports? Has our success in the diamond field been something to point at with pride? The records of our score books show that the Bowdoinians have lost more games than they have ever won, and should we leave out the games played with picked up nines of "yaggers," and count only those played with regularly organized clubs we should have nothing to boast of in Base-Ball. What is the natural conclusion? It is that with all of our attention given to Base-Ball, as it has been during the past two years, that we lack the "material," organization, and skill to play ball successfully, that we are situated so far from the colleges which play Foot-Ball we cannot expect to create a lively interest in that sport, is too self-evident for argument. La Crosse, from the very nature of the game itself, can never be a popular game among college students. Now what is to be done? In our opinion the first thing is to throw more of our time and strength into boating. We would not have those interested in Base-Ball, Foot-Ball, or any other sport give up one iota of their interest in them, but to work with even more zeal. But what we do ask is for those who are interested in the above-named sports not to sneer and throw cold water—figuratively speaking—upon boating. With four good class boats there is no reason why we should not have two good races among ourselves each year. There is, too, nothing to hinder a race with some other college, Wesleyan or Williams for in-

stance. We have the men suitable we believe. Is Bowdoin, who has sent from her walls men who in mental strength compare more than favorably with other colleges, going to acknowledge that she is inferior in physical strength? We have, by our inactivity, done so of late years. It should be otherwise. Outside colleges look for something from us, and wonder why Bowdoin is not represented with the oar. Our graduates are willing to aid us. It would be of untold benefit to the College to win a boat race against some well-known college. Who can tell the help given to Cornell and Columbia through their contests on the water with other colleges? Even if we should be beaten it would not injure us so much as to remain in a quiescent state as regards boating, give our attention to Base-Ball, and be unable to be champions of the State, to say nothing of being unable to defeat any first-class amateur nine from the "outside." The first requisite is *work*. During the present term the Junior and Sophomore crews, under the energetic management of Captains Spring and Pettengill, have been doing some telling work. But practice should not end with the close of the boating season. Work should be continued by every class crew, each day during the winter, in the gymnasium. We are glad to see that the Freshmen are at work. We hope that the three crews above mentioned will vie with each other for superiority on the river. The Seniors, too, should be represented in the Spring Regatta. Their influence and example would do much to help the boating interests, and it ought to be their ambition and earnest desire to assist in placing boating on a firm basis before their graduation. To-day the Boating Association is free from debt, and it should have a large membership so that the dues may be sufficient to pay all the necessary expenses.

Let us, as a College, take an active interest in boating and in other sports as well. We should work harmoniously together and not

from a selfish desire to advance any clique, class, or society. Let there be zeal and hearty co-operation manifested in every class. Let this be done and we will be benefited individually. The College will be aided, and the sound of the grumblers and croakers, to use classical language, will be as the "cackling of geese among tuneful swans."

LOCAL.

"More mud!"

"Charles braced up."

First snow November 4th.

Perk has won his first bet.

Who embezzled the fowl???

Must '78 or '80 buy the cup?

His more recent title is "The Pilgrim."

Did the "taking account of stock" affect you?

They say that Hercules gave himself away on his official report.

He translated it: "They came offering a reward, *Unus* and another."

Hazing is not a very modern institution, for Dinger says that Paul was taken out.

An absent minded Soph who wandered into a Junior recitation was warmly received.

Rev. Mr. Parks, of Gardiner, delivered a very able and pointed discourse last Sabbath.

Oh, certainly! we will correct that heading. We are always ready to receive hints, especially from ———.

Booker wants to know if there is draft enough in one of the chimneys to take up whole shingles and the like. We presume that they stop part way up.

There seems to be quite a fondness for gunning among the boys, but they say that they give their game to some one whom they meet as they are coming back.

The Seniors began Constitutional Law, under Capt. Caziarc, Thursday. The study promises to be very interesting.

Several Sophs seem to have a system of French pronunciation peculiar to themselves. One of them counts thus: "Un, dukes, troy, quarter, sink."

Fresh., translating Greek: "Spread her wings like—I forget what the bird is like." [Sensation.] Fresh thinks that he ought not to have a "dead" for it.

Yes, we suppose it is necessary for Sophs to be somewhat "turf," but when it comes to dropping pint bottles in recitations isn't it carrying the thing a little into excess?

Rev. Elijah Kellogg preached for the last time this season at Harpswell, November 3d. He also preached at Topsham last Sunday. Several students were present at each of these services.

The Seniors finished Paley's Evidences, November 6th. The class feel that, under the instruction of Professor Packard, they have pursued the study with both pleasure and profit.

A preacher at the church on the hill says that the lichens on the summits of the pyramids do not produce full crops of seeds. This is the first time we ever heard that they had seeds.

The Seniors appointed to take part in the Exhibition at the close of the term, are: Carleton, Salutatory; Byron, Castner, Fifield, H. A. Huston, Lumbert, Pennel, and Stearns. Themes and Parts are due Dec. 6th, at noon.

The Sophomore class held their election last Thursday. The following are the officers elected: President, Fisher; Vice President, Briry; Secretary and Treasurer, Whitton; Marshal, Walker; Eulogist, Stevens; Elegist, Cutler; Panegyrist, Staples; Committee, Smith, Dike, and Webster. The class color was changed to navy blue.

Scene: Faculty "Drill." Prof. to Soph.—"If the Juniors should put you to bed you would consider it an indignity." Soph.—"They put me to bed last year and I did not consider it an indignity." Prof.—"You were a Freshman then." Soph.—"These fellows are Freshmen now." (Collapse of Faculty Man.)

The assignment of Senior Parts gave the Freshmen another opportunity to ask questions. One of them having heard that writing had something to do with it, thought that they were given for penmanship. We know of one or two instances where this was not the case unless both extremes are taken into consideration.

Sophomore and Freshman discussing the peculiarities and properties of the German language. Soph.—"Well, I have a young lady friend who speaks the German as well as her mother tongue." Fresh.—"At what place in Germany did she study?" Soph. (after much deliberation and a careful survey of the clinching argument he is about to make, and relying upon the ignorance of the Fresh) —"Paris!" (Exit Fresh in hysterics.)

The last Wednesday in October was a lively day with us. At two o'clock, the two victims of the Faculty's wrath started for the depot in Bowker's four-in-hand, followed by forty groaning classmates. An attempt was made to stop the procession, but it was unsuccessful. They were greeted at the depot with cheers by the upper classmen, and a representative from the Faculty was on the ground. The line entered the depot at the west end and passed through the two lines of upper classmen singing Phi Chi. After marching to the eastern end of the depot the class shook hands with the heroes of the occasion, both parties cheered, and the trains left amidst the cries of B-o-w-d-o-i-n and e-i-g-h-t-y-o-n-e. The whole affair was quite spirited, and the passengers evidently thought

that Phi Chi was, indeed, in her ancient glory. It is said that the time of suspension was lengthened in consequence of the display.

PERSONAL.

[We earnestly solicit communications to this column from any who may have an interest in the Alumni.]

'41.—Hon. Fred Robie, of Gorham, Me., has recently returned from the Paris Exposition. His friends in Gorham tendered him a reception.

'43.—Hon. Joseph Dane has been elected President of the Kennebunk National Bank, in place of Hon. Joseph Titcomb, resigned.

'45.—M. M. Butler, of Portland, has been elected President of Maine Unitarian Association.

'62.—A. N. Linscott is Prosecuting Attorney of the City of Chicago.

'63.—Rev. Addison Blanchard, State Missionary, is supplying the church at Presque Isle.

'66.—Rev. G. T. Packard is spending the winter in Chicago.

'66.—John J. Herrick is partner of Wirt Dexter, one of the leading lawyers of Chicago.

'74.—H. G. White of Gardiner, Me., has been married recently.

'74.—A. G. Bradstreet spoke in several towns in favor of honest money during the recent canvass of the State.

'75.—Mr. E. H. Hall is entering upon his second year of study for the degree of Ph.D., at the Johns Hopkins University. A Fellowship with an annual income of \$500 has been awarded him for excellence in Mathematics during his first year.

'75.—C. A. Black was admitted to practice law in Maine Courts, Sept. 20th.

'75.—R. G. Stanwood is Professor of Mathematics in the English and Classical School, at Waterbury, Conn.

'75.—D. A. Sargent has opened a Hygienic Institute and School of Physical Culture, on 24th St., near Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y.

'75.—F. R. Upton, has recently returned from Germany.

'75.—S. W. Whitmore has recently opened a law office in New Amsterdam, N. Y.

'75.—E. W. Lothrop is recovering from an attack of yellow fever, at New Orleans. He is "boss man" on a large plantation.

'75.—Orestes Pierce is traveling in California for his health.

'75.—W. J. Curtis is with Fred. DeP. Foster, 10 Wall St., New York City.

'76.—W. H. G. Rowe is studying in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City.

'76.—Pratt is in Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

'76.—Chas. A. Perry has entered the Senior Class, Andover Theological Seminary.

'76.—C. S. Andrews has entered the Law Department of California University.

'76.—Mr. J. M. Hill has just finished his first term as Principal of the Dexter High School where he is meeting with excellent success.

'77.—Serope A. Gurdjian, the distinguished Armenian, is about leaving Washington for Constantinople on an important educational mission.—*Ex.*

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

The 109th year of Rutgers began this fall.

Magill College has 16,000 volumes in its Library.

Barnum's hyena sickened and died recently at Elmira. The carcass was given to Cornell University. Happy Cornell.

There are thirty bicyclists in Harvard College.

An Ann Arbor girl beat in a four-mile walk with a gentleman.

The ladies at Oberlin are allowed to go on a peanut spree once a week.

Some of the Cornell Professors give lectures which are fully illustrated—by cuts.

At a College meeting of Dartmouth, the sum of one hundred dollars was appropriated for the support of the University Nine.

Vassar has two Japanese girls,—Miss Stematz Yamagarva and Miss Shige Nagai.

Ten thousand dollars has recently been subscribed by Chicago Alumni for Dartmouth College.

Victoria College, at Coburg, claims to have sent forth one-quarter of all the graduates of the Province of Ontario.

Thirty-two out of the present Freshman Class at Colby, have joined the Young Men's Christian Association of the College.

It is said that a prominent gentleman connected with Harvard College has offered to subscribe \$1000 toward sending the crew to England.

Vassar College girls have a secret society, called "The Vassarians," and any member who forgets her dignity and slides down the stair-railing is fined thirty-one peanuts and a stick of gum.

Prof. Loomis has added another book to his mathematical series: "Algebraic Problems and Examples." It contains 2,134 examples, and the advertisement states, "No published solutions are accessible."

The Faculty at Yale have notified the Sophomores that any man caught hazing Freshmen or offering them any indignities, will be immediately dropped into the Freshman Class without regard to standing.

The oldest college Professor in actual service in America is the Rev. Dr. Lyman Coleman, of Lafayette College. He is 83 years of age, and has taught all his life, with the exception of seven years of preaching. More than fifty years ago he was an instructor at Yale and had among his pupils such men as Horace Bushnell, Horace Binney, N. P. Willis, and Dr. Leonard Bacon. He is a graduate of Yale in the class of '17.

CLIPPINGS.

What Freshman *was* that who described his loved one as, "By dom, sir, a prima-donna in imbroglia?"—*Ex.*

Youthful Tutor to newly arrived Fresh.—
"Have you made up your conditions yet!"
Freshie—"No, have you!"—*Ex.*

This is from a Freshman's essay: "So, then, let us all strive to gain that position which will lead us to peace and *posterity*."—*Ex.*

Professor—"Can you give an example of the desire of the human mind for communication?" Junior (eagerly)—"It is not good for man to be alone."—*Ex.*

During a recent *soirée* in the city, a Frenchman wishing to pay compliment to the beauty of one of the young ladies present, said: "Mademoiselle, you got one most beautiful hide."—*Ex.*

Prof.—"Can you multiply together concrete numbers?" The class are uncertain. Prof.—"What will be the product of five apples multiplied by six potatoes?" Fresh. (triumphantly)—"Hash."—*Ex.*

Soph.—"Where is you going, sonny?"
Modest Looking Freshman—"Hunting."
Soph.—"Where is your gun, Freshy?"
Fresh.—"I haven't any, but I thought you

would be accommodating enough to lend me your mouth."—*Ex.*

A voter on the train to Evanston, on election day, when asked by the conductor for his ticket, said: "I have (hic) made a d-r-e-f-f-u-l mistake; voted my (hic) railroad ticket 'stead of the (hic) democratic ticket."

"It's no consequence, no consequence," he hastened to exclaim, as he picked himself up out of the dust and climbed slowly upon his charger. "Oh, I'm so glad," replied she, "for if you'd been killed, I—really I shouldn't have known what to have done."—*Ex.*

Intelligent Freshman, Harvard College: "Who was the wisest man? Aw! what er yer given us? Sampson, he was, for he had more brains in his sleeves than the other college. He pulled in the race, didn't he? An' he pulled heavy, an' don't you forget it."—*Ex.*

A tutor of a college lecturing a young man on the irregularity of his conduct, added with great pathos: "The report of your vices will bring your father's gray hairs with sorrow to the grave." "I beg your pardon, sir," replied the pupil, "my father wears a wig."—*Ex.*

EDITORS' TABLE.

The *Brunonian* lies upon our table, and after a careful examination we find that it has lost nothing from its accustomed standard. The new Board of Editors have made a commencement of which they may well feel satisfied, and if such merit is maintained throughout, we predict a successful career. Its literary article cannot fail to interest any reader, and such reading is exactly what every college paper should strive to present. "Evils of Examination" and "Bryant's Poetry" are the best, and from the former we take the following as it expresses exactly our ideas in regard to examinations:

"The present system of college examinations may be necessary for determining the qualifications of a candidate for admission, but it certainly fails as a means of judging of the proficiency acquired by

classes in the college course. Cramming, deprecated by all good teachers, is its legitimate result. In theory, it is true, an examination requires no preparation beyond the ordinary class exercise, and is merely an index of the student's work during an entire term. But if this is the case why not dispense with a mere formality and make up the student's record directly from his daily reports? If the success of each member is to depend entirely upon his daily industry and be proportioned to it—and this must be the case if the theory of examinations is correct—why subject a class to so much annoyance merely to confirm a result already established? Why offer such opportunities for dishonesty? Why give the unscrupulous so great an advantage over the conscientious, the indolent over the diligent, when, even if all temptations are resisted, no more will be known of the actual or relative merit of a student than before? In short if the present system of examinations requires cramming it is to be condemned on that account; and if it does not require cramming it is useless."

Among the editorials of the *Brunonian*, in speaking of the great number of students that acted as waiters at Martha's Vineyard, the following gives quite an amusing description:

"There was the embryo divine laying down plate after plate as though they were parts of the moral law; there was the future doctor responding to the eager calls of the hungry as he would to a ring at the door-bell; there too was the young lawyer, successfully practicing an essential part of his profession, the collection of fees."

During Kearney's notorious career among the Eastern People, we have seen nothing that makes him appear more ridiculous than a *supposed* speech of his published in the *Harvard Advocate*, an extract of which is as follows:—

"Men,—Workingmen of Cambridge! Ye call me foul, and ye do well to call him foul, who, for many a day, has uttered from the stump every kind of fiendish talk that his polluted mouth could form. If there be one among you who, in speech disgusting, can compare with me, let him step forth.

"Ye slimy imps of hell, ye bloated holders of our Government's bonds, come forth, and pool your issues with these horny-fisted men."

We are pleased to see upon our table this week a copy of the *Oxford and Cambridge Undergraduate's Journal*. This paper is so entirely different from any of our college publications that comparison is impossible. We certainly cannot compliment the *Journal* upon its typographical appearance, neither do we find much of its contents to interest us on this side of the water.

The *Yale Lit.*, always gladly welcomed, appears with its pages as well filled with interesting matter as is its usual custom. We never fail to find in the *Lit.* something worth reading and remembering,

and we never feel disposed to cast it aside with the idea that we will never glance over its contents again. "The Last Year" is very pleasing and interesting. "In the Mountains," "Bits of Chinese Song," and "An English Inn" are all worthy of notice. From the "Serenade" we clip the following:

"I'm weary, weary with my fruitless singing,
All night, my sleeping love, I've sung,
My heart's love in my quivering voice is ringing,
My fate upon my serenade is hung.

"Despairing! With my brain in madd'ning whirl,
To yon rough crag of misty height I'll fly.
To dimmed depths myself and love I'll hurl
Brok'n frame and lute embracing there shall lie.

* * * * *

"A light! A curtained casement opened wide!
A peerless figure draped in soft, pure white!
A silver voice, soft as the ebbing tide,
Scarcely strikes my ear, yet thrills me with delight."

The *Chronicle*, from the University of Michigan, is evidently all that it represents itself to be. We have failed to find among our exchanges a paper that surpasses it in respect to its Personals, Locals, College News, and Clippings. We certainly feel indebted to the *Chronicle* for many items taken from its columns, and we always look forward to its arrival for something new in the college world. The article entitled "The Blues" portrays the feelings of a student so admirably that we take the following:

"What student has not experienced these peculiar changes of feeling? What student with an ordinarily mobile nature has not had more than one attack of the "blues"? And if he has, has he been able to explain them, or has he ever stopped to do so? They come at the most unexpected times, now, perhaps on a dark, disagreeable day, but the next time on a bright sunny afternoon when all nature seems to be in its best mood, and when, it would seem, our thoughts ought to be far from melancholy. And yet as well at one time as the other does this same subtle feeling of discontent steal upon the student and turn the whole atmosphere of his inner nature to a hateful, poisonous blue. At such times he is dissatisfied with himself and with everybody and everything. His college work seems either like nonsense or like the veriest drudgery. The friendships he has made seem but mere hollow mockeries; and in complete disgust with everything, he is unhappy himself and disagreeable to his associates. He sets about his work in a mechanical manner, and goes through the routine of recitations totally indifferent as to the results, until, perhaps in a few hours, perhaps not for two or three days, the fiend in blue leaves him almost as mysteriously as it came.

"Many a student has passed through such an experience repeatedly, and yet if asked the reason for his feelings could only say, 'I don't know how nor when it began. It's like Topsey, it wasn't born it just 'grewed.'"

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VOL. VIII.

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3. A complete course in Engineering.

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Special facilities are now offered to students in the various branches of Engineering. The means of theoretical instruction are ample, and the town of Brunswick being one of the principal railroad centres in the State, and in the immediate vicinity of many important public works, affords excellent opportunities for the study of actual structures. The College also enjoys many favors from the United States Coast Survey Office. The admission is the same as to the Scientific Department, except that a full equivalent in French will be taken, if desired, in the place of Latin.

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MATHEMATICS.—Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, Square Root and the Metric System; Algebra, to Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and III. of Loomis's Geometry.

For the Scientific Department.

LATIN AND MATHEMATICS.—The same as for the Classical Department.

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GEOGRAPHY.—Descriptive and Physical; for the latter, Guyot's or an equivalent.

HISTORY.—Leading facts in general History, and especially in the History of the United States.

Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted. All applicants for admission will be required to produce testimonials of good moral character. The time for examination is the Friday after Commencement and the first Thursday of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times. Candidates for admission to advanced classes will be examined in the studies which such classes have accomplished.

Persons desiring further information will be furnished with the annual catalogue, and with specimen examination papers, by addressing Prof. H. L. Chapman, Secretary of the Faculty.

The annual expenses are as follows: Tuition, \$75. Room rent (half), average, \$25. Incidentals, \$10. Total regular College charges, \$110.

Board is obtained in town at \$3 to \$4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to \$40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Bowdoin Orient.

VOL. VIII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, NOVEMBER 27, 1878.

No. 10.

BOWDOIN ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY, DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE CLASS OF '79, OF

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

EDITORS.

HENRY B. CARLETON, GEORGE W. JOHNSON,
H. BOARDMAN FIFIELD, MILLARD K. PAGE,
HENRY A. HUSTON, ALBERT H. PENNELL,
SEWARD S. STEARNS.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

The present number of the ORIENT is issued a day earlier than usual in order that it may reach the students before the Thanksgiving recess. The next number will be delayed until the close of the term in order to give events of interest connected with the last week.

The *Bugle*, so we are informed by one of the editors, is coming on prosperously and will probably be out the last week of the term. It will contain several novel features, and will doubtless be a very interesting num-

ber. The work is being done at the *Lewiston Journal* Job Office, which is an ample guarantee of its typographical excellence. We hope the students will all show their appreciation of the labors of the editors by subscribing liberally, for it is certainly enough for a Board of Editors to get up such a college publication without being compelled at the same time to pay for it.

We are disposed to think favorably of the action of the Faculty in requiring of the Juniors an examination in History at the close of the year. Of course it does not supply the real need,—a course of history systematically pursued under able instruction. But in lieu of something better it will do. There is one thing, however, which should be done in connection with the requirement. A course of lectures should be given to the class. Some of these lectures should be devoted to the *proper way to read History*, so that the class can pursue their reading with all possible advantage to themselves. It will require no outlay of money on the part of the College, for we have professors amply able to give such a course of lectures as would be desirable. In order that the lectures might not become unpopular we would have them, at stated times, take the place of the different recitations. Will not the subject be considered?

The boating meeting, the 16th inst., was emphatically a success. In point of numbers and general enthusiasm it surpassed all expectation. Mr. Robinson, our popular instructor in the Gymnasium, must have been as much gratified with the reception he

received as the boys were pleased to see him present and hear his words of encouragement and advice. In our opinion the Association acted wisely in taking decided action to revive boating. We sincerely trust that the Directors will at once put men to work so that we can ascertain as soon as possible the real boating material we have among us. In the meantime we think it prudent to enter into correspondence with outside colleges in regard to a six-oared race.

There seems to be no doubt but that the Alumni will generously respond to a call for pecuniary aid, providing they see that we have a crew worthy of support. In fact, as we already have a good boat, the expense of a race, in comparison with former races in which we have participated, would be comparatively small. We cannot, indeed, see any obstacle to a race that cannot be easily removed. That we have good boating material we do not in the least doubt.

While we are willing to pay all due respect to those who have preceded us, we are too disposed to admit, without proof, that our predecessors were superior to us either in muscle or brains. Distance quite often lends enchantment to the view. Now what is needed to carry forward this matter of boating is *enthusiasm and earnest, persistent work*.

Much devolves upon the officers of the Association, and the College will expect of them unanimity of feeling, zeal, and unremitted work. Let every student also give all possible assistance. Let us work together, as one man, in harmony and good feeling, and next season will see Bowdoin represented in a regatta with outside colleges. We have faith to believe that the victorious crew will wear the white.

We think that many of us scarcely appreciate the advantages afforded us by the Library. There are men in College who scarcely ever enter it; and we have even known

graduates against whose names scarcely a single entry of books taken out appears on the library record. The man who completes his studies without pursuing a judicious course of reading, neglects a most important part of his education. In the works of eminent authors, both ancient and modern, our Library is rich enough to afford material to satisfy all who have a taste for good reading.

There is no good excuse for this neglect of the Library. No student can truthfully say that he gets no time to read. Even the most confirmed "dig," during the course of a week, can find several hours not required for lessons. This time cannot be more profitably spent than in reading. Poetry, history, romance, science, travels, biography,—will any one say there is nothing here to his taste? It would seem so; for the circulating library down town is quite extensively patronized by students. We would not seek to discourage this, were it not the fact, that with too many the cheaper class of literature totally excludes the better. It should be borne in mind that we shall doubtless be able to get at a circulating library almost any time after graduation; whereas, the treasures which the College Library contains are ours to enjoy only during our brief course. We believe that to a careful, thorough reader, our Library during four years is worth nearly as much as all the instruction received in that time.

The Editorial Note in the last number of the ORIENT concerning contributions, had an effect we never dreamed of. Communications have poured in upon us in such a stream that we have been unable to publish more than a small part, and have hardly been able to read them all. We sincerely hope this happy state of affairs will continue. There is a great deal of enjoyment about this that we never before experienced. For instance, a manuscript is handed to us by a certain wild-eyed, poetic-looking individual, who, with many sheepish

glances around him, pledges us to secrecy. With a sickening sensation creeping all over us, while our heart sinks slowly toward the region of our boots, we return to our sanctum. Nerving ourselves for the effort, we unroll the manuscript, and lo! it is not poetry after all. The wild overflow of feeling that rushes over the editor, at this moment, is something that cannot be described or imagined, but must be realized to be appreciated. Truly the editor has his pleasures as well as his trials.

One would naturally suppose that college students, who are spending four long years to prepare themselves for usefulness in after life, would be careful to obtain a knowledge of the political affairs of our country sufficiently thorough to enable them to act their part as citizens intelligently and well. Every year the importance of concerted and intelligent action, by the educated people of our country, becomes more and more apparent. If ignorance, under the leadership of demagogism, combines on one side to gain control of our land, intelligence, led by virtue and honor, must combine against it. No one can foretell with certainty the future of our country, but if it be guided by honor and intelligence we may be sure that the glory of its future will be greater than the world has ever seen, but in order to accomplish this the action of the people must be determined by political wisdom, which can only be acquired by careful thought and study. "The Scholar in Politics" must become a real agent, shaping and guiding the political forces of the nation. Every graduate of Bowdoin should go forth into the world prepared to exercise an influence which shall be effective for the right, yet we shall be wholly unable to do this unless we devote a part of our energy, while here, to the acquiring of knowledge upon which to base our action. That college students are, as a rule, sadly deficient in political knowledge is a fact too plain to need argument, and would be pain-

fully apparent to any one who should spend a few minutes in Capt. Caziare's recitation in Constitutional Law. To be sure, most of us have formed an opinion of Butler and probably have a vague idea of the currency, but of those underlying principles that should govern the political action of every individual we know scarcely nothing.

The remedy for this is in our own hands. The instruction received during Senior year, in Constitutional Law, Political Economy, and the like, will do much, but cannot supply the place of effort on our own part. We remember reading in Vol. IV. of the *ORIENT*, an account of the formation of an organization known as the "Sumner Club," for the purpose of discussing political questions. If such a society could be maintained, and an interest kept up in its meetings, we think it would do a great deal to supply the apparent need. At present, however, we doubt if a "Sumner Club" could be successfully maintained, but each one of us can determine, in his own mind, which is the right side of the questions of the day; and we can all avail ourselves of the privileges here offered to store our minds, by reading the political wisdom of the past, so that we may be able to decide new questions as they arise.

MODERN CONSERVATISM.

When *change* shall always denote *progress*, and *motion* always point *forward*; when Ingersoll and Kearney shall preach the religious and social elevation of man, the mission of the conservative will cease. With no demand for his stand-still theory he would become more than a dead weight upon civilization because he would be its positive enemy. When favoring gales are bearing the Ship of State toward a glorious destiny he would solemnly propose to cast overboard the anchor; when the car of Progress is opening

new fields to intelligent enterprise and intellectual advancement he would shout, with the inspiration of madness. "Down brakes;" when all men should earnestly unite in the furtherance of some noble scheme of philanthropy he alone would be found meanly counting the expense. The millennium itself might approach but for the negative of such men.

But the historian of the nineteenth century will present no ideal picture. He will find in the conservatism of the period a constant and needed check upon the radical and dissolute tendencies of the time, a mighty lever for the upholding of honor and integrity,—public and private,—an immovable rock against which the waves of subtle and perilous theories beat fiercely, but in vain; he will point to proposed changes which meant *regress* instead of *progress*, to movements whose march was *backward* instead of *forward*, and he will point to sober, conservative thought as the agent which held up to the light of public discussion these pernicious doctrines, and, having demonstrated their transparent falsity, overwhelmed them in the tide of popular wrath—*popular* wrath, for the persistent conservative, if in the right, though at first, it may be, in the minority, ultimately wins, by the justness and force of his reasoning, the support of honest men, who are temporarily blinded by the sophistries of the blatant demagogue.

It is a part of the economy of our social order that all men do not think alike and are not similarly moved by the same impulses. It was well, perhaps, at the Cincinnati Convention, in 1876, that the enthusiasm, which doubtless existed, for a certain brilliant and able man was not contagious enough to attract a majority to his support; it is well in this restless age, when fundamental truths are being boldly assailed by the disciples of Voltaire and St. Simon, that some men are still "old fogies" enough to believe in the doctrines of their fathers, and, while we must

look to the man of radical ideas as the pioneer of new fields of thought and investigation, we must still appeal to conservative instincts to judge of the merit of heralded "reforms," and to stand guard as the preservative element of society. If we could conceive the earth in its orbit to suddenly receive an additional velocity, we should expect the invisible attraction of the sun to be likewise increased, or chaos would result. Thus does the latent, expansive force of conservatism act in maintaining the equilibrium of our social system.

Two thousand years ago men, made desperate by poverty and misfortune, were shouting revolution in the streets of Rome as a remedy for evils for which the government was in no wise responsible; unable or unwilling to see their error, no alternative was presented but to meet force with force, and the strong arm of the law was vindicated against an unreasoning attempt to subvert it.

It is not with the smallest intention of wandering into an irrelevant political discussion that we revert to a recent event of deep significance, but to show its analogy to the foregoing illustration and to shed light upon the subject in hand. Massachusetts has just emerged from a more dangerous, if more peaceful, contest than its ancient prototype, and the fame of the old Commonwealth has received an added lustre from the purifying fire through which she has passed. The stagnation of trade, the presence of a large and ignorant foreign element, the recent importation of Socialistic and Communistic doctrines from Germany and France, and the birth and advocacy of a specious financial heresy—these causes combining to produce dissatisfaction, and adroitly used by a daring and unprincipled man to still further foment discord and to unite the strange coalition thus formed in himself—this was the foe that chose Massachusetts as its battle-ground, and thus did the *conservative voice* of her people answer, in the words of one of their eloquent advisers:

"Down with this humbug and up with the national honor." And well was it for the "national honor" that all these heresies and fictions presented in one man so fair a mark that his defeat is a recognized blow at anti-American sentiments wherever they exist.

The radical and the conservative,—the positive and the negative,—the two great parties into which men everywhere divide themselves,—to which do we owe allegiance? No man can tell. Our allegiance to the one or the other is in a degree instinctive and necessary, and we are even unable, measurably, to determine the question of choice. Wherever we stand we must freely admit that two are necessary to the preservation and balance of society. But the sharp angles of passion and prejudice must be worn away by the healthful friction of education, which alone can harmonize the opposing factions—can bring the extremes nearer together—can prevent the one from rashly embarking in new enterprises, and the other from stubbornly withholding its support—education, broad, liberal, comprehensive, which looks beyond the actual horizon into the manifold relations and necessities of life, and which inculcates honesty, probity, temperance, not alone as a "policy," but as a just appreciation of reciprocal rights.

TEACHING.

Thinking some fortune-favored fellow-student, who has never been obliged to resort to the oft-tried experiment of school-teaching as a means of replenishing his purse, might have an unsatisfied longing to know what the business is like, we venture to give our impressions on the subject. We must first warn you that, in order to form a correct idea of the teacher's work, you must try it yourself. There is no other way. No language is capable of conveying to your mind more than an approximate view of the noble occupation. If you want

to know all about it, take a school in some of the "back towns." There are, even now, districts where the teacher is expected to "board round;" and school-rooms no better than the one described below can be found within the limits of the State of Maine.

But concerning teaching; what a pleasure to direct aright the youthful mind, watching its development day by day as a careful gardener watches the blossoming of his choicest plant! Could any one wish a higher calling than this of imparting knowledge which may be a mine of untold wealth to the man of the future? "Look upon that picture and then on this." I am sorry to rudely knock all the poetry out of the school-master's work; but I am compelled to do so, or else be false to the purpose I had in view when I began this article.

A dusty, dingy room, poorly lighted, and not ventilated at all, scarcely large enough to contain the three score girls and boys who occupy the dirty and knife-disfigured benches. The windows are loose, and every breeze rattles them; the plaster is off the walls in many a large spot; the stove and funnel seem ready to fall without the slightest warning. Paper and rubbish strew the floor; books and slates fill the hands of the pupils; or, more likely, lie idle upon the desks. The teacher, whose care-worn and anxious features show the interest he has in his labor, is at a black-board in the back of the room earnestly endeavoring to explain Percentage to about a dozen thick-headed boys. Suddenly, in the midst of his talk, a noise like the report of a pistol arises out of the confused hum behind him, and the voice of the "best scholar" exclaims in pathetic tones, "Teacher, Johnny is punchin' and slappin' me." The teacher goes to investigate this matter, and before the difficulty is fairly adjusted, a dozen hands are raised, and questions of this sort greet his tired ears: "Where is my lesson?" "May I g'wout?" "M' I spe-e-eak?" "Can't I study with Fred?" etc., etc.

To all these inquiries the patient pedagogue returns pleasant and civil answers, then pursues the routine of questioning classes, illustrating difficult points in Arithmetic and Grammar, replying to innumerable superfluous questions, and so on *ad finem* (*i. e.* of the day), when he is at liberty to close his "noisy mansion," collect his scattered senses, and recruit himself for the same weary round on the morrow. If his evening repose is not interrupted by calls from fond parents, who, not satisfied with the progress their young olive-branches are making, have suggestions or friendly advice to offer, very happy is the pedagogue.

But what need of coloring the picture more? If you have stood in such a position as we have endeavored to describe, let us not call up recollections of those troubled scenes. If you want to join the ranks of pedagogues we would not dissuade you from so laudable a purpose. You will learn something whether your scholars do or not. One term will give you as much acquaintance with peculiar traits in human nature as a year's travel. A week of school will punish you for all your youthful misdemeanors; a month will give you a dignified bearing, and those stern features by which the school-master is so easily recognized. Even half a day at the teacher's desk will satisfy you that, in this business, you must earn every dollar of your wages.

Call teaching what you will—a pleasure, a duty, or a task—but think kindly of those unfortunates who are compelled to follow it as a life-work. To be successful, a teacher should have a brain that never tires, as well as a fund of wisdom greater than Solomon ever possessed; and he should be endowed with patience, even to the limit where that quality ceases to be a virtue.

TRIEDITT.

Dartmouth has had its history written in 500 pages, by a member of '54.

HONORS.

EDITORS BOWDOIN ORIENT:

Dear Sirs,—It was once my fortune to assist in editing a newspaper, and I then made the discovery that the editorial office is expected to be a sort of bureau of general information for all people unable or too indolent to look up any doubtful matter for themselves. Finding myself at present in a quandary out of which I see no way, I have recourse to the means which I have often grudged to others, and ask you to tell me how to write my name. This sounds like a simple enough matter, but when you have passed as many sleepless nights over this problem as I have, you may think differently.

I graduated from our loved *Alma Mater* some years ago, taking the usual A.B., and in due course of time, A.M., entering the law. Fate was so kind to me that Bowdoin at length was pleased to confer upon me the distinguished consideration of a LL.D.; of which, however conscious I might be of my own scant merit, I could not but be proud.

My home was then, as for some years subsequently, in the good city of Boston; and my business and social connection brought me in contact with influential men who were loyal sons of Harvard. To my infinite surprise, I woke one morning to find that my friends had procured me a second degree of LL.D., from Harvard; and that I had now come, so to speak, into the second power of those cabalistic letters.

Five years later I found myself, by an unexpected turn in the wheel of Fortune, a resident of the city of Kankak, in Oregon. Kankak is not much as a metropolis, consisting principally of a corner grocery. Kankak, however, has a college, one of the three or four hundred so plentifully sprinkled over the western section of our Union; and by Kankak College, in spite of all protestations on my part, I was once again dubbed LL.D.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I find myself in a

most embarrassing position. The inhabitants of this burgh are extremely jealous of being ranked below eastern cities; and, to make a clean breast, I desire to be Mayor of the city. I dislike to ignore the honors of dear old Bowdoin or of Harvard; and it will never do to ignore Kankak. Is it considered proper for a man to write his name JOHN SMITH, LL.D.? Or following the analogy of $x^{(m+n+\omega)}$, should it be JOHN SMITH, LL.D.(B+H+E) ?

There must be some legitimate way to show that I am three times as much LL.D. as ordinary Doctors of the Law. If you can tell what it is, you will confer a great obligation upon

Yours respectfully,

INQUIRER.

KANKAK, OREGON, 1878.

[We are unable to help our Inquirer out of his difficulty. If any of our readers can furnish a solution of the problem we shall be happy to publish it.—Eds.]

LOCAL.

The nest has been labeled.

A four-oared shell has been making a tour of the Campus.

The review in Language was one of the quickest on record.

A few more seats in the Reading Room would not be amiss.

The Sodomites complain of an excess of instrumental jargon.

Several Seniors leave, at the Thanksgiving recess, to take schools.

The entertainment given by St. Paul's Guild was a marked success.

The poet of '81 says that his translation of *interii* was not understood.

The Freshmen keep the Sophomores in cider, and the Sophs in return keep them in water.

A Senior speaks of Dr. Mantell as being 30 feet long. What will man tell next?

A certain Freshman is reported as being decidedly averse to the odor of angle-worms.

Bartlett, Dane, Giveen, and Hall have been appointed to take part in the exhibition at the close of the term.

Colds do not excuse one from reciting on the review, as a Sophomore recently found out to his sorrow.

The Fresh who intruded on the sanctity of a Sophomore recitation was treated to a bound literary morsel.

Now that winter is approaching, we hope the authorities will see that the attic floors are relaid so that we may not want for kindling.

It is now considered the height of cheek for Freshmen to "wood up" a Soph when he appears at prayers in an ulster and rubber boots.

We think it but justice to our printers to say that, although the copy for our last number was considerably delayed, the paper came out on time.

The President is expected home this week, and the Seniors have been notified to procure books in order to begin work in his department at once.

The canine who attended Chapel the other morning has the reputation of being a good Bird-dog. Why did he prefer a Cole-lunde to his legitimate prey?

The class in Physics has come to that experiment of exhausting the air from the small copper globe, and the Prof. has repeated that joke (?) about early training.

Mr. Giraud has lately appeared in town; he was at one time instructor in French here, and the paint on the walls of the Junior room conceal many a legend in regard to him.

Mr. Frank Dole has now quite a large class of students in boxing, and if any others wish to take lessons in this branch they cannot do better than to place themselves under his instruction.

The officers of the Base-Ball Association should have been published in our last

number. They are: President, Ring; Vice President, Davis; Secretary, Perkins; Treasurer, Wheelwright; Assistant Treasurer, Winship; Directors, Davis and Smith. The finances of the Association are on a sure footing.

Every year there seems to be a certain class that feels called upon to cut up various pranks about the Chapel and Recitation Rooms. It is useless to speak of the folly and childishness of such tricks, but if mischief *must* be perpetrated we hope something more original than spoiling blackboards and cutting the bell-rope will be devised.

Any one who is in search of information about the working of the government should go into the recitation in Constitutional Law and hear the Seniors tell how Congressmen are liable to arrest for breaches of promise, that the army has control of elections, that the States are divided into Congregational districts, that the Lieutenant Governor is a military officer, etc.

Locals are scarce. On the night before the copy must go up, the Local Editor gets on his gymnasium shirt and guttersnipe pants and stands just within his door. When he hears footsteps in the hall he opens the door and politely invites the passer to step in a moment. Once within the Sanctum, the Local Editor performs a fiendish dance about him and demands a local, and the victim is only too glad to give it, and escape. Such is the last resort of the harassed Editors.

At a meeting of the Senior Class, Nov. 13th, the following officers were elected: Marshal, Stearns; President, Page; Orator, Pennell; Poet, G. W. Johnson; Historian, Castner; Prophet, Lambert; Odist, C. F. Johnson; Parting Address, Davies; Committee of Arrangements, Davis, C. F. Johnson, and Fifield; Committee on Music, H. A. Huston, Corey, and Kimball; Committee on Pictures, Bowker. The consideration of the resignation of several of the officers was postponed.

As one enters the Library now he sees several figures standing on the tops of as many pairs of steps, scratching their heads, and gazing vacantly at the shelves filled with the *British Essayists* and *North American*

Reviews. These figures are Sophomores, and as soon as they become aware of your presence they ask you if you know of any article on "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," or to give them points on "He who commands must first learn to obey," argued from antecedent probability. And this is the effect of being obliged to write on a given subject.

A very enthusiastic boating meeting was held November 16th. The election of Commodore was by ballot, the choice being Byron. A Committee was then appointed to draw up the remainder of the ticket, and reported: Vice Commodore, Riley; Treasurer, Mr. Robinson; Assistant Treasurer, Wing; Secretary, Chamberlain; Directors, H. A. Huston, Spring, and Larrabee. These were elected by acclamation. Several then spoke in favor of a race next season with some other college; the plan was well received, and as a result two "Sixes" are at work in the Gymnasium. Boating prospects are better now than for several years past.

PERSONAL.

[We earnestly solicit communications to this column from any who may have an interest in the Alumni.]

'39.—Judge Barrows is credited with severing the matrimonial bonds of eight discordant and belligerent couples at a late term of the court.

'56.—Judge Luce, formerly of Lewiston, has been elected representative to the Massachusetts Legislature from Somerville.

'61.—Prof. M. C. Fernald, of Maine State College, sails for Europe with his family, November, 27th.

'61.—Moses Owen died at the Insane Asylum, Augusta, Nov. 11th. Mr. Owen was something of a poet, and while in College gave indications that he possessed ability of no mean order. He published a volume of poems in 1873 which contained many things of merit, and was at several times connected with Bath and Portland papers.

'61.—Samuel Fessenden, son of the Rev. S. C. Fessenden, formerly of Rockland, has been elected a member of the Connecticut Legislature.

'62.—Mr. Albert S. Manson recently died in St. Paul, Minn.

'66.—Geo. T. Sumner, of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, has been elected District Attorney of his county by a heavy majority, though the district is strongly democratic. Mr. Sumner was a graduate of Maine State Seminary, in the class of 1862, and of Bowdoin College, in 1866, and will be remembered by his old student friends as a young man of much promise.

'70.—D. T. Timberlake is in charge of Gould's Academy, Bethel. The school is reported to be in a most flourishing condition, having about seventy-five scholars in attendance.

'75.—Mr. C. L. Clarke has been engaged lately teaching school in Gorham. We understand he has been obliged to maintain his authority by a vigorous use of his muscle.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

Edinburgh University has 2,560 students.

At Princeton, lawn tennis is becoming quite popular.

Harvard has accepted Yale's challenge for a four-mile straight-away.

A wealthy New York merchant has left \$800,000 to Wesleyan College, Middletown, Conn.

The standard for graduation at the University of Virginia is 75 to 83 1-3 per cent.

The valedictorian at the University of New York was a woman; the graduate of the highest rank was a negro.

Harvard's new Gymnasium will cover 14,000 feet, and its cost is variously estimated at from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Princeton beat the University of Pennsylvania at foot-ball a week ago, two goals and four touch downs to nothing.

University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, has 1230 students, and 54 gentlemen and 1 lady in the different faculties of instruction.

Yale opened her season of foot-ball, Saturday, Nov. 2d, in a contest with Amherst, and came off victorious. The return game has not yet been decided upon.

Afternoon recitations have been abolished at Trinity.

At Oberlin the Faculty have decided to allow match games of foot-ball on the Campus, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, provided permission be obtained beforehand. The Freshmen and Sophomores opened the campaign with a closely contested game, in which the former were victorious.

CLIPPINGS.

"What shall it profit a Sophomore if he puts a Freshman to bed, yet loses all chances of finishing his college course?" asks the *Amherst Student*.

Any man who sings "My Grandfather's Clock" in New York now is warned, and if he pursues his course is warranted to die a painful and sudden death.

Prof. in Rhetoric: "Take notes on all occasions, gentlemen. That is the way Thackeray and—and—um, 'm *Strange*, I forget my own name sometimes—, the—*Dickens*."

Fair charmer (who thinks she knows all about college affairs)—"Is it possible, Mr. Tomkins, that you are not acquainted with my brother at Harvard? Why, he sings second base on the University Base-Ball Crew."

"Do you make any reduction to a minister?" said a young lady in Richmond the other week to a salesman. "Always. Are you a minister's wife?" "Oh no, I am not married," said the lady, blushing. "Daughter, then?" "No." The tradesman looked puzzled. "I am engaged to a theological student," said she. The reduction was made.

"Spell parsnips," said a South hill teacher. "G-i-n, gin," howled the biggest boy in the class, "there's your gin; n-a-n, nan, there's your ginnan; s-b-n-g, there's your ginnanslug; g-e-r, ger, there's your ger, there's your slugger, there's your nanslugger, there's your ginnanslugger—" "For mercy's sake," exclaimed the horrified teacher, as soon as she could catch her breath, "what are you doing?" "Spelling par's nips," said the boy, "an' that's only one of them, but he says it's the boss."

EDITORS' TABLE.

The *Yale Record* always has a different class of articles from the majority of papers, inasmuch that they are full of amusement, and that stiffness, so manifest in some, seldom appears in the pages of the *Record*. "The Loafer" and "An Elixir of Life" are both pleasing. The description of a loafer's visit to purgatory and return is quite graphic. The *Record* seems to rejoice over the late row at Harvard between Town and Gown (which resulted in a defeat of the latter), as, in its opinion, the former brawls at Yale fall into insignificance when compared.

"What will the religious press say now? For Harvard, fair Harvard, the home of 'general' culture and broad erudition, the great and only American University, has actually descended so low as to participate in a vulgar and brutal Town and Gown row, and that, too, almost within the limits of the great Athenian Metropolis!"

Evidently prize essays have been abundant of late in college journals. With but few exceptions, one or more have appeared in all of our exchanges. Of course they are good, as has been remarked, else they would not have taken a prize. And now the *College Olio* appears with a prize essay of nearly six columns, entitled "The Early Poems of Milton." We must say we regard it in poor taste to thus fill up a paper with reading matter that will interest but few. The local department is filled perhaps in the best manner of any.

We are pleased to find on our table this week two new exchanges, viz., the *Knox Student* and *Syracusan*, both of which are Vol. I., No. 1. As we have before stated, we have a great deal of sympathy for the editors in charge. We like the appearance of both, being in their appearance neat and containing quite an extensive amount of reading matter.

The *Student* has followed, we regret, the example of many of the old papers, having for its leading article a prize essay, but it is, perhaps, excusable on this ground, that it received the first prize at the Inter State Collegiate Oratorical Contest, six States participating. All of its departments are creditably sustained, and we see no reason why the *Student* may not flourish.

The *Syracusan* is not as large as the *Student*, but contains some quite interesting and amusing reading, viz.: "A Letter of the Past," "Sensationalism," "Henry Odenheimer to his Grandma," "Chancellors Reception." We do not notice an ex-

change column, but otherwise all departments are represented.

The *Wittenberger*, from Ohio, contains the best and most interesting literary departments, in its last number, of any that we have previously read. An article on "The Evils of Cramping" is treated in a masterly manner by Prof. Wynn. After quite a lengthy discussion he concludes as follows:

"And so it comes to pass that scores of young men leave our institutions of learning morally very much worse than when they entered. They have lived in an atmosphere of intellectual knavery and chicane; and, possibly, without suspecting it, have gone through a process of moral deterioration in direct ratio to the quickening of their wits. Unsophisticated and honest, frank-hearted and earnest, capable of inspiration when they entered, they graduated confirmed rogues, with enough acquired keenness to make their roguery a success."

"The Pick and Spade" reviews at length the wonderful discoveries of Dr. Schliemann. By him, much has been learned, both of ancient Troy and Mycenae. Among its editorials is one advocating the abolishment of college honors. We do not agree with one of the arguments used, namely, that "bitter jealousies" exist "almost always" among students. In our experience, we have never known anything of such a nature, except among a few, who cannot be called men. Rivalry of course exists, but bitter jealousy is too strong a term to be applied to the majority of students. The Mathematical Department is evidently quite a prominent feature of the *Wittenberger*. We do not doubt but that it is ably conducted, however, we leave that for better judges of the science to decide.

The *Vassar Miscellany* for November is upon our table and informs us that with this number "it assumes its old form and dress." A great improvement, we assure our friends at Vassar, in fact we never could understand how a paper so devoid of taste and neatness as the last was ever allowed by the young ladies to be circulated. Pleased with its exterior we glance over its contents: "Has the Educated Woman a Duty towards the Kitchen?" it asks us. We will read and agree if possible with the writer, but it is impossible to wade through it; we look at once for the conclusion and this meets our gaze, "Let us do our part royally, then, as becomes daughters of our *Alma Mater*, thinking no work too humble for our hands, no ideal too lofty for our lives." This convinces us; we agree. She has.

Princeton has reached her 133d year. There are 520 students in attendance.

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HISTORY.—Leading facts in general History, and especially in the History of the United States.

Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted. All applicants for admission will be required to produce testimonials of good moral character. The time for examination is the Friday after Commencement and the first Thursday of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times. Candidates for admission to advanced classes will be examined in the studies which such classes have accomplished.

Persons desiring further information will be furnished with the annual catalogue, and with specimen examination papers, by addressing Prof. H. L. Chapman, Secretary of the Faculty.

The annual expenses are as follows: Tuition, \$75. Room rent (half), average, \$25. Incidentals, \$10. Total regular College charges, \$110.

Board is obtained in town at \$3 to \$4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to \$40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Bowdoin Orient.

VOL. VIII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, DECEMBER 18, 1878.

No. 11.

BOWDOIN ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY, DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE CLASS OF '79, OF

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

EDITORS.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

We are glad to note the recent improvement of the Reading Room, by the addition of more lights and seats. This is something that has been unaccountably neglected, but we are not disposed to complain now that the defect has been remedied. The management of the Reading Room, as far as reading matter goes, is excellent, but we have one suggestion to offer. In our opinion it would be better to replace one of the political journals with some scientific paper. The only thing we have, at present, of this kind is the *Pop-*

ular Science Monthly supplement, and does not supply the needed want.

Action has lately been taken by the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, of interest to all boating colleges. It is briefly this: Three cups will be offered to be rowed for, yearly, by colleges only. The cups are valued at \$1000, and surpass anything ever offered in England or this country for prizes in aquatic contests. It is proposed to conduct these races after the manner of the England-Henley regattas. Letters will soon be sent to all the leading colleges, to consult in regard to "style of race preferred, the time and place of regatta," etc. The sentiment at Harvard seems to be in favor of the plan, and it will no doubt receive the approval of all the leading colleges.

The advantages offered by such an arrangement are: The colleges will not have to pay any expenses or be troubled with arranging for a regatta. It will also give colleges, that wish, a chance to row each year, without being subject to the whims of any particular college. If the matter comes up for our boat club to consider, we hope it will, as it merits, receive earnest attention.

If one should say that a moderate-sized volume might be devoted to the subject of *improvement* in personal conduct among the students, it might be regarded as a rather sweeping assertion by those who have not considered it. But that there is a prevalent and increasing disregard, not merely for good manners, but for common decency among us, has been proved very clearly on several recent occasions.

We do not by any means wish to denounce the perpetrator of every harmless college joke. We would be as liberal as the generality of students can demand. We will grant, if they please, that he may be privileged to the violation of all ordinary rules of etiquette, or even of propriety; and also that his rudeness is not a result of his ignorance, but of his natural exuberance of spirit. Yet in all this allowance we cannot find the slightest excuse for an outrageous custom to which we now especially refer—that of “wooding-up,” as it is called. It most assuredly seems to us that there are no circumstances whatever under which it should be countenanced, when its object is to create a disturbance. But grant, for the sake of argument, that there may be conditions in which it may be tolerated—we cannot say justified—no one can deny that the late manifestations in places which it is not necessary to mention, have been sufficient to call forth the severest censure. We believe that it only needs to be brought to notice, and held up in its true light, to meet the heartiest disapproval of all, and we trust that a future reference to it will be needless.

“What greetings come there from the voiceless dead;
What salutations, welcome, or reply?
What pressure from the hands that lifeless lie?
They are no longer here; they all are gone
Into the land of shadows,—all save one.
Honor and reverence, and the good repute
That follows faithful service as its fruit,
Be unto him whom living we salute.”

—*Morituri Salutamus.*

The beautiful tribute to Dr. Packard contained in these well-known lines comes to us with even deeper meaning at this time. Within a few days, if his life is spared, we can congratulate our venerable Professor on the happy completion of his eightieth year. It is with a sense not merely of the highest respect but of the deepest reverence that we extend our greetings to him as the one whom President Chamberlain so affectionately ad-

dressed as the “teacher of us all.” We can congratulate him as one who has secured our love by the deep interest he has manifested in us as individuals, as well as by his untiring efforts for the welfare of the College. We congratulate him as one who has secured that universal esteem which can follow only from a pure and honorable life. May his connection with the College cease *only* with his life; and to our most earnest hopes that the latter may long be spared his present vigor, both of mind and body, adds a firm belief. We take pleasure in presenting to our readers the poem given in another column, the sentiment of which can not fail to be appreciated by us all.

THE PINES OF BOWDOIN.

*Bowdoin “argutumque nemus pinosque loquentes
Semper habet.”—Virgil.*

Here under the stately pines I walk,
But dimly discerning each shadowy column;
In the air above me I hear them talk,
And soft is their language and mystic and solemn.

Say to me, murmuring pines overhead,
When the sleepless wings of the night wind flutter,
Do you speak with the living or speak with the dead,
For I can not interpret the voices you utter?

I can not interpret nor understand,
As under your branches dark I ponder,
With the dead and living on either hand;
The white tombs are here and the red windows yonder.

I love you and fear you, O sentinels grim,
So faithful and strange is the watch you are keeping;
You speak not to me, but what say you to him
Whose work is with us and whose thought with the
sleeping?

O many and loved are the men of worth
His memory calls to his fireside at even,
Whose lamps are gone out in the windows of earth
But are lighted again in the windows of heaven!

What say you? O say, in your whispered word,
That you bear to him gently a young man's token,
That his friends, however unseen or unheard,
In filial esteem are a circle unbroken.

And may he forget that his head has grown gray,
 And youth fill his heart, and its freedom, and laughter;
 Speak less of the things that are vanished away,
 And more of the ones that await him hereafter.

And tell him the crown of his four score years
 Is the love which the hearts of the people cherish;
 A good man's words linger last in their ears,
 And a good man's deeds are the slowest to perish.
 S. V. COLE.

EMERSON.

We think we can say of Ralph Waldo Emerson, as Shakespeare remarks of one of his characters in *King Lear*, "this man hath had good counsel."

Emerson is, indeed, a great and wise man, and one of the most original and brilliant writers of the present age. There is that something in his writings which emphatically distinguishes him from other authors. They always seem new. Most books, after one or two perusals, begin to be tiresome; but it is not so with the products of Emerson's genius, which ever yield sweetest pleasure.

His ideas are like the morning and evening, or like the waters of the great deep, which are never exhausted. They are the real exponent of his own deep, rich nature. They place us upon the pinnacle of life whence we may behold true views of the destiny of mankind; so they have a tendency to exalt our nature. They have done much to infuse a broader range of thought into the narrow, sectarian views of many of our theologians. Thus they have exerted a moral as well as intellectual influence. Some may contend that his writings have not advanced the cause of religion. Let these doubters say what they will, his opinions have, nevertheless, given a mighty impulse to the car of Progress, to the advancement of American literature, and the spread of culture. Every lover of wisdom, must accept with joy the truths he has flung abroad, which gleam with intense lustre, like the rays of the sun re-

flected from a dazzling surface. Every scholar should go to them as to a fountain of pure water.

From some of his "addresses," we catch the tones of a philosophy, that has not been surpassed by the wisest of antiquity. He has drunk deep from the wells of Plato and Aristotle, and others whose fame is not hushed by the voice of Time.

But it is not as a teacher of a code of morals, not as a writer who cannot be appreciated by all, that we wish to consider him here. It is the common, every-day phase of his character which we shall endeavor to look at.

A British writer says: "He is wise who can instruct us and assist us in the business of daily virtuous living; he who trains us to see old truth, under academic formularies, may be wise or not, as it chances; but we love to see wisdom in unpretending forms, to recognize her royal features in week-day vesture." This, it seems, is the wisdom which Emerson promulgates. Life, the life we are each living to-day, is what engages his severe attention and wraps him in a delicious atmosphere of thought, which is kept pure by heavenly winds for all who choose to inhale it.

Pictures, fair as day, hang in the silent halls of memory, painted by the magical skill of his pencil. How significant and grand appear the events of our lives! What seems trivial beneath our observation, becomes luminous with beauty, as beheld through the eye of his mind. What seems lovely and attractive, becomes all the more transporting when enlightened by his imagination. The duties of every-day life become enhanced. Friends walk and converse with us with smiling countenances. They lend their aid to assist our feet over the obstacles strewn in life's pathway, and by their presence banish gloom.

The Court of Heaven seems let down to earth, while all the great and the good who

have ever lived appear walking there, for they have been his daily guests, and so come to us, with the look of eternity, to point us to the Way of Life.

Here we have friends who desert us not; who go with us when the shadows of sorrow roll over our heads; who fill our solitude with their presence, far surpassing the splendor of princes; who come to us on the "wings of the morning," gilded with the sunbeams of joy and hope, at noonday, and when night casts her pall about us; who will finally accompany us to the portals of the grave, and usher our spirits into the spheres of light and immortality.

Let us now look at his style. Emerson's works possess the true *furor poeticus*; but in sharp analysis, arrangement of thought, and logical acumen, we must consider him somewhat deficient. Of style, that is, what we denominate the peculiar mode of expression, we cannot pronounce him the best example; but what he lacks in this respect, he abundantly compensates for in the quality of ideas, so fine, so rich, so great, so inspiring. His thoughts are strung with pearls and diamonds, and in them we detect the "laughter and blushes and eye-sparkle of men and women." He is a true lover of Nature, and he has found out her secrets. In reading his pages, we seem to be walking in a garden amid roses, violets, and lilies, while a transcendent charm is poured around us. Surrounded by such splendors, the reader almost feels tempted to exclaim, as Richter said of music, "Away! away! thou speakest to me of things which in all my endless life I have not found and shall not find."

Read this fine passage, taken from the essay on "Nature:" "It seems as if the day was not wholly profane, in which we have given heed to some natural object. The fall of snow-flakes in a still air, preserving to each crystal its perfect form; the blowing of sleet over a wide sheet of water, and over plains;

the waving ryefield; the music waving of acres of houstonia, whose innumerable flow-ers whiten and ripple before the eye; the reflections of trees and flowers in glassy lakes; the musical streaming odorous south wind, which converts all trees to wind harps; the crackling and spurting of hemlock in the flames; or of pine logs, which yield glory to the walls and faces in the sitting-room;—these are the music and pictures of the most ancient religion." Throughout this delightful essay, his periods are clothed as with the beauty of bridal robes, or with the appearance which Spring wears, when she stands ready to welcome Summer. Another idea from the same touches on the theory of evolution: "The animal is the novice and probationer of a more advanced order. The men, though young, having tasted the first drop from the cup of thought, are already dissipated; the maples and ferns are still uncorrupt; yet, no doubt, when they come to consciousness, they, too, will curse and swear."

We love to linger over his ideas. How they shine and gleam and rise high into the heavens! How they light up the past, cheer the present, and cause the future to send to our minds beams of hope! How his thoughts lift us out of the sea of indifference and error in which we are plunged, and place our feet on the broad plateau of truth! How, like Homer and Virgil and Shakespeare, they throw around us the splendid robe of language!

Of books, he remarks in this eloquent strain: "We owe to books those general benefits which come from high intellectual action. Thus, I think, we often owe to them the perception of immortality. They impart sympathetic activity to the moral power. Go with mean people, and you think life is mean. Then read Plutarch, and the world is a proud place, peopled with men of positive quality, with heroes and demigods standing around us, who will not let us sleep. . . . The crowds

and centuries of books are only commentary and elucidation, echoes and weakeners of these few great voices of Time."

Among the most intensely interesting of the subjects of Emerson's works are: "Representative Men," "The Method of Nature," "Self-Reliance," "The Over Soul," "Love," "Friendship," "Nature," "Beauty," "Art," "Eloquence," and many others. It is hard to distinguish between them, as they are all full of interest and unsurpassed beauty; and over everything is spread the light of his genius, like a golden sunset over the landscape.

TO PRESIDENT CHAMBERLAIN

ON HIS RETURN FROM EUROPE, DEC., 1878.

We welcome thee,
Old Bowdoin's halls re-echo, Hail!
Our prayers implored the wintry gale
To spare us thee and thine, the sea
To rob us not, the land to bear
Thee safely to thy waiting home.
They answer us and thou hast come
To lift again thy load of care.
Fair France and sunny Italy,
Our Motherland, the isle
That knew our father's toil
For faith and freedom, Germany,
The Fearless, champion of Truth
That summons Fate to speak;
Where Science, once so weak,
Now glories in the strength of youth:
These laid before thy gaze their stock
Of wealth and art amassed
By toilers of the past
And hade thee seize the key, unlock
Their peerless treasury and take
Thence Faith in coming times,
And men of western climes,
Whose fearless step and grasp shall break
The fetters of the race. We hail
Thee, joyfully.
We welcome thee,
Old Bowdoin's halls re-echo, Hail!

H. J.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

It affords us much pleasure to note the successful proceedings of the reception tendered our worthy President by the Faculty and students on his return from his European tour. The enthusiastic participation of all the students in this demonstration bespeaks the universal friendship and high esteem with

which the President is regarded in College. Immediately upon alighting from the train, his numerous friends in Brunswick gathered eagerly around to greet him with a warm grasp of the hand and a kind word of welcome. They were not allowed to detain him long, however, for the station was thronged with students, who were anxious to receive and escort him to his residence. To the barouche, drawn by four horses, he was conducted between the lines of students, arranged in order, with torches. The procession, marshaled by Mr. Stearns, of '79, was then formed and advanced to the residence of the President, with the band of music leading, followed by the barouche and students. When the procession had halted in front of his residence, the President expressed his many thanks to the students for this hearty welcome, so unexpected to him, and their pledge of their friendship for him. At the conclusion of his remarks, the air was rent with cheers for President Chamberlain and B-o-w-d-o-i-n.

A formal reception was extended to the President Monday afternoon of last week, in King Chapel, by the Faculty and students. Upon the arrival of the President at the Chapel, he was escorted to his accustomed seat by Mr. Pennell, of '79, while the Bowdoin Orchestra played "The President's March," composed expressly for the occasion by H. L. Maxcy, of '80. Professor Packard then arose, and in behalf of the Faculty extended a cordial welcome to the President with well-chosen words. In his address he alluded to the fact that this was the second occasion in the history of the College when its President was welcomed home from Europe. The Professor commented on the various historical scenes of interest which must have been recalled to his mind during his sojourn in France. Reference was made to the derivation of the word Bowdoin, which comes from the French, Hon. James Bowdoin being of Huguenot descent.

After the Professor had finished his speech, Mr. Castner, of '79, heartily welcomed the President in behalf of the students, and assured him of their affection and high esteem.

The President then replied with an eloquent address, listened to with rapt attention by all present. In opening he paid a beautiful tribute of respect to our venerated Professor, whose long and successful life has been devoted to the interests of the College. He alluded to the near approach of the eightieth anniversary of his birth which we would gladly celebrate by a similar gathering, if only it occurred during term time. After expressing his gratitude to the Faculty and students for this kind reception, he spoke at length of his mission to Europe, where he was sent as an Honorary Commissioner on Education. His hearers were much interested in listening to the results of his careful observations on the various educational systems of Europe. The President, in closing, referred to the success of the French Republic, which he ascribed in a great measure to the dissemination of political education. At the close of the speech, the students marched out by classes, each one shaking hands with the President on the way.

LOCAL.

The new Catalogues are out.

The college bell is in a bad way.

Are you solid for the examinations?

The dog mania seems to be increasing.

The *Bugle* will not be out until next term.

The picture in the Chapel has been unveiled.

Read the *Telegraph* for Aitchy's puff as Uncle Fozzle.

Capt. Caziarc has been absent for the past week.

First examination of Sophomores last Friday, in Latin.

The Juniors have been reading gymnastic (?) German.

Tuesday, Dec. 10th, was marked by a large amount of sickness.

Blen is said to have gained an adjourn for the Juniors, recently.

One of Pinkey's salamanders has taken wings and flown away.

Contrary to the usual custom, no dance followed the Exhibition.

The weak point of the Seniors is said to be the animal kingdom.

One of the magazines in the Reading Room has been anchored.

The two "sixes" are doing some good work in the Gymnasium.

Recitation hour was changed from three to half-past two last week.

The students who drill report that they have been having a soft time lately.

There has been an exhibition of walking in the Gymnasium every afternoon for several days.

Whit's description of the difference between a physicist and a naturalist was graphic and lucid.

Who was it that was singing "Nearer my God to thee," with *spirit*, Thursday morning at three o'clock?

The Falls were the chief object of interest Thursday. The oldest inhabitant never saw anything like it.

The Appletonites are firmly resolved to shoot every jagger caught cleaning out spittoons near their new well.

The most dangerous stage of a student's existence is when he thinks he's witty. Judging from the writing about some of the buildings, two or three have reached the critical period.

Mr. D. A. Robinson is one of the Examining Committee of the College, as we learn from the new Catalogue.

Prof.—“That is not right, by any means.”
Student—“Well, what is it then?” Prof.—
“That is explained in the book.”

The *Telegraph* again gets things mixed. It says, in reporting the procession, “That the Seniors brought up the rear.”

One of the Professors was recently seen marching off with a lamp, which, to say the least, closely resembled an End lamp.

A member of the class in language, being asked recently to name the organs of the mouth, replied: “I never studied *Botany*.”

The bell-ringer recently received a large cake from his devoted friends. We are glad to say he has been generous and treated the editor.

The absence of the local editor leaves the management of this department in inexperienced hands, which will account for any deficiencies.

Remark of Instructor, when struck by a tooth pick impelled by Sophomoric hands: “I can’t talk. I’m too full for utterance; consider it said.”

Brown University writes that they can not participate in a boat race this year. The other colleges communicated with have not yet been heard from.

Prof.—“I am entertaining fears that you will not be able to pass your examination in Physics.” Student—“I am entertaining the very same guest, Professor.”

Miss McKeen’s Class in Natural History, consisting of fifteen young ladies and gentlemen from the Brunswick High School, visited the Cleaveland Cabinet last Thursday.

The gastronomic feats recorded of some of the boys who stayed in town during the Thanksgiving recess are akin to those of Thor. Two Sophs disposed of an entire tur-

key with the “fixin’s,” and then inquired if the supper would be an early one.

A large number, it is said, have been initiated into the new society, Lampblackhat—pronounced lam-blur-ha. The initiation is *incognito* and *sub silentio*. To say the least, it is a dark affair.

President Chamberlain had a reception in New York, Friday evening, December 6th, at the house of Dexter A. Hawkins, Class of ’48. About thirty graduates of Bowdoin were present to welcome him.

The invitations to tea, extended to the Juniors by Prof. Carmichael, were quite generally accepted. The boys speak in glowing terms of the hospitality of the genial Professor and his charming wife.

Prof.—“Mr. Q——, what was the trouble with the lesson to-day?” Mr. Q—— promptly answers: “Too long, sir.” Prof.—“I am afraid that in your case any lesson would be too long.” Collapse of Mr. Q——.

Owing to the wash-outs on the railroad between here and Lewiston, the ORIENT is delayed longer than was expected. We hope our subscribers will excuse the delay, for it is all the fault of the blamed weather.

At the boating meeting held Friday, the Secretary was directed to inform the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, that Bowdoin would prefer races in sixes, fours, and singles, held near the middle of July, in some place in New England.

Fishing for Freshmen has its humorous as well as its serious side. A Senior says that last season he got hold of one runner, a dead beat, a book agent, two countrymen, and a college graduate.

The Seniors have had a series of “cuts” the past week. As they pass out of their recitation room, they are met by a file of melancholy Juniors. The Sophomores, as they report, wait about four minutes and a

half, but just as they are giving utterance to the demoniacal yell, "adjourn," the dreaded object appears. This is the most unkindest "cut" of all.

The Appletonites were happily surprised, recently, with a new well situated in front of the building. From their long experience in imbibing the liquid impurities in the old well, it is quite probable that they can fully appreciate the benefits of this improvement.

Prof. Vose, of Bowdoin College, has written several articles for the *Brunswick Telegraph*, in which he stoutly maintains, by argument and by presentation of figures and the opinions of experts in different parts of the country, that the iron bridge at Brunswick and also the Merrymeeting Bay bridge, are both unsafe and unequal to the support of such loads as are liable to go upon them.—*Ex.*

The following is the programme for the Senior and Junior Exhibition at Lemont Hall Monday evening, Dec. 16th. Music furnished by "Chandler's Six."

MUSIC.

Salutatory Oration in Latin.

Henry B. Carleton, Rockport.

Public Education.

Ozro D. Castner, Waldoboro.

Funeral Oration of Pericles. (English version from the Greek.)

*Walter L. Dane, Kennebunk.

The Question of To-Day.

†Henry A. Huston, Damariscotta.

MUSIC.

A Regulated Suffrage.

Seward S. Stearns, Lovell.

Oratory in a Republic. (English version from Tacitus.)

*Horace R. Givens, Brunswick.

Influence of Art-Culture.

Frank M. Byron, Chelsea, Mass.

Count Ugolino's Story. (English version from Danté.)

*†E. Wilson Bartlett, East Bethel.

MUSIC.

Political Education.

H. Boardman Fifield, Portland.

Mixed.

†Ansel L. Lumbert, Hartland.

The Prince of Orange on the Inquisition. (English version from Schiller.)

*†Fred W. Hall, Gorham.

The National Banking System.

Albert H. Pennell, Westbrook.

MUSIC.

*Juniors.

†Absent.

PERSONAL.

[We earnestly solicit communications to this column from any who may have an interest in the Alumni.]

'29.—Rev. Dudley Perkins Bailey, who died at Hebron on Wednesday, at the age of 73 years, was of an old Yarmouth family, and had been in the Baptist ministry for nearly half a century. He was a man of exemplary piety, of perfect cleanness and rectitude of life, of wide learning and great mental power. Bodily infirmities for many years impaired his activity, but he bore all trials with true Christian meekness and serenity. He merited and received the love, confidence and respect of all with whom he came in contact.

'50.—Rev. C. C. Everett, formerly Professor of Modern Languages here, preached the sermon at the dedication of the Unitarian Church.

'50.—Rev. J. S. Sewall, D.D., of Bangor Seminary, lectured Nov. 26th before the Bangor Art Association, on "The Spheres of the Poet and the Painter Compared."

'57.—Rev. L. O. Brastow is Pastor of Winooski Avenue Congregational Church, Burlington, Vt.

'62.—F. A. Hill is Principal of Chelsea High School, Chelsea, Mass. Mr. Hill has been in this position for several years and has given general satisfaction.

'63.—A. W. Stuart is entering upon his third year as Superintendent of Schools in the city of Ottumwa, Iowa.

'64.—Mr. Charles F. Libby has tendered to the Governor his resignation of the office of County Attorney of Cumberland County, which he has so successfully filled for the past five years, the resignation to take effect on the appointment of his successor.

'68.—Geo. A. Smyth, Ph.D., is Professor of Chemistry and Physics in the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, Burlington, Vt.

'69.—Geo. W. Hale, M.D., of Brunswick, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in '72, arrived in Paris on the 21st of October, where he will remain two years or more, devoting himself to the study of his profession and the fine arts.—*Transcript.*

'73.—Wizwell, of Ellsworth, was in town a few days since.

'74.—Married, in Skowhegan, Dec. 2d, by Rev. Webster Woodbury, D. O. S. Lowell, M.D., of Ellsworth, and Miss Emma W. Jordan, of Skowhegan.

'75.—R. R. Baston has recently closed a term of Free High School at Lisbon Falls, Me.

'75.—George R. Swasey has recently graduated from the Law School of Boston University, and is now Tutor in that School.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

Tuition is free at Williams College.

There are thirty bicyclists at Harvard.

The cheapest rooms in the new dormitory building at Trinity are \$150 a year.

There are 1,025 students at the University of Pennsylvania. Women are admitted this year.

A Young Men's Infidel Association has been started at Cornell, with a membership of 30.

Prof. Watson has accepted the Chair of Astronomy offered him by the Wisconsin State University.

To visit a Vassar student now you must go armed with a letter of introduction from the parent or guardian.

Those Freshmen at Williams College who signed an anti-hazing pledge were excused from making up requisitions.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey have given \$5,000 of the proceeds from the sale of their hymn books to Wellesley College.

The *Dickinson Liberal* says: "B. F. Butler is a graduate of Colby University, Class of '38. Who claims Dennis Kearney?"

Permission has been granted the Seniors at Harvard to give theatrical entertainments in Boston for the benefit of the Boat Club.

The conditioned Freshmen at Yale, to the number of one hundred, refuse to "make up," and the Faculty are beginning to whisper "compromise."

The Faculty of Tufts College answered the request of the students for fire escapes by forbidding smoking within the college grounds. Moral: Do not meddle with the Faculty.

CLIPPINGS.

Samson was a great tragedian in his day, and in his last act, he "brought down the house."—*Ex.*

Teacher—"Spell weather." Boy—"W-i-e-a-t-h-i-o-u-r." "Teacher, sit down; that's the worst spell of weather we have had since Christmas."—*Ex.*

Senior—Professor, when a man is intoxicated, *does* he see two objects at once?" Prof.—"I—well—I don't know. A part of my education, I am sorry to say, has been neglected."—*Ex.*

"A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse!" cried a tragedian, "Perhaps a jackass would answer the purpose," exclaimed a young man in the audience. "Most certainly," said the actor, "step up this way, sir."

Prof. (to inattentive student)—"Mr. P., please close that book and attend to the recitation." Mr. P.—"I was just putting down your last point in my note-book, Professor." Prof.—"From your recitation, I should judge that to be your permanent receptacle for points."

EDITORS' TABLE.

We find in the last number of the *Pennsylvania College Monthly* an interesting article on the "Reminiscences of College Life." Daniel Webster's experience is certainly amusing, and we agree with the editors in saying "that more of the same kind should be published in their *Monthly*." "Horseback Exercises" and "Independence of Character" are quite readable. We notice in the *Monthly* the names of those who have not paid their subscription dues. We cannot say that we approve of the method employed, and doubt if it will produce the desired effect. This is the first instance of the kind we have yet noticed among our exchanges.

The *Williams Athenaeum* devotes but little space it seems to its literary department. One article appears in the last number, entitled "Resolves," with two short poems. The other departments are quite creditably filled. The *Athenaeum* typographically is very neat.

The *Abbot Courant*, of Andover Female Seminary, we recognize as a new visitor on our table, and we are indeed pleased to be the recipient of the publi-

cation from that Institution. The *Courant* indulges in a brief comment on the *ORIENT*, calling it "a decidedly local paper," and also several other of our exchanges are mentioned, none of which are particularly favored. In fact it is almost impossible to suit any of the Female Seminaries. The reason is evident. However, we must say we like the *Courant*, and consider it superior to the *Vassar Miscellany* in interesting and lively reading matter. The brevity of the articles is very commendable. The editorial department is ably conducted.

The *Packer Quarterly* we find clad in an entirely new dress, and it is to be expected that any change so decided requires notice and the opinion of the press. We fail to see wherein the improvement lies, if any, for its former garb was certainly a neat one, and always had such a learned appearance from the display of standard works on its cover. In the present number we are not deceived at a glance at its cover, for the contents fail to convey the idea of any great amount of talent on the part of the editors. "Vittoria Colonna" and "Stirling Castle" are all we discover worthy of notice.

In the last number of the *Trinity Tablet* we notice the following:

"To the Board of Editors of the *Trinity Tablet* :

"Gentlemen,—The Faculty have voted that all matter to be inserted in the *Trinity Tablet*, and the *Jay*, as well as in any paper or periodicals which may hereafter be issued by the students of the College, must be submitted to and approved by the Professor of English Literature before publication."

The *Tablet* speaks of the above as follows:

"The Faculty were informed that it was the determination of the Board to suspend the publication of the *Tablet* rather than to continue it under conditions not exacted of several classes preceding, at least not since the time when its management again fell wholly into the hands of the undergraduates.

"We felt it to be especially unjust to the present Board, as no previous formal intimation of dissatisfaction had been expressed. On the contrary, it was tacitly admitted by some, and frankly conceded by others that we had materially improved the paper. It has moreover received the cordial endorsement of all the Alumni who have expressed any opinion. But inasmuch as at the succeeding meeting of the Faculty, the restriction was removed, we forbear making any further comment, and shall simply express a few general reflections."

We heartily approve of the conduct of the Board and the sentiments expressed.

Our visitor from the Far West, the *Berkeleyan*, is upon our table, and we are pleased to glance over the articles entitled "Milton's Treatise on Education," and "Is our Government Tending Towards a Limited Monarchy?" The latter we commend

highly as being an article of interest, and upon a subject which should demand the attention of every American citizen. In closing, the writer quotes from Ralph Waldo Emerson's lecture on "The Fortune of the Republic," in which he sums up the present condition of our country as follows: "In seeing this guidance of events by Divine Providence, in seeing this felicity without example that has rested on the Union thus far, I find new confidence for the future. I could heartily wish that our will and endeavor were more active parties to the work. But I see in all directions the light breaking." The other departments of the *Berkeleyan* are not particularly interesting.

The *Collegian* and *Neoterian*, although not at all prepossessing in its external appearance, contains much that is worthy of notice. "Oratory" is long, but is well written. We clip a few lines:

"When we, as students, cease to regard the declaimer and orator as one and the same; when we put more time on language and method, and less on mere externalities, which will come as a matter of course, we shall do much more symmetrical work while here, and shall be much better prepared, when we leave, to do effective speaking."

"Whoa, Emma!" has at last reached Wisconsin, we judge so, at least, as the local column of the *Collegian* is headed by that exclamation.

The *Round Table* accuses us, as well as other papers, of clipping from its columns without giving it credit. Hereafter, dear *Round Table*, we will give you all the credit due to your publication, but it is so seldom that we find anything worthy of clipping that we anticipate no great amount of labor in attending to your case.

The *Southern Collegian* is certainly a substantial magazine in every sense of the word, and as it is the first time we have found it upon our table we deem it worthy of very favorable notice. The articles, "Venice Preserved," and "The Weakness of Eminent Men," are the best. From the latter we take the following:

"Voltaire's favorite and meanest dream was a kind of eager belief in his own power to subvert the Christian religion. Tired, as he said, of hearing it repeated that twelve men were sufficient to found Christianity, he bent his whole mind to show the world that *one* man was sufficient to destroy it. This impious attempt was the crowning littleness of Voltaire, and although a full century has elapsed since his death, the object of his scorn and bitter enmity still stands to contradict his proudest boast."

We are glad to welcome our friend from the South and hope to meet you often among our exchanges.

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For the Scientific Department.

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Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted. All applicants for admission will be required to produce testimonials of good moral character. The time for examination is the Friday after Commencement and the first Thursday of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times. Candidates for admission to advanced classes will be examined in the studies which such classes have accomplished.

Persons desiring further information will be furnished with the annual catalogue, and with specimen examination papers, by addressing Prof. H. L. Chapman, Secretary of the Faculty.

The annual expenses are as follows: Tuition, \$75. Room rent (half), average, \$25. Incidentals, \$10. Total regular College charges, \$110.

Board is obtained in town at \$3 to \$4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to \$40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Bowdoin Orient.

VOL. VIII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, JANUARY 15, 1879.

No. 12.

BOWDOIN ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY, DURING THE
COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE CLASS OF '79, OF

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

EDITORS.

HENRY B. CARLETON, GEORGE W. JOHNSON,
H. BOARDMAN FIFIELD, MILLARD K. PAGE,
HENRY A. HUSTON, ALBERT H. PENNELL,
 SEWARD S. STEARNS.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS: In a previous issue we called the attention of our subscribers to the fact that their subscriptions were then due. We have not received such prompt returns as ought to be expected. We hope our patrons will consider the situation in which we are, in issuing the paper with no pay for our services, and dependent upon subscribers to *help pay the expenses*.

We do not wish to become indebted to the printers more than necessary, and hope our

subscribers will promptly remit their dues, bearing in mind that one subscription, though not in itself a large amount, will materially aid us.

Mention has previously been made in the columns of the ORIENT of the action of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen in regard to a yearly regatta. Photographs of the cups to be rowed for have been received by the Boating Association recently, and we cannot help thinking that there is no good reason why we may not have one of them at some future time. The muscle of our "Maine boys" is equal to any in the country, and if we acquire the skill which it is possible for us to acquire by practice, there is no reason why we may not obtain a reputation on the water that all Bowdoin men will be proud of. We are glad to see that the boating men are taking hold of their work with so much "vim," and we earnestly hope the interest will continue.

All the friends of the College must rejoice at the good fortune which has befallen Bowdoin recently. We refer to the increase in the endowment of the College. Ten thousand dollars have been received from a friend of the College in Philadelphia, and fifty thousand have been pledged from the Stone estate, in Malden, Mass. We understand that efforts are being made, with a reasonable prospect of success, to increase this so as to add one hundred thousand dollars to the permanent fund of the College. We also understand that there is a good prospect of completing Memorial Hall another summer. With these prospects ahead it seems to us that we may

reasonably look for the dawn of a new era of prosperity for Bowdoin. We certainly have a record in the past of which all may justly be proud. No other college in the country, of the size of Bowdoin, can show so illustrious a list of graduates as fill the pages of our Triennial. Let us hope that with the increased advantages which we possess, there may be advance and not retrogression.

There is a general desire among the members of the Senior Class to substitute something else for the lectures on Chemistry usually given by Prof. Carmichael. We think the objections advanced by the Seniors against attending Prof. Carmichael's lectures are well founded, and the wish to substitute something else for them is a perfectly reasonable one. The lectures are the same as are delivered to the medical students, many of whom are perfectly ignorant of Chemistry, hence to be understood by them they must be elementary in character, and can be nothing more than a "rehash" of what was learned during Junior year. To be sure, being in the nature of a review, they may fix the principles of Chemistry a little more firmly in mind, but we doubt if this advantage is sufficiently great to repay one for the time expended. The Seniors feel particularly interested in the studies pursued under President Chamberlain, and as they are compelled to crowd the work in this department into two terms, instead of spending three, as usual, they feel that it would be better to omit the usual work in Chemistry and devote the whole time, which is short enough at the best, to those more important subjects which they are pursuing under President Chamberlain. We hope this matter will receive the attention of the Faculty.

The *Bugle* is finally out, and its general appearance is exceptionally good. The typographical appearance is of course excellent,

as everything always is that comes from the *Journal Office*. The present number of the *Bugle* contains more "cuts" than any previous one, most of which are extremely well drawn. For the first time a special artist has been engaged to prepare some of the illustrations, and the improvement on this account is apparent. The Editorial is written in a very easy style, and is superior to the majority of such productions. The Class Histories are very good, but we have doubts whether Class Histories are ever any improvement to publications of this kind. The "grinds" on the Faculty are very numerous—too numerous, in our opinion, and carried too far. The justice of the feelings that are entertained by certain of the students towards certain members of the Faculty, is a question into which we do not care to enter here; but even if these feelings are justifiable, we doubt the good taste of expressing them in the way they are expressed in the *Bugle*. The Faculty are our Instructors, and as such are entitled to respectful and gentlemanly treatment, and especially so, it seems to us, in a publication like the *Bugle*, which is circulated extensively among all the friends of the College and the students of other colleges. The outside reputation of Bowdoin, we are sorry to say, is not very savory, and we fear that the appearance of some things in the present number of the *Bugle* will not do much to improve it. We understand the editors are having some difficulty in disposing of the *Bugles*, even to those students who had engaged to take a certain number. We had hoped that this class of students had ceased to exist in College. The meanness of agreeing to take a certain number of *Bugles* and then refusing to do so on account of some fancied grievance is something we cannot understand.

As a novelty the Harvard catalogue will this year contain the names of the students holding scholarships.

REUNION OF THE CLASS OF '75.

[Extract.]

From Stirling's rocky height I viewed
The Monteith vale below,
Bannockburn field where Robert Bruce
Hurled back the English foe:

The monument of Wallace, too,
A guard upon the hill,
Which watches like the Seat of old
The bridge of Stirling still.

I stood in Holyrood where Knox
Braved well the royal wrath,
And dared in words of living flame
To point out Virtue's path.

Through Abbotsford I wandered,
Where the silent shades proclaim
The praise of him whose mighty pen
Has gained immortal fame.

From all these scenes there came with power
One question to my mind,
From whence this wonderful success
The name that's left behind?

One answer, one alone came back
In tones, emphatic, strong;
To Perseverance and to Work,
The spoils of Earth belong;

And Fame and Immortality
Close follow in their train,
To glorify the fields of toil
Like sunshine after rain.

The battle to the weak may be
If valiant in the fight,
With aim and purpose firm in view
And consciousness of right.

For Perseverance, Principle,
Together side by side,
Like twins of ancient Roman myth
Urge on the battle's tide;

Invigorate the failing arm,
Renew the faltering heart;
Take then these champions for thy work,
Strain well to do thy part.

LEONARD WOODS, D.D., LL.D.

Leonard Woods, D.D., LL.D., ex-President of Bowdoin College, was born November, 1807, in Newbury, Mass., son of Rev. Dr. Leonard Woods, afterwards Abbot Professor of Theology in the Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass. From Phillips Andover

Academy he entered Dartmouth College and, at the end of his first year of college life, transferred his relations to Union College, N. Y., where he graduated in 1827. He studied theology at Andover Seminary, received a license to preach immediately after graduating in 1830, was an assistant teacher for a year in that Institution, meanwhile translating Knapp's *Christian Theology* in two volumes. In 1833 he received ordination from the third Presbytery, New York City. 1834-1837 he conducted the *Literary and Theological Review* in New York, contributing several articles from his own pen. In 1836 he was chosen Professor of Biblical Literature in the Seminary at Bangor, and in 1839 became President of Bowdoin College. He came to this position with high reputation for extensive and elegant culture, for power, finish, and grace as a writer and unusual conversational ability. In 1840, by consent of the Boards of the College, he visited Europe with the prominent object of observing the methods of literary Institutions, especially of the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, and spent a year abroad.

A very important service Dr. Woods rendered the College in securing to it its reverent interest in the will of its first most generous patron, Hon. James Bowdoin. His sagacity, address, ability, and persistence in mastering the intricate legal question involved, and securing the ablest counsel to give them effect, received, as they deserved, the admiration and grateful acknowledgments of the authorities and friends of the College. The present Chapel is a fruit of these protracted efforts and a lasting memorial of Dr. Woods.

The Presidency of Dr. Woods forms a pleasing and brilliant chapter in the history of the College. Of a gentle, genial spirit, broad culture, and accomplishment, of uncommon facility and felicity in discourse and conversation, and graceful and attractive humor, he won admiration and esteem. He was

always a student, an extensive reader, especially in morals, theology, and philosophy. Besides the proofs already referred to, though sparing of contributions to the press, his discourses in commemoration of Daniel Webster, of Prof. Parker Cleaveland, and his address at the opening of the new Hall of the College, rank with the ablest and best of such productions. Dr. Woods retired from his Presidency of twenty-seven years in 1866, and soon after visited Europe a second time. He remained abroad two years. He had been an active member of the Maine Historical Society, and a prominent object of his visit was to explore the public records of the English and French Governments for materials illustrative of the early history of the State, bearing with him a commission from the Society, enforced by the countenance and authority of the State. The success of his efforts appear in the volumes of the Documentary History of Maine, and especially in his discovery of the lost discourse of Hakluyt memorializing her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, on the subject of colonization of the New World. On his return to his country Dr. Woods had devoted two or three years to preparing this discourse for its first publication to the world, with extensive annotations. He had completed his work and was giving it his final revision when, in 1873, his long and diligent labor was destroyed by a fire which consumed the manuscript and a large part of his library. His attempt to replace what he had lost was arrested by an attack of paralysis, which soon disabled him from all mental exertion. The *membra disjecta* of his work were fortunately taken in hand by a friend eminently qualified for the responsibility, and supplemented from his own abundant resources, have been published in the Hakluyt volume. The disease renewed its attacks and pursued its fatal course, until the brilliant powers which had been the charm of social and public life became, for a time, an utter wreck, and death ensued Dec. 24th, 1878, at

the residence of a brother-in-law, Dr. Salter, Boston.

A special meeting of the Academical Faculty of Bowdoin College was called in the Chapel on the 8th inst. for the purpose of giving expression to the love and respect cherished for the memory of Dr. Woods by his colleagues and successors in the College.

President Chamberlain, in making the formal announcement of his death, spoke at some length of the brilliant intellectual qualities of the deceased, of his beautiful Christian character, of his eminent services to the College, and of the sincere affection felt for him by the great body of the Alumni.

Prof. Packard spoke of the wonderful beauty and power of the occasional addresses and sermons of Dr. Woods, of the fascinating quality of his conversation, of his remarkable mental grasp as well as the keenness of his wit, of some special services of great value which he had rendered to the College, and of the unvarying charity that characterized his life.

Prof. Vose spoke of the admiration and respect which, with a comparatively brief acquaintance, he had felt for the remarkably varied and profound attainments of Dr. Woods.

At the close of these remarks Prof. Chapman presented the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Desiring to give some expression to our sense of the loss which the College has sustained in the death of Dr. Leonard Woods, for many years its honored President, and also to the feeling of personal bereavement in those of us who were permitted to know him in the intimacy of college associations, we, the members of the Academical Faculty of Bowdoin College, do adopt the following memorial resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of a venerated colleague, and as

a tribute of affection to the memory of a cherished friend.

Resolved, That we have heard with deep sorrow of the death of Dr. Woods, who, through a long and brilliant service in the Presidency of this College, filled the best years of his life with unwearied efforts to promote its efficiency, to elevate its intellectual and moral character, to increase its resources, and to give it an honorable and influential position among the educational institutions of the country.

Resolved, That we recognize with gratitude all that he was able to accomplish for the College by virtue of his high intellectual character, the fine quality of his mind, his thorough and unassuming culture, the purity of his life, and his fidelity to the trusts committed to him; and that we shall always remember with pleasure the grace and dignity with which he represented the College abroad and presided over its regular sessions and its anniversary gatherings at home; the eloquence of his occasional discourses, which were both a charm and a stimulus to those who were permitted to listen to them, and the cordial and kindly relations that always marked his intercourse with his colleagues, with the students, and with the Alumni.

Resolved, That we remember with thankfulness the winning courtesy of his manner, the never-falling charm of his intercourse, and his beautiful Christian spirit as displayed in the various social relations of his life; and though we grieve that these things will henceforth be only memories to us, we rejoice that they will still have power to stimulate and to comfort us.

Resolved, That while bowing in resignation to this dispensation of a wise and merciful Providence, we desire to offer to those most nearly touched by this bereavement the assurance of our respectful and unfeigned sympathy, and also to unite with them in thanks for a life that was so full of beauty, and a death that was so full of peace.

Resolved, That a memorial discourse commemorative of the character and services of this beloved Head of the College and venerated friend, be pronounced at Brunswick during the approaching Commencement season; and that the Maine Historical Society, of which Dr. Woods was a most active and honored member, be invited to unite with the Alumni and friends of the College in such a memorial service, and to unite with the Government of the College in making suitable arrangements for the occasion.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the Records of the Faculty, and that copies of them be sent to the family of our departed associate and friend, to the Trustees and Overseers of the College, to the President of the Alumni Association, and to the members of the Maine Historical Society.

Bowdoin College, Jan. 8th, 1879.

Amherst has received a donation of \$2,500, to be used in the purchase of statuary.

COLLEGE SINGING.

To a graduate of Bowdoin revisiting his *Alma Mater*, and even to the members of the Senior class, the rapid decay of college singing, especially during the past term, has occasioned many a sincere regret, and led to the oft-repeated question, "Why don't the boys sing now?"

It can but be a source of regret that this custom, which can form one of the pleasantest pastimes, and which can unite students by its own peculiar ties, and also serve to keep alive and perpetuate college traditions and diversions, should be allowed to become obsolete through the neglect or indifference of those who should be its firmest supporters.

It may be too strong a statement to say that there is *no* college singing, but in order to call attention to the subject it must be put in its simplest form. Various reasons are given why there is no singing, the principal one of which is that there are no singers. Granting the truth of this assertion, the discussion would be at once ended. But this is not the case. On looking over the list of those who sing the observer is surprised at the number, and if each one would do this it would be conceded on all hands that it is disinclination rather than inability on the part of the students which has led to the remark, "Why don't the boys sing now?"

One great reason why there is no singing is the lack of unity among the students as regards tunes, some knowing one and some another. It is unfortunate that Bowdoin possesses but one song on which all unite, in the thought that it belongs to her exclusively, and even that lacks the approbation of the Faculty. Why there have not been more local songs is an open question, and the want of such songs we should all strive to fill up. It is an acknowledged fact that many good voices are found in college, and that many others only need an opportunity to be brought out. It is one of the purposes of this article

to call the attention of the students to this matter, and so by discussion see if some means cannot be adopted whereby an opportunity can be presented for all the students to meet in singing once or twice a week, and then by competition select a Glee Club in just the same manner as representative base-ball and boating men are selected.

The good which would accrue to the College from a Glee Club cannot be overestimated. In combination with our most excellent Orchestra, concerts could be given which would net a considerable sum towards our boat crew's expenses, in case of a race, or if need be towards some other college institution, and although such a plan would have to be supported heartily by the students to insure success, the ends to be attained are sufficiently desirable, and the purposes sufficiently laudable to warrant the immediate undertaking of such a plan by those interested in singing, and who wish once more to hear the Campus ring with merry shout and joyful song.

PORTLAND ALUMNI.

The ninth annual reunion of the Portland Alumni Association of Portland and vicinity was held Friday evening, January 10th, at the Falmouth. President Chamberlain, Professors Packard, Carmichael, and Avery were present from the College. The occasion was a very interesting one to all who were present. The Orator of the evening, Gen. J. M. Brown, was unable to be present on account of illness. The Poet, Edward P. Payson, read a very curious and interesting poem. The toasts offered by G. F. Holmes, Toastmaster, were as follows: "*Our Alma Mater*,"—responded to by President Chamberlain. "*The State of Maine*,"—responded to by Gen. S. J. Anderson. "*The Commonwealth of Massachusetts*,"—responded to by Prof. Avery. "*Our Nation*,"—responded to by

Judge Humphrey, of Bangor. "*The City of Portland*,"—responded to by Mayor Butler. "*The Faculty of Bowdoin College*,"—responded to by Professor Packard. "*The Medical Profession*,"—responded to by Dr. Wm. Osgood. "*The Clergy*,"—responded to by Rev. E. C. Cummings. "*The Bar*,"—responded to by Charles F. Libby, Esq.

The following officers were elected for the Association for the ensuing year: President—C. W. Goddard. Vice Presidents—B. Bradbury, G. F. Talbot, S. J. Anderson, G. E. B. Jackson, J. M. Brown. Secretary—F. H. Gerrish. Treasurer—T. M. Giveen. Executive Committee—P. H. Brown, C. J. Chapman, W. H. Moulton. Orator—J. M. Brown. Poet—J. A. Morrill. Toastmaster—F. S. Waterhouse. Dinner Committee—W. H. Anderson, W. A. Goodwin, F. S. Waterhouse.

LOCAL.

Seniors are studying Butler's Analogy.

It is said that Potter saw the knife trick.

The cigar man has been with us recently.

Eight Sophomores have chosen Mathematics.

The Sophomores now have weekly recitations in History.

The Praying Circle held meetings each evening last week.

The Juniors are just beginning to experience "Junior ease."

Freshman seeing quotation on D-gl-ss, inquires, "Who's he?"

The North End of Winthrop has a new and attractive directory.

The Juniors recite Astronomy and Chemistry to Prof. Robinson.

Instructor—"Who is this Brutus referred to?" Soph. (whose idea of Roman History are rather vague)—"I suppose it is Cæsar."

The Juniors are now having laboratory work on alternate days.

The Juniors think that contraction of—German lessons—is a good thing.

C. F. Johnson has been appointed bell-ringer in the absence of Achorn.

Some of the rooms are said to have been entered by yaggers during vacation.

The Seniors now have to undergo the hardship of three recitations a day.

Monday, the 13th inst., the boating men again began work in the Gymnasium.

H. B. Carleton and J. P. Huston attended the Zeta Psi Convention recently held in Troy, N. Y.

Quite a number of the students are intending to work regularly in the Gymnasium this winter.

The *Bugle* Editors will please accept Booker's thanks for omitting him in their round of grinds.

Some of the students who arrived here early, made a felonious entry into the college buildings, in spite of Booker's prohibition.

The attic floor in the South End of Maine is in a better state of preservation than any other in College. The moral of this is obvious.

Class officers for the term are as follows: Senior, Mr. Lee; Junior, Prof. Robinson; Sophomore, Mr. Cole; Freshman, Prof. Smith.

The Orchestra are intending to give a series of concerts in various parts of the State, the coming winter, assisted by vocal talent.

We would advise the Profs. to read an article in the college department of the New York World, entitled "The Faculty Jest Book."

Some of these mornings the atmosphere of the Chapel, to speak after the analogy of White's rendering of the "icicle joke," is a "sharp thing."

The Juniors now review each Monday the German read during the preceding week. This will take the place of the review at the close of the term.

A certain member of the Orchestra, too lazy to carry his instrument with him, had his fiddle box sawed off in order that he might put it in his trunk.

Cornell, Harvard, Trinity, University of Pennsylvania, and Bowdoin, have answered the circular letter of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen.

It is expected that Prof. Vose will meet the inhabitants of Brunswick and Topsham in Lemont Hall, within a short time to discuss the Main Street Bridge.

It is remarkable to see the confidence a Senior has in his opinions in Political Economy when he finds that his ideas coincide with those of the Professor.

A certain member of the Faculty, wholly unacquainted with the use of the "weed," mistook the nature of a cigarette recently, and made several unsuccessful attempts to light a lamp with it.

Prof. Bloch will be in town Monday, and will endeavor to form a class in Elocution. We hope some degree of enthusiasm may be aroused among the students, and that a respectably sized class may be formed.

The inhabitants of the town presented Prof. Packard with a set of Appleton's Cyclopedias, valued at one hundred and eighty dollars, on the eightieth anniversary of his birth, which occurred during the vacation.

A dignified Senior while walking down Main Street, a few days since, saw a young lady slip and fall. He rushed to assist her to rise, but was too late. "Ah!" said the Senior, "I thought I should have the pleasure of picking you up." With a withering look the fair daughter of Brunswick replied, "I don't pick up, sir."

It is quite evident that we are degenerating in the matter of deportment. We often hear of a graduate who has finished his course without incurring a single mark. The revival of the lost virtue of punctuality should meet with encouragement from us all, and we are pleased to note an example of it among the under classmen. At the close of the afternoon service at Unitarian Church the last Sunday of this Fall Term, a Freshman was observed making frantic dives among the congregation as they were passing out. On being asked the cause of his precipitancy he replied: "We have prayer in just twenty minutes and I can't afford to lose any time, for, by gracious, I have got *six marks* already."

PERSONAL.

[We earnestly solicit communications to this column from any who may have an interest in the Alumni.]

'36.—Alonzo Garcelon has been chosen Governor of Maine by the Legislature.

'42.—Edwin Lee Brown, of Chicago, is President of the International Humane Society.

'42.—The Rev. William E Phillips is Resident Chaplain of St. Luke's (Protestant Episcopal) Hospital, Chicago.

'45.—J. K. Mason, D.D., of Fryeburg, has recently received a certificate of appointment as corresponding member of the "Societe Generale des Prisons," of Paris, France.

'45.—Rev. Lewis Goodrich is supplying the Congregational churches in Lovell and Sweden.

'46.—Leonard D. Shepley died in Portland, of apoplexy, Jan. 3d, 1879.

'59.—S. J. Young is a member of Maine House of Representatives.

'60.—W. W. Thomas, Portland, is a member of the Maine Senate.

'65.—Joseph A. Locke was the Republican candidate for Speaker of Maine House of Representatives.

'73.—A. F. Moulton is a member of the House of Representatives, Maine Legislature.

'77.—W. G. Beale, teaching the High School at Hyde Park, Cook Co., Ill. E. H. Blake, lawyer, Bangor, Maine. P. H. Brown, in the

banking house of J. B. Brown & Sons, Portland, Me. J. E. Chapman, studying law with Strout and Holmes; address, 122 State St., Portland, Me. C. E. Cobb, with John F. Cobb & Co., manufacturers of boots and shoes, Auburn, Me. W. T. Cobb, studying law in Germany; address, care Frege & Co., Bankers, Leipsic, Germany. E. M. Cousins, in the Theological Seminary, Bangor, Me. F. H. Crocker, teaching the Academy, Limington, Me. F. H. Dillingham, studying medicine; address, 118 East 17th St., New York City. E. E. Dunbar, editor and proprietor of the *Herald and Record*, Damariscotta, Me. D. B. Fuller, Principal of the High School, Gray, Me. D. D. Gilman, Brunswick, Me. W. A. Golden, practicing law; address, 122 Cumberland St., Portland, Me. J. K. Greene, practicing law in partnership with J. A. Roberts, at Fitchburg, Mass. W. C. Greene, studying law in the office of Ludden & Drew, Lewiston, Me. S. A. Gurdjian; address, Constantinople, Turkey. F. H. Hargraves, in business at North Shapleigh, Me. G. A. Holbrook, in the Protestant Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass. P. H. Ingalls, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons; address, 163 West 21st St., New York City. C. E. Knight, in the office of the Clerk of S. J. Court for Lincoln Co., Wiscasset, Me. G. T. Little, teaching French and Latin in Thayer Academy, Braintree, Mass. O. M. Lord, teaching in South Berwick, Me. F. J. Lynde, member of the firm of F. T. Meaher & Co., apothecaries, corner of Congress and Preble Sts., Portland, Me. G. H. Marquis, studying law with Clarence Hale, Esq., Centennial Block, Exchange St., Portland, Me. S. A. Melcher, at present in Brunswick, Me. E. C. Metcalf, Sanitary Engineering as First Assistant to Col. Geo. E. Waring, Jr., Newport, R. I. F. A. Mitchell, in partnership with his father in the apothecary business at Bellows Falls, Vermont. C. W. Morrill, teaching Mathematics in the High School at Bath, Me. C. L. Nickerson; address, Saco, Me. F. M. Palmer, in his father's boot and shoe store, 230 Middle St., Portland, Me. R. E. Peary, Civil Engineering, Fryeburg, Me. C. A. Perry, spending the winter in Paris, France. W. Perry, studying law in Harvard Law School; address, 14 Weld Hall,

Cambridge, Mass. S. R. B. Pingree, studying Theology in Boston, Mass. E. J. Pratt, assisting Dr. T. F. Allen in the preparation of an *Encyclopædia of Materia Medica*; address, 44 West 35th St., New York City. L. H. Reed, teaching in Westport, Me. J. A. Roberts, practicing law in partnership with J. K. Greene, at Fitchburg, Mass. W. H. Sanborn, teacher of Music in St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C. E. A. Scribner, in business with his father, Topsham, Me. C. B. Seabury, at present in Gardiner, Me. J. W. Sewall, engineering, Oldtown, Me. A. M. Sherman, studying Theology in the General Theological School, New York City. H. H. Smith, practicing medicine in Machias, Me. H. W. Stackpole, in a leather store in Lynn, Mass. F. O. Stanley, Principal of the High School at Columbia, Lancaster Co., Penn. G. L. Thompson, studying medicine in Boston University of Medicine; address, 77 West Brookline St., Boston, Mass. G. W. Tillson, Assistant in Nichols Academy, Dudley, Mass. H. D. Wiggins, farmer, Winthrop, Me.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

The first college journal was published at Dartmouth in 1800.

The proposed Harvard-Oxford boat race has been abandoned.

One-half the students at Union College take the scientific course.

Twenty-two American colleges use the Roman pronunciation of Latin.

Eighty-four colleges and universities in the United States are non-sectarian.

Oxford University is about ten centuries old, and has an income of \$1,000,000.

A son of one of the Siamese Twins is a student at Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Yung Wing, a graduate of Yale, has presented to the college 1,300 books in Chinese.

Harvard Alumni have offered \$10,000 to the University Boat Club to send their crew to England.

A Harvard Instructor in German has been dismissed from the Faculty for selling examination papers.

No class will graduate from the Harvard Law School this year on account of the lengthening of the course.

The Seniors at Dartmouth have petitioned the Trustees of the College to limit the number of speakers on the Commencement stage this year to eight.

College Faculties are everywhere becoming severe against hazing and general college disorders. Public sentiment has become clamorous for this reform.

A Law School has been added to the University of California by the gift of \$100,000 from S. Clinton Hastings, one of its Alumni. It will be called the Hastings Law School.

CLIPPINGS.

As one of the students was sweetly singing in the Hall the other eve, a Soph exclaimed, "Listen to the Martingale!"—*Ex.*

The following somewhat suggestive scene occurred in the classroom lately: Professor—"Who will see Mr. B. before next Monday?" Lady student—"I shall see him Sunday night."—*Ex.*

Scene, Greek Recitation: Prof.—"Next." Mr. H. (who has flunked repeatedly)—"Not prepared." Prof.—"Well, please come up front. Front seats reserved for spectators."—*Ex.*

A Junior, when unable to decide whether he should go to see her, throws up a cent, and then puts the question: "Heads, I go, and tails, I don't stay at home." Good plan that.—*Ex.*

Senior—"Well, fellows, there is one thing you cannot accuse me of, and that is, of ever studying on Sunday." Junior—"Just so, and you are just as innocent the other six days of the week."—*Ex.*

Prof. S——r's soliloquy while crossing the Atlantic:

Oh, sea! Oh, mighty, mighty sea!
That gives the stomach-ache to me,
That spoils my appetite for tea;
Oh, sea!

Oh, deep! Oh, mighty, mighty deep!
I gave thee what I could not keep,
And o'er thy waters wept a weep;
Oh, deep!

—*Ex.*

EDITORS' TABLE.

The last number of the *Harvard Advocate* is one of the best we have received from that institution. Its contents consists of lively and interesting sketches of various kinds and merit. "The Natural History of Muckers" and "The King of the Cannibal Island" are most worthy of mention. Evidently the Harvard Glee Club are indignant at the action of the college authorities forbidding them to give their proposed concerts in Philadelphia and Baltimore for the benefit of the Boating Association. The *Advocate* speaks as follows:

"It was useless to protest, and the concerts were given up. We naturally ask, What objection could there be to the concerts? And, if there were objections, what right have the authorities to claim any control over us during vacation, if we do not remain in Cambridge? The only objection which seems to exist is the objection to having any entertainment to which tickets are sold given under the name of 'Harvard College.' The name of 'Harvard' must not be used to make money."

The *Vidette* we have not seen before upon our table for sometime, however we are pleased to see our friend from the Northwestern University, for we always find something worthy of our attention in its columns. The *Vidette* is not a large paper, but bearing in mind that it is conducted by only two editors, we deem it worthy of much credit. We find a part of Bayard Taylor's last poem, which we take the liberty to clip for the benefit of our readers:

"Retrieve perverted destiny?
'Tis this shall set your children free.
The forces of your race employ
To make sure heritage of joy;
Yet fed, with every earthly sense
Its heavenly coincidence,—
That as the garment of an hour;
This, as an everlasting power.
For life, whose source not here begun
Must fill the utmost sphere of Man,
And, so expanding, lifted be
Along the line of God's decree,
To find in endless growth all good—
In endless toil, beatitude.
Seek not to know Him; yet aspire
As atoms toward the central fire!
Not lord of race is He, alar,—
No Man, or Earth, or any star,
But of the inconceivable All;
Whence nothing that there is can fall
Beyond Him—but may nearer rise,
Slow-circling through eternal skies.
His larger life ye cannot miss,
In gladly, nobly using this.
Now, as a child in April hours
Clasps tight its handful of first flowers,
Homeward, to meet His purpose, go!—
These things are all ye need to know."

After a careful review of the *Targum* we have come to this conclusion, that although it is well filled in quantity, the quality is below par. "Vocal Culture" is the only article we notice of any merit. "Experience with Smugglers" and "The Force of Custom" are decidedly flat for any college paper. The *Targum* announces that their present number completes the tenth year of its existence, and the next issue will present "an extended review of the *Targum's* rise and progress during the past decade."

Nobody will accuse the *Kenyon Advance* of devoting too much space to its local department; neither does the *Advance* give mention of news at other colleges, or Alumni notes. The departments referred to are evidently essential to every college paper in giving that life and interest so desirable. The *Advance* contains two articles, entitled "Indifference" and "Electioneering," which discuss at length college matters, but from a corps of editors so large, and from a monthly publication, we should naturally expect a great deal more than is presented. "Greek Literature" and "Reading Aloud" are quite readable articles.

The *Columbia Spectator* is one of our lively and interesting exchanges, devoted to its own college interest, besides giving its readers an idea of what is transpiring at other colleges. We notice a review of C. F. Thwing's new book, entitled "American Colleges," which is a keen and quite severe criticism of the work. The writer thus comments on Mr. Thwing's chapter on college journals:

"In the chapter on college journals all others are ignored except the Harvard and Yale papers. He has, however, the following good opinion of college journals in general: 'The purposes which the college paper accomplishes in American college life are numerous and important. It is, in the first place, a mirror of under-graduate sentiment, and is either scholarly or vulgar, frivolous or dignified, as are the students who edit and publish it.'"

A sport which has been recently introduced at Columbia is the "Hare and Hound." The interest is so great that it is proposed to form a Harrier Club. The *Spectator* gives quite an interesting account of the first chase.

The Local and Exchange Department of the *Ariel* are very commendable. Its column devoted to College Matters is also well filled, but its Literary Department contains nothing to interest us, with the exception of the communication "From an old Student," which is amusing to say the least.

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Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted. All applicants for admission will be required to produce testimonials of good moral character. The time for examination is the Friday after Commencement and the first Thursday of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times. Candidates for admission to advanced classes will be examined in the studies which such classes have accomplished.

Persons desiring further information will be furnished with the annual catalogue, and with specimen examination papers, by addressing Prof. H. L. Chapman, Secretary of the Faculty.

The annual expenses are as follows: Tuition, \$75. Room rent (half), average, \$25. Incidentals, \$10. Total regular College charges, \$110.

Board is obtained in town at \$3 to \$4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to \$40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Bowdoin Orient.

VOL. VIII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, JANUARY 29, 1879.

No. 13.

BOWDOIN ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY, DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE CLASS OF '79, OF

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

EDITORS.

HENRY B. CARLETON, GEORGE W. JOHNSON,
H. BOARDMAN FIFIELD, MILLARD K. PAGE,
HENRY A. HUSTON, ALBERT H. PENNELL,
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For sale at W. H. Marrett's and B. G. Dennison's, Brunswick.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

We are pleased to notice the success of the Orchestra in giving their opening concert, and since we have reason to believe its first impression on the public mind was favorable, we hope we can look forward to a series of excellent entertainments this season. The programme, which will be found in the local column, was evidently well received. All the solos, both vocal and instrumental, were encored. The imitative pieces, "Champagne Galop" and "College Medley," seemed to "take" also, both being encored. Miss Gui-

bord, in response to the applause which followed her excellent rendering of "Ouvrez-Bolero," sang the old ballad, "'Twas within a mile of Edinburg town," with fine effect. Miss Guibord's assistance added much to the attractiveness of the concert, and we are pleased to announce that her name will appear in succeeding programmes.

The Orchestra, as a whole, showed much taste and skill in the execution of its pleasing and, in some cases, difficult selections; but in so large an organization as ours it is very difficult to maintain even a tolerable degree of harmony. It is respecting this very essential thing that the performance of our Orchestra is especially liable to criticism, and we trust that in the future more attention will be given to it. The Orchestra has a great deal of natural talent and a high degree of musical culture, and with a little more can accomplish much.

If there is one thing more essential than another to the future prosperity of Bowdoin, it is a change in the position assumed by each succeeding Sophomore Class toward the Freshmen. There needs to be a complete revolution in the ideas of the Sophomore. He needs to be taught what the young men in a majority of our colleges have learned, the good results to himself and to the College of a year of good behavior on the part of the Sophomores and of a certain degree of independence in the attitude of the Freshmen.

Without mentioning the principle of hazing, or considering its practical results as they affect the young men who engage in it, and also the general tone of the College, let us look at one or two of the different methods

of dealing with it, and at the relations of the students with regard to them. There are but two methods of dealing with hazing, practiced by the colleges of our land, if we leave out the question of the propriety of the interference of the civil authorities.

First, the Faculty can choose different modes of punishment for the hazers. The common way is to pronounce a sentence of suspension or expulsion on the leaders of any hazing movement. This summary method of dealing with them would appear to be the most effectual, were it not quite as common for the offender to be restored ultimately to his former privileges. The rigid execution of the sentence is a rare thing. Those students whose family or friends have influence (and it is a noteworthy fact that the leaders in hazing are generally of that very class), need have no fear of the sentence. The colleges which have pursued this method have found its results bad rather than good, since it not only fails to check hazing, but, what is worse, creates a contempt for any power which is supposed to back its regulations. This seems to be the state of things in regard to that particular mode of punishment.

There are, however, other modes of punishment which produce better results. For example, we have the new regulation at Yale, which has been so much commended. By its provisions, any student caught hazing is immediately dropped into a lower class. Its success, so far as we have heard, has been complete. The college does not lose its students, and while the disgrace is practically much greater than would be caused by an expulsion, at the same time it is likely to prove more beneficial to the student than a sentence apparently more severe. We doubt whether the rigid execution of a sentence like this might not prove more effectual than any other for checking hazing and producing a wholesome fear of college authority.

There is a second method which, so far as

we have learned, has been tried once, and has been perfectly successful. At Harvard a few years since the Faculty proposed an agreement to be entered into by both the Sophomore and Freshman classes to abstain from hazing in any form whatever. Though under no sort of compulsion, it is said that nearly every member of the two classes voluntarily signed it, and having signed, kept it, so that after two years of freedom from all the annoyances of hazing, the custom has never been revived. We might infer from this that the Faculty of Harvard had a much higher opinion of the general tone of its students than the Yale Faculty of theirs. And if it had been tried at Yale and failed, that would be a natural inference. When a Faculty can thus come with confidence to meet the students half way, assured that their dignity is not being compromised, and have their students come the other half, it argues more thoughtfulness and consideration in such students, than in those of a college which feels the necessity of strict and carefully enforced regulation respecting their behavior.

Undoubtedly this comparison does not hold when we consider Harvard and Yale, since, judging from appearances, the Harvard regulation might be adopted at Yale with perfect safety. The Yale Faculty knows its own business best. Nevertheless there is at the foundation of this second method what seems a very good and healthful principle. It might be represented as a co-operation of the students with the Faculty in matters of government. It may be presumptuous for undergraduates to speak of one side of the question, but it cannot be taking liberties to assume that no college faculty wishes to be considered as an absolute monarchly government, and consequently as securing co-operation on the part of its subjects. Every such body would surely prefer to have every detail of its discipline upheld by students who had come to feel that they had a personal interest

in their support, than by a strict enforcement of a set of State prison regulations against those students. The millennium for college faculties and students, too, will come when the students shall have learned to appreciate that the faculty is not a set of men who devote their spare time and energy to finding pretexts for persecuting the students and making their lives wretched, a set of men who are never to be mentioned with respect in any relation whatever, and to be ridiculed in their college publications. But that they are men who have the best interests of their pupils at heart, and whose proceedings, however unwise they may seem to some minds, are always the result of a desire for the comfort and moral welfare of those with whom they are connected. It would be impossible to find a reason for their acting otherwise. This happy period will not be delayed much longer if the student will only feel that he has as much of an interest and share in the government as the faculty, and that it will be to his wisely considered course of action that the settlement not only of hazing but of all the vexing questions of college life will be due.

QUATIER LATIN.

Come to Paris; bring with you an American kerosene lamp, with one dozen lamp wicks and six chimneys; you would also better bring what little French you may have acquired during your Sophomore year; it will take about three days to remove whatever little conceit you may have about it. If you come in the fall or winter, take an old overcoat, and give it to one of the sailors as the ship approaches port. By no means neglect your rubbers, or *gums* as some people call them; they are indispensable here during the winter, and will attract especial attention, as the Parisians never wear them. If, perchance, you smoke cigarettes, bring also one or two

dozen bunches Caporal; you can make many American friends by so doing; they will frequent your rooms until the last bunch is smoked.

Upon your arrival in Paris, go to one of the several American hotels near the railway station, they will there speak about as much English as you can French.

Come now to the "Latin Quarter," here you will find thousands of houses where rooms are rented; select one in the first house visited, farther research will only subject you to much mortification and trouble; have it distinctly understood that you are to furnish your own coal and light, and will give *eight days' notice* before leaving; pay for fifteen days in advance, taking a receipt; now you have only to look up a restaurant, which being done, please consider yourself a resident of the *wickedest city* in the world.

The "Latin Quarter" is the oldest, and one of the most interesting sections of Paris, especially to a college-bred gentleman from America; here we have, among various other phenomena, twenty thousand French students, wearing twenty thousand plug hats, and drinking twenty thousand quarts of wine every day. They are a peculiarity in themselves, so much so, that after seeing a fair sample, you would never fail of recognizing one afterward. Noisy, boisterous, and reckless, in direct contrast to our sedate and studious under-graduates in Bowdoin. A gentleman in his own right, who never thinks of indulging in an uproar, or drinking anything stronger than South End lager.

The most liberal government in existence, as regards education to the foreigner, is that of the French. Here we have the finest opportunities for study; an able corps of professors in all the departments, fine arts, law, and medicine. Everything is free, to Frenchman and foreigner alike,—all the lectures, hospitals, cliniques, libraries, and museums. Every advantage is afforded for acquiring a

most excellent education in the higher branches, and with all these opportunities, why should we not expect to find one of the best educated nations in the world? Simply because the masses are uneducated. The ground work of every republic lies in its common schools, so long as the French neglect them, so long will they be liable to revolution and change of government. The present race of people in France were made to be governed, they expect it and absolutely run mad when the power is in their own hands.

Your correspondent was at the Chamber of Deputies the other day at Versailles, where a deplorable showing of educational statistics was made. It was brought out in the debate that only 66 per cent. of females, and 76 per cent. of males could read or write. At the age of twelve, every ninety-six pupils out of one hundred are taken from school to learn a trade, the remaining four take what they call a second grade instruction, and study the higher branches. At this lamentable showing, the appropriation asked for by the government for educational purposes was unanimously given, and it is to be hoped that the rising generation, when they arrive at maturity, will make a better showing.

We were residing, sometime since, in a French Professor's family, and upon being interrogated as to our residence, replied: Portland, near Boston.

"Boston, Boston," mused the old fellow, "Is not that on the great lakes?" "No, sir, Boston is on the sea-coast." Not wishing to appear ignorant of the principal cities of a people dearest to the hearts of his Nation, the talented Professor replied, "Ah! yes, yes, I was thinking of New Orleans."

A written address given to a cab-man is of little use, you must be able to speak it, and then he will pass right by the number, unless you haul him up.

To be sure our experience is somewhat

limited, but it will warrant us in saying that a student in our American college will learn more in four years than one does at Paris in six, and simply because here they do as they please, being under no restraint whatever. They may cut all the lectures, and no one will reprove them. They have to pass their examinations, which the majority never do, the first trial. In fact, their parents rather expect them to be five years in doing that which could be accomplished in three as well; allowing two years, perhaps, to work off a superfluity of spirits, which most every Frenchman must part with before settling down to quiet citizenship.

My intelligent reader may have already propounded to himself the conundrum, "What has all this to do with the Quatier Latin?" and we will answer, "What's in a name?" We rather flattered ourselves Quatier Latin would look well as a title and attract less attention to our article, modesty being our most peculiar characteristic.

With the exception of two or three large and new boulevards, this section consists of narrow and crooked streets, old tumble-down looking houses, built with a base occupying more ground than the roof does space, with narrow sidewalks, quaint little alleys, and niches in the walls, and everything in striking contrast to the beautiful streets and buildings on the opposite side of the Seine. Very near us is the oldest church in Paris, "Saint Germain des Prés," erected in 1001, decidedly uninteresting in its exterior, with its old flying buttresses and quaint sentinel-box tower. But within we have one of the finest decorated churches in the city, and mostly done by a modern artist, Flandrin. Here one sees Jonah, in all his glory, coming on deck from below, a picture of the "Resurrection," "Betrayal of Christ," etc. Still continuing up the Rue Bonaparte we come to a very massive and stunning looking structure which contains immense columns of a quiet grandeur quite

unexcelled. We will call this the church of St. Sulpice, with one of the finest organs in Paris.

Now let us move on to the "Luxembourg," formerly a royal residence, which alone is recommendation enough for visiting it. The "Palais du Luxembourg" contains a very fine collection of paintings which are not now entirely open to the public, as the building is used as offices, through favor of the commune. This structure is not very handsome or graceful, perhaps from its position. A very fine garden extends directly back of it for half a mile, filled with statues of old kings and queens, Venuses, and other anatomical specimens. There is at the farther end a very beautiful fountain, representing the change of seasons. Napoleon III., desiring a little more pocket money, one day decided to make a raise by selling part of this garden, so he ran a street through the upper end and sold off house lots; well, now it happened the students used this section on summer evenings to do their courting in, because it was shady. They protested; but Mr. Napoleon remained firm. His downfall dates from that time! Voila! education is not to be trifled with.

Just opposite the "Palais du Luxembourg" is the second theatre in Paris, "The Odeon," a squatty looking structure, surrounded by immense columns and book stands. Within a few rods is the former residence of our Maine Commissioner to the Exposition, a gentleman whom you welcomed home with a great deal of *poor band*, considerable petroleum, and great courtesy. Just off the main boulevard, at the head of a short street, on a slight elevation, stands the church of "The Pantheon," with its immense dome and grand columns. One would infer from its name that it would resemble the so-called building at Athens, which it does not in any particular. There is, however, a very imposing structure on the other side, which seems to be a counterpart of the building in question, called "The Church of the Madeleine."

In 1791 the remains of Mirabeau were deposited in the vaults of "The Pantheon," and two years later those of the victim of Charlotte Corday, Marat. Mirabeau was afterwards reinterred in "Père La Chaise Cemetery," and Marat was not carried so far, being thrown into the sewers of Monmartre. These vaults have also contained the bodies of Voltaire and Rousseau, but they were secretly removed after the restoration to some unknown spot. No reward, however, has ever been offered for their recovery.

Let us now get on to a double-deck horse-car and slide down the boulevard to "Ile de la Cité," in the Seine, where we shall find the church of "Notre Dame," founded in 1163. Who has not heard of this church? And with what dismay and disappointment one is filled upon first seeing it. It first suggested to your writer financial embarrassment, and the need of Brother Kimball to raise the debt. This is not the case, however, as the church has been completed *several times*. It has two immense cut-off towers, which spoils the symmetry entirely. If graceful spires were added to these stubby projections it would have somewhat the appearance of a modern built American church. Now the effect is heavy and disappointing,—due partly to its unfortunate situation and false construction. For four cents one may ascend the right tower, from the top of which, at an elevation of 220 feet, is seen a perfect view of the city. In descending, it may be of interest to step into the bell-tower, and take four more cents worth in viewing a bell which weighs sixteen tons, one-half a ton of which is devoted to the clapper. The outside of this immense pile is covered with sculptures of moss-covered saints, the wicked pair, and twenty-eight kings of France, with broken noses, amputated arms, and bow-legged lower members; all of which, to be appreciated, should be seen with opera glasses.

Just back of "Notre Dame" may be seen

the "Paris Morgue," a temporary resting place for disappointed lovers, "one more unfortunate," garroted individuals, and other occupants of the Seine. Three hundred bodies are annually exposed here.

We will now look into the court-yard of the finest hospital in the world, which is situated diagonally opposite the "Notre Dame," founded under Clovis II. in 660, recently rebuilt, and inaugurated by MacMahon in August, 1877. "The Hôtel Dieu" was erected at a cost of eight millions of dollars, originally intended for eight hundred beds, but actually contains four hundred; this reduction of beds was owing to important modifications. Rather a striking contrast to our "Maine General," where the beds did not cost *quite* \$20,000 apiece, and the ventilation and comfort is far superior. As an apology for this immense cost, we find in a hospital guide the following: "A special system of ventilation, of elevators, of halls of conversation for the sick, and of galleries at each floor, where the convalescent may promenade, are the most remarkable innovations to be noticed in the installation of this new establishment." Here Richet, Cusco, and Guerin hold their interesting cliniques, and every morning at nine o'clock the students may be seen hurrying over the bridge just opposite, with immense overcoats thrown over them, covering defects in their toilet which it would not do to expose, even to the poor women patients of the hospital. How all this reminds us of the good old times at Bowdoin, when we had prayers at 5.30, and a recitation following as an appetizer for breakfast; then a pair of boots with a shirt collar was quite an elaborate toilet!

We will now leave the "Ile de la Cité," and crossing over to the west bank of the Seine and following the river down a short distance, come to the "Halls aux Vins" (storehouses for wine), which are situated near the "Jardin des Plantes," and close by

the river bank. This is an enclosed yard as large as the College Campus, containing eight immense buildings, used for the temporary storage of wine. Its extent and capacity may be better imagined when we give a few statistics regarding the consumption of this article. Please bear in mind that no one in Paris drinks water—being impregnated with lime, it is rendered unfit for such purposes. In hogsheads of 63 gallons each, it would take 15,000 Appleton Halls to store the amount consumed here annually; or, to make a more agreeable illustration, allowing one quart a day to each student at Brunswick, it would last them 21,000 years; and continuing still farther this line of illustration, taking the average flow of Mere Brook, six years would elapse before the quantity drank here could be run away! In order that you may amuse yourselves by making further comparisons, we would beg leave to state that 182,500,000 gallons are necessary to assuage the thirst of the inhabitants. At half a franc (ten cents) a bottle it would cost \$73,000,000 a year to supply Paris with common Bordeaux wine. Let us look at our French soldiers. We have one hundred regiments at \$1,000,000 per regiment a year, making \$173,000,000 for wine and soldiers, and we have only quenched the thirst of 2,000,000 out of 40,000,000 inhabitants!

Now, if you will allow us to return to the educational bureau again, we will further burden you with a few more statistics. There are at present attending the primary schools in France 4,000,000 children, where they are taught to read, write, and cipher, with a general idea of the history and geography of France; for these schools the communes and districts expend \$10,000,000 annually. In the higher grade schools we have an attendance of 150,000, or four in every hundred. Very few of the higher schools furnish free instruction,—the parents pay \$13,000,000 per annum, to \$2,000,000 paid by the government.

The aggregate amount paid by the state would, therefore, be \$10,000,000 for what corresponds to our Primary and Grammar Schools, and \$2,000,000 for a grade equal to the High Schools, Lyceums, and Colleges.

Résumé: Soldiers, \$100,000,000; wine for Paris, \$73,000,000; education of the masses, \$12,000,000. F. W. R.

Paris, January 1st, 1879.

P. S.—On account of recent advices received by the American mail to-day, we are obliged to add a postscript to our already lengthy communication.

Having noticed several articles in our weekly mail of newspapers, which conflict somewhat with the preceding educational statistics in this letter, in justice to ourselves it is necessary to be a little more explicit.

We are too intensely American to allow the finest system of free schools in the world to be subuded by comparing them with the mongrel common schools of France. We have in Philadelphia, Boston, and most all of the larger cities in the North and West, as excellent schools as can be produced in any city in the world, and their crowning greatness is in the fact of their being perfectly free to all.

A young man graduating at the High Schools of our New England cities has a very fair education indeed,—there are no free schools in Paris that can compare with them. The statistics and educational bureau of Mr. Philbrick, at the Exposition, were received with wonder and admiration by all foreigners,—the French people especially, as the gold medals will bear witness.

We are quite willing and happy to acknowledge that just now France is making rapid progress in her common schools, and she is, in so doing, *copying many of our methods*, but what she has been doing in the past is graphically illustrated by the following quotations, taken from their own records by a reliable correspondent: "I find that in 300,427 mar-

riages contracted in 1875, the number of men who signed the register with a cross was 59,654, and of women who did the same, 92,989. Judging by this as a standard, one-fifth of the men, and one-third of the women in the country cannot so much as write their own names."

There were, in 1876, of second grade schools 1,121, of which 80 were lyceums supported by the nation, 242 colleges supported by the communes, 493 private enterprises, and 306 were maintained by Jesuits and Roman Catholics; of the higher education one-third of that conducted by private enterprise is under direction of the Catholics. Very few of these higher schools furnish free instruction, which of course necessitates the payments for education to be made by the parents; and, as has already been stated, \$13,000,000 was paid by the parents, and \$2,000,000 by the government in 1876.

When you take into consideration the moderate means of the masses in France, it leaves them limited resources for giving their children a respectable education. If this is education from the cradle to the grave, let us pray for the system to be confined to France, and not to be adopted in America.

We have, however, in the United States a system of making doctors, which is ridiculed here in Paris, with good reason. Their ideas on the subject may be a little crude, as will be seen from the following translation: "The nominal duration of study is three years, reduced in reality to two; the student must prove by a certificate that he has been, during a year, a student with a recognized doctor. . . . During the course of study the student is subjected to an examination; in order to be admitted to the grade of doctor, he must be twenty-one years old, remit to the President a thesis from his own hand; if this work is recognized as valuable, the student is examined by each professor separately, either at the University or *the house of the professor*.

When the students, composing the session, have been thus interrogated, the Faculty assemble and confer to those who have had *moins de trois boules noires* (less than three black balls), the diploma of doctor. One perceives easily all the ridiculousness of this examination *en tête-à-tête*, and how deceptive are the trials exacted for obtaining a diploma."

Frenchmen are notoriously noted for knowing little outside of their own country. The preceding quotation is not so very bad however, as every medical man knows.

An M. D. in this country means something, and is only obtained after five years' attendance at the medical schools. Each student must take out sixteen inscriptions in that time. These inscriptions are taken one by one in the first fifteen days of each quarter. The price of each is thirty francs. To a foreign physician their diploma entitles them to a concession of twelve or even sixteen inscriptions, but they must submit to the five final recapitulating examinations and a thesis. Each final examination costs one hundred francs, the diploma five hundred, library, translations, etc., five hundred more, making about fifteen hundred francs in fees to the college, and necessitating a stay here of one year, this is supposing the foreign physician to be conversant with French before entering upon his studies. The last of the five years' study is devoted to a review of the four preceding, and after the eighth inscription each student is obliged to attend the hospitals two hundred and ninety-two times every year.

We have taken the liberty of giving this information for the benefit of those who may contemplate coming abroad to pursue their medical studies, which we would strenuously urge them to do, after acquiring an M. D. in America.

If we do not cease writing here, our postscript will assume a dignity worthy of the title of a full dissertation. R.

January 2d, 1879.

BORROWING.

It is a fact not easily accounted for, that many college students manifest little or no regard for ordinary customs and observances of social life. We will go further, and say that there are those in our midst who either do not know what belongs to good manners, or if they do know, come far short of the required standard.

We do not refer particularly to those acts of thieving, which once in a great while disturb the serenity of our quiet circle; for those acts, we are sure, no honest man will fail to censure; but to much more annoying practices, which constantly vex those of orderly habits, who like to know where their properties are, especially when they have occasion to use them.

The college borrower, whether a member of the Senior or of the Freshman class, is, to put it mildly, a nuisance. He raps at your door, and without a word of apology, makes a demand for your coal-scuttle, your "shaker," some kindling wood, or whatever else he may stand in need of. You quietly ask him to help himself, and there the matter ends. When you want the borrowed (?) article, you must go where it is. The average borrower seems to think it far beneath his dignity to return anything. Borrowing is not confined to one class of articles, however. In like manner your postal-cards, stationery, stamps, tobacco, matches, etc., are spirited away. Should you ask the return of such things you would be laughed at. The irrepressible borrower glories in his skill in annoying you. He is not particular about asking your permission; if you chance to be absent, he enters your room, if unlocked, and if he can see the desired article, seizes and bears it away. We have been obliged to search through every room, from the first to the upper story, to find a book which we wanted for immediate use. We have had our slumbers disturbed at 5 A. M. by a vigorous knocking at our door,

and on arousing sufficiently to ask what was wanted, the answer was "Your kerosene can!" The borrower may think this a good joke; we can't see the point; and language, fit to appear in print, will not describe our sensations when such unseasonable and unreasonable demands are made.

Many little acts of meanness, to which an "outsider" would unhesitatingly apply the term petit larceny, result from this uncurbed borrowing spirit. For example: last term the magazines were so often "borrowed" from the Reading Room and not returned, or if returned at all, at so late a day that they no longer had the charm of newness,—that the committee thought seriously of discontinuing them, and finally chained some of them as a hint to borrowers that these publications were the property of the whole college and not of individuals.

We have small hopes of reform. The victim is powerless against the numerous army of his foes. But if you, Mr. Editor, will let these facts be submitted to a candid world, perhaps some careless borrower may be led to think that he may cause such annoyance that even his most intimate friends will at last become weary of it.

MONOMANIAC.

QUERY.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

I have received my Term Bill, and suppose you have been likewise favored. Having thoroughly studied its facts and figures, as the importance of the document demands, I have concluded that there is a mistake in it. True, the number of demerits (14) is correct, and the rank—no need to mention that, you know the Faculty never make mistakes in that kind of reckoning; but further on, I came to this, "Copy of Term Bill ending Dec. 18." Is that right? It seems to me that a Term Bill has no ending until it is paid; and mine, I

regret to say, is still in an unfinished condition. We know that the term closed at the above date; but does that warrant one in saying that the Term *Bill* also "ended" then? My experience in college has convinced me that of the making of bills there is no end,—at least before graduation.

Wouldn't it be a good idea for our "Officers of Instruction and Government," when about to issue such important papers, to submit the copy to the Professor of Rhetoric, after the time-honored custom followed regarding themes and declamations? Such a course would, at any rate, avoid blunders which could not fail to be noticed in a school composition.

E. M.

ZETA PSI CONVENTION.

The thirty-second Annual Convention of the Zeta Psi Fraternity was held with the Pi Chapter, at Troy, N. Y., Jan. 3d and 4th. Delegates were present from nine chapters of the Fraternity, all the Western delegates being delayed by the severe storms of that week in Western New York. The Lambda Chapter, of Bowdoin, was represented by J. P. Huston and H. B. Carleton. Although the Convention was held during vacation nearly every member of the Pi Chapter was on hand to give the delegates a cordial welcome at their headquarters at the Troy House. It added much to the pleasure of the Convention to have the presence of an unusually large number of graduate members, among whom were Judge Sumner, of Bridgeport, Ct., and Prof. Safford, of Williams College. All of Friday, and as much of Saturday as possible, was passed in transacting the business of the Convention, the sessions of which were held in the Masonic Hall. All spare time was agreeably occupied by the hospitality of the members of the Pi. An elegant banquet was held Friday night, at the Troy House. In addition to the speeches and toasts, poems

were read by Judge Sumner, of Bridgeport, and McElroy, of the *Albany Journal*. The Convention finally adjourned Saturday, being voted a success, and, with the exception of the enforced absence of the Western delegates, in every respect pleasant.

LOCAL.

Well, really now !!

"You fellers b'long in Bath?"

Perk is going to prosecute the yaggers.

"Been down 'mong ze burdocks, b'ys."

Was George Washington a good writer?

The nine works daily in the Gymnasium.

Max is getting the scientific curl on his *moustache*.

Metcalf, '77, has been spending a few days with his folks in town.

Capt. Caziarc's lecture of Jan. 22, was especially interesting.

The man who is able to "clean out" any six Bowdoin boys has been found.

Several Freshmen in the North End of Maine got in a tight place recently.

We are glad to see that several are working up for the runs and walks of field day.

The inhabitants of the South End of Appleton are rejoicing over a new storm door.

Dio says that Blount aided the English against the Mexican possessions in Florida.

The Seniors have finally reached the conclusion that virtue will be rewarded and vice punished.

A young lady hearing the word "fakir," inquires if it is a term used in cribbage. Not far from right.

A bearded Junior, regardless of the subjunctive, translates literally, "*Ich stanb*," "I dust." Class applaud.

Pres. Magoun, of Jarva College, preached in the church on the hill Sunday, from the text "Terah died in Haran."

Greek Recitation: Prof.—"What is the time expressed by these dependent moods?" Soph. (composedly)—"That is just what I was going to ask you." Prof. subsides.

When one hears Freshmen howling at one o'clock in the morning he cannot help wishing that Phi Chi was in her ancient glory.

We understand there is some prospect of having the Chapel heated by steam before another winter. No doubt this will be appreciated.

The saddest thought a Junior has now days is when, after cutting a Chemistry recitation, he learns that the hour was taken up with experiments.

Several of the Juniors have taken tea and spent the evening with Prof. Carmichael and lady this term. They bring back glowing accounts of the good times enjoyed.

A zoölogical Junior recently entertained the class with a long and elaborate description of the mouth of a certain animal, but was a little nonplused when briefly informed that the animal in question had no mouth.

The Dorics will appear in Lemont Hall, Saturday evening. They will present the farce "D'ye know me now?" and the Burlesque Tragic Opera "Bombaster Furiso." Music arranged by Maxcy. We hope the entertainment will be patronized by the students, as it deserves to be.

The Orchestra gave their first concert for this season, in Gardiner, last Friday evening. They were assisted by Miss M. Stella Guibord, of Boston. The programme was as follows:

1. Lustspeil Overture.....Kela Bela.
2. Sleigh Bell Polka.....Parlow.
3. Ouvrez-Bolero.....Dessauer.

MISS GUIBORD.

4. Secret Love Gurotte.....Resch.
5. Cornet Solo—Juliette Polka.....Legendre.

OZRO D. CASTNER.

6. Reveil du Lion.....Kontsky.
7. Tam O'Shanter.....Arr. by Maxcy.
8. Champagne Galop.....Lumbye.
9. The Maiden's Rose.....Hatton.

MISS GUIBORD.

10. Picolo Solo—Golden Robin Polka...Bousquet.

H. B. WILSON.

11. College Medley.....Maxcy.
12. Cavalry Galop.....Bergfeld.

Mr. K. E. Johnson, father of Instructor Johnson of this College, very generously provided a nice supper for the boys at the Johnson House. An act of kindness fully appreciated by them.

PERSONAL.

[We earnestly solicit communications to this column from any who may have an interest in the Alumni.]

'24.—Theodore Lyman Moody died in Washington, D. C., Feb., 1878, aged 74. He was a clerk in the State Department.

'35.—William Williams has been elected Mayor of Gloucester, Mass.

'43.—Rev. John O. Means was recently elected Vice President of the New England Graduate Association of A. J. P.

'51.—Brigadier Chas. W. Roberts has received the appointment of Inspector General on the Governor's Staff.

'53.—Rev. D. W. Waldron has been elected Chaplain of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

'74.—A member of the class of '74 is preparing a list of his class, giving their address and present occupation, for publication in the next number of the ORIENT. He has thus far been unable to obtain anything in regard to the following members of the class, viz.: Boyden, Chandler, Faunce, McQuillan, and Pray. Any one who will forward to the ORIENT any information in regard to the address and business of these gentlemen will confer a great favor.

'75.—D. A. Sargent recently received from the *N. Y. Herald* a very flattering notice for his School of Physical Culture, Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

'76.—Charles Clark is teaching in Peru.

'77.—J. A. Roberts is practicing law in Mechanic Falls, Me., instead of Fitchburg, Mass., as stated in the last number of the ORIENT.

'78.—Baker, studying medicine, Portland. Baxter, with the Portland Packing Co., Portland, Me. Burton, engineering, Brunswick, Me. Davidson, studying Law in Indiana. Felch, Assistant Principal in Essex Classical Institute, Essex, Vt. French, Portsmouth, N. H. Jacobs, studying Law in Farmington, Me. Paine, teaching in Farmington Falls, Me. Phillips, in Lewiston, Me. Potter, studying in Brunswick, Me. Purington, Principal of Brunswick High School. Sargent, Principal of Topsham High School. Smith, at present in Paris. Thing, studying Law in Portland. T. M. Pray, studying Law in Dover, N. H.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

The 109th year at Rutgers began this fall. A Senior of Syracuse recently gained a suit for \$5,000.

Forty-five graduates of Wesleyan University have been college Presidents.

Thirteen Freshmen at Yale have received the drop-kick from the Faculty.

Seven students have been suspended from Amherst for lampooning the members of the Faculty in the *Olio*.

Hereafter Princeton and Harvard will give the degree of A. M. only to those who have followed a special post-graduate course.

Middlebury, Vt., lately enjoyed a general "College hunt." "Mountain Day" is a time-honored holiday with them. It is concluded by a supper and great jollity.

The students of Ann Arbor and Beloit are growing unruly. At the former place they have openly defied the civil authorities; and at the latter they have instituted brawls between town and gown.

Williams students are talking of selling their boats and tearing down their boat-houses. The money given them recently by Cyrus W. Field for the purpose of improving their course, is being expended in road mending.

CLIPPINGS.

Conversation overheard at a New Haven social: Junior—"How do you like my friend, Miss —?" Other Junior—"O, very well, only I'm not up on dumb-bell practice."—*Ex.*

Picked up in the recitation room:

"DEAR —. It was a good thing you went last night when you did. Papa was coming down stairs he was so vexed. I didn't dare go to breakfast this morning. You mustn't come again till Sunday night. Your loving MARY.
Monday morning, Jan. 6th. —*Ex.*

The following from one of our exchanges is downright mean, and we only give it space to show the "cussedness" of some college editors. No decent student ought to read it:

"——— read this paper upside down and it will tell you in the College who reads this paper well. I'll bet a trade dollar that every fel-

Oliver Goldsmith never saw a genuine "pin-back," for if he had, he would never have written, "She Stoops to Conquer."—*Ex.*

Junior (teaching a Sabbath School class)—"Now, my little man, can you repeat a passage of Scripture?" Bad boy—"Verily, verily, I say unto you—whoa, Emma."—*Ex.*

EDITORS' TABLE.

The *College Olio* presents a fine appearance typographically, in fact it is one of the neatest among our exchanges. On its first page we find a poem entitled "La Neige," which no doubt is excellent, but we haven't time to translate. "Druidism" is well written and interesting. In conclusion the author writes, viz.:

"Druidism may not mark an important era in the political history of Britain, but who would assert that its influence was ended with its votaries? A British antiquary asserts that the first beams of the University of Oxford emanated from the universal knowledge of the Druids; but antiquarian curiosity ever delights to trace in the modern, glimpses of the ancient, and frequently gives a false magnitude to puerile and insignificant objects. But, as the misty dawn of the morning is but the reflection and the herald of the dazzling brightness of the sun, may we not assume that the institution of Druidism, however significant, was the harbinger of universal renaissance in Europe?"

A very good parody we notice in the *Olio* on one of Mark Twain's sketches:

"Cram, brothers, cram with care,
Cram, for the pleasure of the Professaire,
Cram, till you're dead with wear and tear,
Cram, till your head is bare of hair,
Cram, till you've said you'll dare to swear.
Cram, brother, cram with care."

The *Southern Collegian*, from Washington and Lee University, is before us, and after quite a careful perusal we have a word to say as to its merits as a monthly publication. Its leading article, "Influence of Jesuitism on the Romish Church," as its heading would at once signify, is long and somewhat dull, but is one of merit as to its historical information. We are obliged to lay it aside at present, and remember it for future reference. But what attracted our attention was what a certain manipulator of the pen had to say upon the subject of "Night." Please read:

"As the great luminary gathers up his silvery arrows and places them back in their golden quiver, the sable curtains are drawn thick and fast around a reposing world. The fleecy clouds which floated

with majestic splendor on their ethereal beds are stripped of their silvery lining and their beauty replaced by a soft, mellow light issuing from the star-bespangled skies. The heavens, adorned by its myriads of constellations, are only now seen in their true grandeur and loveliness. Night is the gaudy robe in which only it can exhibit its unsurpassed attractions. One by one the stars present themselves to look with a fond gaze upon a frowning earth and to beautify the immense casket of which they are the jewels. They are but the mouth-pieces of other worlds, and from whose language we learn the omnipotence of our Creator. The earth is embraced in 'her sable arms' and deprived of her charms in order to have presented to her creatures the extreme sublimity and beauty of her canopy."

This actually made us *dizzy*, but upon recovering we at once asked ourselves the question, "Have we ever had such at Night here in Maine?" Doubtful. "The Dream of the Editor" is quite amusing, but "Rest" is not distinguished for its literary merit. The exchange editor evidently does not approve of the *Madisonensis'* articles on "Webster and Calhoun." We should like to read his views on the subject.

The *Beacon* is at hand, edited by a new Board of Editors. The commencement is quite a credible one, and we notice much that is worthy of mention. The editorial department is conducted well, and is quite extensive. In its literary columns we notice the late poem of Longfellow's, entitled "Bayard Taylor," of which we clip the latter part:

"On the ruins of the Past
Blooms the perfect flower, at last.

"Friend! but yesterday the bells
Rang for thee their loud farewells;

"And to-day they toll for thee,
Lying dead beyond the sea;

"Lying dead among thy books;
The peace of God in all thy looks."

"Friendship of Obstacles" and "Scholarship and Character" are very readable articles, but the others are not up to the standard. Of course experience will have its effect, and we shall look for much that is interesting in future numbers of the *Beacon*. The local columns will bear improvement.

We take it that the *Tuftsian* is decidedly "off its base" if it means to insinuate that we were the perpetrators of the item regarding their fire-escapes. In our own defense we would say that it was taken from one of our exchanges. So keep perfectly cool, dear *Tuffy*, and if you are anxious to discover the author of this vile accusation we may possibly assist you.

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Bowdoin Orient.

VOL. VIII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FEBRUARY 12, 1879.

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HISTORY.—Leading facts in general History, and especially in the History of the United States.

Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted. All applicants for admission will be required to produce testimonials of good moral character. The time for examination is the Friday after Commencement and the first Thursday of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times. Candidates for admission to advanced classes will be examined in the studies which such classes have accomplished.

Persons desiring further information will be furnished with the annual catalogue, and with specimen examination papers, by addressing Prof. H. L. Chapman, Secretary of the Faculty.

The annual expenses are as follows: Tuition, \$75. Room rent (half), average, \$25. Incidentals, \$10. Total regular College charges, \$110.]

Board is obtained in town at \$3 to \$4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to \$40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Bowdoin Orient.

VOL. VIII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FEBRUARY 12, 1879.

No. 14.

BOWDOIN ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY, DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE CLASS OF '79, OF

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

EDITORS.

HENRY B. CARLETON, GEORGE W. JOHNSON,
H. BOARDMAN FIFIELD, MILLARD K. PAGE,
HENRY A. HUSTON, ALBERT H. PENNELL,
 SEWARD S. STEARNS.

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For sale at W. H. Marrett's and B. G. Dennison's, Brunswick.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

We are pleased to be able to announce that an additional gift of twenty thousand dollars has been pledged to the College, from the Stone estate, in Malden, Mass. This is given on the condition that it be applied to Memorial Hall, so the early completion of this imposing structure seems to be a comparative certainty. This prospect, we are sure, will be regarded with feelings of pleasure by all friends of the College. The present seems to be a lucky time for Bowdoin,

and we only hope there may be a continuation of such good fortune.

The Dorics made their second appearance before a Brunswick audience, on Saturday, the 1st inst. It does not appear why Lemont Hall was not filled as it was a year ago, for, considering the great excellence of that performance, they showed themselves deserving of a hearty recognition of their talents when they should decide to appear in public again. We are sorry to say that last week's performance was not up to their supposed standard. The opening farce was quite unsuited to the occasion, and even for a farce was a very slight affair. Bombastes Furioso was genuine fun, and was thoroughly enjoyed. The costumes and "make up" of the characters, not excepting the royal troops, were admirable. It is needless to speak of Wilson's acting, which was as acceptable as his last year's performance. Ring's acting was better than that of last year, perhaps, because of the different style of character assumed. We think that the way in which the parts of Distaffina, and particularly of Samuel Waitwell, were assumed, proved Gilman to be a decided acquisition. The scenery and stage arrangements might be commented on if the young gentlemen had not, apparently, done all in their power to make the best of the little they had at their command. The Bowdoin Orchestra furnished the music.

The course of lectures given by President Chamberlain to the Seniors, furnishes a valuable supplement to the studies which that class is pursuing under his instruction this winter. Although the principal object

which the President had in view in offering to the class the advantages of these lectures, was to make up the deficiency of time occasioned by his protracted absence abroad, it seems to us that the means he has taken accomplishes not only this, but other desirable ends. It is, of course, true that a suitable drill in the class-room, is superior to any method of instruction in point of thoroughness; but whatever want we have in this respect, is more than supplied by the force and freshness of the manner in which the President presents his subject.

The first lecture being entirely informal, was chiefly an analysis of the proposed subjects, or suggestions respecting them, which were well calculated to create an interest in them. The second lecture was devoted entirely to a consideration of the definition and sphere of Political Economy. Some time was devoted to showing the fallacy of the doctrine of the English economists, and the consequent impoverishment of the English common people, the whole being presented with such vigor and earnestness, as could come only from personal observation and study. The Seniors owe much to the President for his efforts to give them the benefit of the full year's course without crowding too much work into the limited time remaining. As the work of preparation falls entirely upon the President himself, the least degree in which appreciation can be shown, is by constant attendance and a careful consideration of the topics presented.

We are surprised in a most agreeable manner to find that so many work daily in the Gymnasium. All seem to work with system, and it needs only a visit to the Gymnasium to fully convince one that a large majority of the students believe in physical culture. In fact it is now conceded that mental and physical training should go hand in hand, and those who spend a half hour

each day in hard, muscular work, are obeying the dictates of wisdom, and those who do not, we must say, are acting the part of foolishness.

We are glad to see this optional work, from the influence it will have on the general health, and also from the bearing it will have on our next Field Day. Even at this early date, it would seem to be safe to predict that our next Field Day will be the most interesting and successful ever held here. There is a manifest interest shown in walking and running, and we trust there will be a generous and good natured rivalry in both. Nothing is more important than to be able to walk with ease, and no exercise is more beneficial. Quite a number are developing into graceful and rapid pedestrians. Now, all that remains is for us to keep up the interest so auspiciously started. It was rumored last term that some of the Alumni of Portland were going to establish some permanent prizes for our Field Day sports. If such a report was true, they could not set their plan into practical working at a better time than the present. Should the gentlemen, whom rumor says are interested in the matter, decide to lend their assistance in placing our sports upon a solid basis, we are sure, judging from the energy and enthusiasm which they showed in sports while in College, everything would be so arranged and perfected that Bowdoin would, each year, be more and more proud of her record in sports.

THE DEATH OF PONIATOWSKI.

Humanity a mournful silence kept,
And Peace, her daughter, veiled her face and wept,
As War strode on once more in all his wrath,
And death and ruin marked his dreadful path.

For what was Jena's field or Wagram's slain,
As nations strove on Leipzig's bloody plain,
Where Cassock, Tenton, Celt, in mingled strife,
Fought on with rage that ended but with life.

The bridge was gone! The Elster, red with blood,
Was choked with brave men struggling in its flood,
And five and twenty thousand on the shore
Were left to yield or battle Death once more.

Ah! strong the man who in disaster's hour
Grows stronger yet, develops in his power;
Can speak the words of Poniatowski, "Then
It but remains to us to die like men."

With words like these, he plunged into the tide.
His noble steed reached safe the other side;
But, clambering up the steep and rocky bank,
Exhausted fell, and horse and rider sank.

There is a sacred scroll of Freedom's cause,
A record of devotion to her laws,
Which, like the stars, grows brighter, brighter yet,
When evening shade and midnight gloom beset.

On this is written Poniatowski's name,
There side by side with Kosciusko's fame,
And Sobieski's mantle on him fell,
A martyr in the cause he loved so well.

G. C. CRESSEY.

THE ÆNEID.

To this poem clings the dust of antiquity.
Since the world first began to praise it, what
changes the flight of years has seen; but
amid them all this poem has been preserved.
Down to our wonderful times it has come, not
tossed from wave to wave on the billows of
time, but by its own stability and worthiness.

Why was this poem written? As about
all things there are different opinions. Would
be critics say, to praise Augustus. That it
was not composed for this purpose the facts
attest. In what does it glorify Augustus?
In the sixth book there is reference made to
him. So there is also to other renowned men.
This reason alone is not sufficient to substantiate
that Virgil wrote the Æneid to flatter
his illustrious patron. If he had wished to
gain the favor of his ruler, would he not
rather have treated of Augustus and his
reign, as in the fourth Bucolic he treats of the
Consulship of Pollio?

That sort of a critic who, *omnia suspendens*
naso, finds a lion in every clump of bushes, a

conspiracy in every secret meeting, and in
every publication a purpose which the author
never thought of, has tried in vain to twist
the meaning of the Æneid so as to conform
to his pet theory. All proof, however, goes
to demonstrate that the Æneid was written to
renew in the hearts of the Roman people
that love for country and household gods that
so distinguished their forefathers; to teach
them that goodness, purity, and justice could
alone make a nation wise and happy.

Every page of the Æneid furnishes new
subject for admiration and praise, as in walk-
ing among the leafy avenues of a grand old
forest new scenes of beauty arise for wonder-
ment. The frequent changes of the subject
matter, the polished language, the noble im-
agery elicit from the reader only words of
praise for the poem, and respect for the great
mind which produced it. Never was a grander
hero created for a poem than Æneas. His
task how great! To conduct the remnant
of a once great people from their sacked and
burning city to safety; to guide them through
unknown perils, over trackless seas to a dis-
tant land, and on those shores, amid bar-
barian and warlike races, to found the greatest
nation known to history.

His paternal love was shown when he,
surrounded by all the dangers incident to a
city wrapped in flames and filled with a cruel
enemy, took his aged father upon his shoulders
and sought the Idean Mountain. But the
modern critic asks why his wife was not
borne away in safety. Would a modern
heroine, under similar circumstances, wish to
be carried away as a child? Would she not
rather, like Joan of Arc, encounter every
peril? On that terrible night when Troy fell
in ruins there was not an act performed so
truly grand as that of Æneas rescuing his
aged father. He stands the one prominent
figure.

He had a deep regard for Creusa, and
lacked not the courage to prove it. Unat-

tended he went into the city held by the fierce Greeks, and searched for his lost wife. He searched until there was no longer chance for hope—even daring to raise his voice until it re-echoed from the lofty temples. Any lingering doubts that the *Æneid* has not a grand hero, are dispelled on reading the fourth book. With what true faith does *Æneas* obey the slightest command of the gods! In every misfortune his faith shines clear and marked. Cast by a tempest upon a strange shore, beset by unseen dangers,—even then he relies on the immortal gods, and tells his disheartened companions, “God will give an end to these troubles.” His reception by the Carthaginians was marked by every trait of hospitality. Gold and silver, wrought by the highest art, sculptured marble, paintings, a great retinue, the scepter of the empire, are his if he will remain; but no,

“The hero starts from sleep in wild surprise,
Struck with the glorious vision from the skies,
And rouses all the train: ‘Awake! unbind,
And stretch, my friends, the canvas to the wind;
Seize, seize your oars; the god descends again,
To bid me fly, and launch into the main.
Where’er thou art, thou blest celestial guide,
Thy course we follow through the foaming tide;
With joy the sacred orders we obey;
And may thy friendly stars direct the way.’”

The poem is written with historical accuracy, and cannot justly be assailed as being only “a work of the imagination.” Many passages disclose to us that Virgil studied deeply human nature. With a few words vividly are pictured the varieties of humanity. Many thoughts are sermons in themselves. The descriptions of the poem are not excelled by any poet—ancient or modern. How beautiful and true to nature is the description of night in the fourth book:

“’Twas night; and weary of the toils of day,
In soft repose the whole creation lay.
The murmurs of the groves and surges die,
The stars roll solemn through the glowing sky;
Wide o’er the fields a brooding silence reigns,
The flocks lie stretched along the flow’ry plains;
The furious savages that haunt the woods,

The painted birds, the fishes of the flood;
All, all beneath the general darkness, share,
In sleep, a soft forgetfulness of care.”

Throughout the pages of the poem are adorned with beautiful illustrations, and the ornamental language and versification please and delight. More melodious than the fascinating melody of the forest brook, is this poetical music as it glides smoothly along the course marked by genius.

In the pathetic, Virgil has no equal. He is master of all those emotions that move the mind in doubt, hope, fear, and despair, and we can but agree with Goldsmith, that in pathos Virgil excels all other poets, whether ancient or modern.

HAZING.

[We have received the following communication and publish it for the sake of giving both sides a hearing, though we in no way agree with the positions taken by our correspondent.—EDS.]

RESPECTED ORIENT:

The article in your last number relative to “hazing” in Bowdoin, cannot have failed to recall to many students the remark which is often made: That the practice of would-be friends of the College,—who are incessantly placarding before the public the false impression that “hazing” still exists here in its pristine glory,—does more to keep those “fifteen men from Bowdoin every year,” than any of the petty annoyances to which Freshmen are subject here. The Faculty, too, seem determined to convince people that this College is a dangerous place to send a boy to, by stooping to notice all the silly tricks which the Sophomores practice, and by imposing punishment which presupposes enormous crimes. Such an entertainment as was afforded at the depot last fall, to that crowd of people from all parts of the State, must have given them a queer idea of the discipline at Bowdoin. Yet, all that occasioned it was that a Freshman had been

deprived of a few hours sleep, and the Faculty saw fit to punish, by suspension, the Sophs who could be guilty of so foul a deed. The sentiment of the College regarding their decision, could not be mistaken.

And who is there that can bring forward a case, within the last two years, in which any one has been injured by hazing? The feeling of the students is strongly against it. There is ten times the danger in joining some of the secret societies, but no student would refuse an invitation for fear of bodily injury. But still these "molestations," which are about on a par with the custom in vogue in Grammar Schools, of sticking pins into the new comers, are eagerly seized by the Faculty as favorable opportunities for discipline, and by the ORIENT as excellent material for a thesis upon the enormity of "hazing." Both seem to be satisfied, but the fact remains that they have given an impression to outside people which is a hundred times worse than the truth.

What are these "molestations"? The first Saturday night of the fall term the most of the Freshmen are "visited." The unfortunate victim is made to climb over a door, dance on a table, or—horrible thought!—soak out his feet in the presence of fifty or more students. We have yet to learn of any one who has been injured, within two or three years, at these festivities, which are not half as dangerous as a base-ball match. After this night, if the Freshman shows himself disposed to mind his own business, he is seldom visited again, though he may be compelled some night to blow out his light before he wishes to. We understand, however, that one of the Faculty wished to compel the whole College to do the very same thing.

In regard to those Freshmen, technically called "cheeky," who do *not* mind their own business, every one who has ever been to college, will agree that they should not be allowed to break down the distinctions of

class, which are so useful in such an institution; as otherwise Bowdoin might become a second Colby, where the lawless Freshmen, sixty strong, rule the establishment, duck the Seniors as well as the Sophs, and commit what other "irregularities" they choose. Is this a state to be hoped for? No true friend of the College can think so, but where is the remedy? It has been said that respect for the upper-classmen, on the part of the lower, ought to produce happy results. Very true, so it ought, but does any one believe that it will ever have an appreciable influence here? It is well known that many boys leave the restraints of home for the first time, when they go to college, and that the unwonted freedom added to the over-self-satisfaction, which they are apt to feel at becoming a college boy, spoils many of them who might have had the conceit taken out of them easily, by the application of humiliating but harmless remedies.

But this is not a defense of hazing or even of "molestations," but a plea for the truth. When people understand that no one in Bowdoin is in favor of hazing, that the students, almost to a man, are determined that class distinctions must and shall be preserved, and will submit to almost anything before being over-ridden by a horde of new comers, supported by the Faculty, then sensible people will not hesitate to send their sons here for fear of having them crippled for life. But just as long as the Faculty seize every opportunity to advertise their inability to suppress "molestations," and the ORIENT continues to publish articles beseeching the Sophs not to do that which they never dreamed of doing, just so long will people believe, and justly too, that there is something behind the scenes commensurate with this everlasting hullabaloo about hazing.

Rev. Joseph Cook has presented \$500 to Phillips Academy, to found a centennial prize for Greek.

LOCAL.

Steve holds the cue.

The pedagogues are beginning to return.

Stormy Sundays seem to be the rule lately.

A Sophomore translates "La voici," "The voices."

I've got turpentine on——, what have you got?

The Orchestra Concert in Bath didn't come off.

One of the Juniors recently discoursed upon "chemical infinity."

Several of the students are said to be ready to explain card tricks. Only a dollar a lesson.

A Junior rather redundantly describes bromine as a substance having a bad odor and also smelling badly.

Dr. Cyrus Hamlin gave a very interesting lecture, in the Cleaveland Lecture Room, last Saturday evening.

The Natural History Department has recently received a fine collection of plates to illustrate Physiology and Zoölogy.

The first lecture before the Medical Class will be delivered Thursday afternoon, Feb. 13th, by Prof. F. H. Gerrish, of Portland.

The fellows who left off smoking the first of the year, now say they have to indulge in the weed to help digestion. "Could have left off just as easy as not, you know."

The Instructor of Natural Science recently performed an experiment, which proved beyond a doubt that a bottle with a hole in the bottom will not hold alcohol.

"Who was the next Emperor?" asked Prof. A. in a recent history recitation. "The son of one of the daughters of his mother's sister," was the lucid reply. Who's the next?

The following of the several class crews are working daily in the Gymnasium: Senior, Byron and C. F. Johnson; Junior, Spring, Whitmore, and Wing; Sophomore, Fisher and Larrabee; Freshman, Reed and McCarthy.

Prof. (after a profuse explanation from Mr. R. on a difficult point in Constitutional Law)—"I could not quite follow you, Mr. R., and did not get the full meaning of your —" Mr. R. (interrupting with sudden frankness) —"Nor I either, sir."

The day of prayer for colleges was observed by a service in the Chapel, conducted by Rev. Mr. Fenn, of Portland. Mr. Fenn gave an instructive address upon the "Perils of Education," which was listened to by a fair audience composed mainly of students.

A poor soldier, clad in a "faded coat of blue," recently made his appearance among us, and by a pitiful recital of his woes, succeeded in obtaining some "filthy lucre" from one of the Faculty and several of the students. He has since been seen in Bath on a most glorious drunk.

President Chamberlain delivered an introductory lecture to an audience composed of students and people from town, on Monday, Feb. 3d, in the Cleaveland Lecture Room; and another, the first of the regular course, on Thursday following. These lectures are for the benefit of the Seniors, but are open to any of the students who care to attend.

The South End of Maine is notoriously musical, and its inmates are desirous that it should continue to be so, but when a miserable Freshman, who inhabits the fourth floor, makes his periodical ascent always dolefully whistling the same monotonous selection from "Evangeline," as an accompaniment to his slow and measured tread, we think it about time to enter a protest in order to hold our reputation. There are several menacing coal-hods, pokers, etc., ready for action.

The Seniors discussed the following question last Friday: "Resolved, That gold and silver should be the basis of the circulating medium of all countries." The disputants were C. F. Johnson and Huston on the affirmative, Pennell and Byron on the negative. After a discussion of nearly an hour, the house voted in favor of the affirmative. The "National Bank Question" will be discussed next Friday.

Quite a number of misprints occurred in the last number of the ORIENT. In the last line but one of the first Editorial, the word care should be inserted after more. In the Locals, Jarva College, should be Iowa College. Bombaster Furiso, should be Bombastes Furioso. Secret Love Gurotte, should be Secret Love Gavotte. K. E. Johnson, should be R. E. Johnson, and in the Personals, Peru should be Penn.

PERSONAL.

[We earnestly solicit communications to this column from any who may have an interest in the Alumni.]

'30.—Bion Bradbury has recently been elected President of the Association of the Cumberland Bar.

'37.—Rev. William Warren, D.D., of Gorham, died in that town, Jan. 28, aged seventy-two years. He was well known all over the State, from his connection with State Missionary labors; was a man of marked ability, a devoted Christian, and was universally esteemed.

'43.—Hon. Joseph Titcomb of Kennebunk, has been appointed Bank Examiner, by the Governor.

'55.—John L. Hunter is a member of the Connecticut Legislature this winter. He is spoken of as one of the leading Democrats in his section of the State.

'70.—B. R. Melcher has recently been appointed Corresponding Secretary to the "York Institute" of Saco, a Society of long standing, whose objects are natural history and whatever belongs to our State history. This is a well deserved honor, for it is known that Mr. Melcher has interested himself in the early history of Maine, and has given several lectures before the Institute upon that and other subjects.

'75.—W. A. Deering has been elected Principal of Essex Classical Institute, for five years.

'75.—F. R. Upton is assisting Edison in perfecting the electric light.

'76.—G. F. Pratt is studying, in New York, for the Episcopal Ministry.

'76.—George Parsons is studying music in New York.

'76.—C. A. Perry is studying in Andover Theological Seminary.

'77.—J. K. Greene is settled as a practitioner of law in Worcester, Mass.

CLASS OF 1874.

Bickford, teacher; address, Milton, N. H.
Bradstreet, student in the Harvard Law School.

Briggs, studying law in Portland.
Brock, address, Portland, Maine.
Chandler, book-keeper, Franklin Falls, N. H.

Cole, Instructor in Latin in Bowdoin College.

Davis, recently returned from Europe; address, Bethel, Maine.

Day, pastor of Chestnut Street Church (Methodist), Portland.

Emery, in office of the *Boston Post*.

Ferguson, member of a law firm in Minneapolis, Minn.

Freeman, practicing law, Yarmouth, Me.

Gerry, practicing law, Portland; office 49 Exchange St.

Goodale, teaching, Benicia, California.

Gray, physician, ———, California.

Hawthorne, in business with his father, Bath, Me.

Hemmenway, principal High School, La Crosse, Wis.

Howard, practicing law at Kendall's Mills, Me., member of late Greenback Convention of Somerset County.

Hobbs, superintendent of mill, Selma, Ala.

Hunter, physician, Newport, Me.

Johnson, instructor in Modern Languages in Bowdoin College.

Kimball, C. F., in business with his father (carriage manufacturer), Chicago.

Kimball, L. H., homœopathic physician, Bath, Me. Graduate Boston University School of Medicine; also took a special course on the eye and ear, graduating at the Ophthalmic Hospital, N. Y.

Kneeland, studying law in the office of Hon. W. L. Putnam, Portland.

Locke, practicing law with his brother, Portland; office 176 Exchange St.

Lowell, physician; address, Ellsworth, Me.

McQuillan, practicing law and Supervisor of Schools, Casco, Me.

Merrill, practicing law, Skowhegan, Me.

Moore, practicing law, Limerick (?), Me.

Moulton, member of the firm of Woodbury & Moulton, Brokers, 174 Exchange St., Portland.

Palmer, C. J., graduate General Theological Seminary (Episcopal), N. Y.; address, Cambridgeport, Mass.

Palmer, W. L., studying law, So. Berwick.

Payson, practicing law, Portland; office in Exchange St.

Perry, practicing law, Gardiner, Me.

Philbrook, teacher, San Francisco, Cal.

Pike, law, studying or practicing.

Powers, practicing law, Newport, Me.

Pray, physician, Dover, N. H.

Simpson, practicing law, Newburyport, Mass. Recently elected member of School Committee.

Smith, Superintendent of Schools, Bellevue, Iowa.

Springer; address, Yarmouth, Me.

Stowe, graduate General Theological Seminary (?), N. Y. Studied two years in Germany, entered the home missionary work in Maine, and is preaching at Presque Isle.

Wheeler, F. K.; address, Kennebunkport, Maine.

Wheeler, G. B., editor and proprietor *Merrimac Journal*, Franklin Falls, N. H.

White, H. G., practicing law, Gardiner, Maine.

White, H. K., principal Washington Academy, East Machais, Me.

Those of the class who have traveled or studied abroad are: Davis, Gerry, Johnson, L. H. Kimball, Lowell, Merrill, Springer, Stowe. Married: Bickford, Gray, Howard, Hunter, L. H. Kimball, Lowell, Merrill, Philbrook, Powers, Smith, H. G. White, H. K. White.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

Wellesley girls have a base-ball club.

Two Indians have entered the Freshman class at Union.

Yawning dismisses a man from Junior German recitation at Yale.

Harvard has engaged George Riddle, the actor, as Professor of Elocution.

The best specimen of Grecian architecture in the world is the Girard College.

Girard College has a fund of \$6,415,039, and its income for 1877 was \$941,860.

The Michigan University boat club has disbanded and the property is to be sold.

Two Sophomores at Yale have been degraded to the Freshman class for hazing.

Seniors at Williams invest \$30 in a class album to be placed in the college archives.

A student in the Medical Department of the Northwestern University shot a saloon keeper recently.

Over three hundred students at Michigan University have signed the red ribbon pledge.

Prof. Max Muller shows his interest in the education of girls by founding a scholarship for them at Oxford, with an investment of \$15,000.

In Germany, students who transgress the bounds of civil law are not tried by ordinary means, but are immediately handed over to the Faculty for kind treatment.

Of the 997 students at Eaton, one is a marquis, one an earl, one a viscount, two are counts (foreign), thirteen are lords, thirty-eight are honorables, and three baronets.

The Phi Beta Kappa is the oldest Greek letter society in this country, having been founded at William and Mary College in 1776. The Delta Beta Phi, organized at Cornell in 1878, is the youngest.

In the United States there are 21 Roman Catholic theological seminaries, having in all 1,121 ecclesiastical students. Under the auspices of the same religion there are 74 colleges and 519 academies.

The President says, in his report, that the first scholarship in Harvard College was founded in 1852. This will be news to Wm. Browne, of Salem, who gave £100 to the College in 1687 "for the bringing up of poor scholars."

According to Mr. Thwing the proportion of Christian to Heathen (with a big H) students is, at Dartmouth and Bowdoin as one to three, at Yale as two to five, at Michigan University as one to two, at Princeton, Brown, Marietta, and Ripon as three to five, at Amherst, Williams, Wesleyan, Middlebury, and Iowa as four to five.

CLIPPINGS.

"Tommy, my son, what is longitude?"
 "A clothes-line." "Prove it, my son." "Because it stretches from pole to pole."—*Ex.*

It must be gratifying to parents to know that their boys have so perfectly acquired Latin that they are able to use it in ordinary discourse. Two of them were one day engaged in pummeling each other, when a third cried out, "Soc et tuum, Romeo!"—*Ex.*

Senior—"Professor, I have a Little Cu S in this precipitate. What will I do with him?" Prof.—"Try a little He $\frac{1}{2}$ on him."

An old lady from the South said she never could imagine where all the Smiths came from, until she saw in a New England town a large sign—"Smith's Manufacturing Company."—*Ex.*

Prof. in Physiology—"Mr. Y., have you ever put your head on any one's breast and listened to the heart beat?" Mr. Y. (blushing)—"Yes, sir." Mr. Y. couldn't see why the class laughed.

A Sophomore, after hunting for the place, finds it and reads "Where is the place?" Prof.—"That's just what we have been waiting for you to find out for the last five minutes."—*Ex.*

"Sam," observed the magistrate, "have you hooked any chickens or geese lately?" "No, sah!" replied Sam promptly. But when he got home he threw down a bundle and remarked: "Ef he'd a-said *duck*, Dinah, he'd a-had me."—*Ex.*

Said a rollicksome student to a tavern boy: "Boy, take this quadruped, extricate him, stabulate him, and donate him an adequate supply of nutritious aliment, and when Aurora gilds the eastern horizon, I will give thee an adequate compensation for thy kind attentions.

Instructor—"Your rendering of the Greek is good, Mr. X., but it sounds too much like the translation." Mr. X.—"I never use translations, sir." Instructor—"What, never?" Mr. X.—"No, never." Instructor—"What, *never*?" Mr. X.—"Well, *hardly* ever."—*Ex.*

"Nature abhors a vacuum," remarked the philosophic prep., as he quietly stuffed his inner man from the Professor's back fruit orchard. "Force is an agent that causes motion," murmured the Prof. as he rose up out of the weeds and gently caressed the prep. over the ten-foot fence on his pedal tip.

Scene: Caron N.Y. Central R.R., crowded with students from Union College, who are making a great deal of noise. Passenger (to student)—"I suppose there is a pretty jolly set of fellows at Union." Student—"You're right there. Why, I do nothing but feed and be tough, and that's about all the rest of the fellows do." (Fact.)

EDITORS' TABLE.

We do not consider the *Nassau Lit.* of December up to its usual standard in respect to its literary department. The prize essay, entitled "The Modern Epic," is evidently an excellent article, and worthy of careful reading, but we are free to confess our dislike of filling up a paper's columns with long, prize essays. "Reminiscences of an Indian Orator" and "A Claim to Recognition" are of no particular interest. "Oratory in Debate" has one section which is brief and to the point, it is as follows:

"No question in medicine, theology, or in jurisprudence which is not under debate in some form or other. The survival of the fittest is the law of mental as well as of material products. What, then, is our duty? Clearly it is to use our opportunities in fitting ourselves for this struggle. And what better way is there than debate? Can anything give us more promptness of thought? The hand-to-hand battle of mediæval times is the exact parallel of the mind-to-mind contest of our own. Accuracy of reasoning, keenness in detecting flaws, the hammer of argument, the light rapier of wit, the majestic sweep of resistless personality, the coruscations of a brilliant imagination—where in books will you find these as on the floor of deliberative assemblies?"

"The Death of Little Tad" shows plainly the sympathetic nature of the writer, but had he restrained his feelings somewhat while in the act of writing, the article would have had much better effect. It is decidedly overdrawn in some of its parts, and the statements can scarcely be realized. In the editorial department of the *Lit.* we notice a comment upon how the classics are conducted at Princeton. The following we clip:

"It is no doubt right and proper for the professor or tutor to be a thorough master of the latest classical idiosyncrasis of the German mind, but when the finest passages in Greek and Latin are esteemed valuable only as means through which to instill 'the metaphysics of the subjunctive mood,' and knowledge of the hypothetical gyrations of *αἰ*, or the logical difference between the historic *χρῆ* and *ἔστ*, etc., etc., the under-graduate in his vexation of spirit is apt to conclude that Demosthenes and Tacitus, Cicero and Xenophon lived in vain."

The above we think characteristic of most colleges. The department devoted to college gossip is well conducted, and also of great interest.

The ORIENT's turn has come at last. The *Niagara Index* has sent forth a broadside, just as we expected, and no doubt supposes us quelled, however, we "still live" dear amiable friend. This paper, for the past year, has incessantly kept up a

clamor against the college press. Very seldom has it found anything worthy of commendation in any of its exchanges, and, because the press have retaliated, it has cried baby, stating that it was abused for the reason that it came from a Catholic college. Its comments upon the ORIENT are similar to those upon other papers—trying to criticise, but utterly failing. The *Index* has presented some very readable matter, but, for the paper's future welfare, we deem it fortunate in disposing of the editor who has had charge of the exchange column. The press will regret his departure, being deprived of this editor's productions, which have afforded much to laugh at and ridicule.

From the *Syracusan*, a lively and interesting publication, we clip the following for the benefit of our friends interested in Mineralogy:

"They were leaning on a-gate in the soft moonlight,
Quartz of love were gleaming in their eyes so bright,
Said he, 'My bloods-tone is up to fever's beat, oh! sili-cate
for thee.

True, he who silex thee for his wife should be bowlder far
than me;

Yet I am awful gneiss, and the girls have for me loud
crys-o-prase.

Oh! do not turn this heart to flint, or I will go, a pyrite,
to unknown bays.'

'Jasper,' the maid replied, 'you o-pal me by your sudden
proposal.

O-nyx; I cannot marry such por-phry as you. Now don't
disclose all

By kissing me so loud! for dolly-mite hear us, you know,
And then mar! come out and say it's slate; so do burry
up and go!'

Will some one help to-paz this along. It is as-
best-as we can do."

We were sodalite-d with this production that we would advise the author to have it at once (cal)-copyrite-d.

In the last number of the *Princetonian* we notice a few verses entitled "That Sleigh Ride," alluding to the late sensation caused by a party of Freshmen visiting Trenton:

"'Twas nine o'clock. The bell had toll'd the hour,
When forth from Princeton's classic shades a sleigh,
Fill'd, and propell'd by four-horse power,
Went swiftly with its festive load and gay
To Trenton.

"Some laughed, some sang, and some their trumpets blew,
When lo! twelve guardians all blue and brass,
As o'er the glist'ning snow they flew,
Stepped forth, and bade them not to fly so fast
Through Trenton.

"The lamps burr'd low, and dim the shadows fell
Upon those frowning walls, whence came a song
Resounding from the prison cell
Of men who did not mean to stay so long
In Trenton."

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3. A complete course in Engineering.

In the Scientific Course the time is divided among the different studies in the following proportions: Mathematics 20 per cent., Chemistry and Mineralogy 14 per cent., Natural History 13 per cent., Physics 11 per cent., German 9 per cent., French 9 per cent., Political Science 6 per cent., Rhetoric, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and History 18 per cent.

Special facilities are now offered to students in the various branches of Engineering. The means of theoretical instruction are ample, and the town of Brunswick being one of the principal railroad centres in the State, and in the immediate vicinity of many important public works, affords excellent opportunities for the study of actual structures. The College also enjoys many favors from the United States Coast Survey Office. The admission is the same as to the Scientific Department, except that a full equivalent in French will be taken, if desired, in the place of Latin.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission will be examined in the following subjects:

For the Classical Department.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Writing Latin (35 Lessons in Allen's Latin Composition are recommended as indicating the amount required for examination); Virgil, the *Bucolics*, *Georgics*, and six books of the *Æneid*; Cicero, seven Orations; Sallust.

GREEK.—Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's *Anabasis*, four books, and Homer's *Iliad*, two books; Jones's Greek Prose Composition.

MATHEMATICS.—Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, Square Root and the Metric System; Algebra, to Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and III. of Loomis's Geometry.

For the Scientific Department.

LATIN AND MATHEMATICS.—The same as for the Classical Department.

ENGLISH.—Grammar; Composition, special reference being had to spelling and punctuation; Correction of ungrammatical sentences composed for the purpose.

GEOGRAPHY.—Descriptive and Physical; for the latter, Guyot's or an equivalent.

HISTORY.—Leading facts in general History, and especially in the History of the United States.

Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted. All applicants for admission will be required to produce testimonials of good moral character. The time for examination is the Friday after Commencement and the first Thursday of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times. Candidates for admission to advanced classes will be examined in the studies which such classes have accomplished.

Persons desiring further information will be furnished with the annual catalogue, and with specimen examination papers, by addressing Prof. H. L. Chapman, Secretary of the Faculty.

The annual expenses are as follows: Tuition, \$75. Room rent (half), average, \$25. Incidentals, \$10. Total regular College charges, \$110.

Board is obtained in town at \$3 to \$4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to \$40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Bowdoin Orient.

VOL. VIII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FEBRUARY 26, 1879.

No. 15.

BOWDOIN ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY, DURING THE
COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE CLASS OF '79, OF

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

EDITORS.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

The opening lecture before the Medical Class was delivered by Prof. F. H. Gerrish, on Thursday, Feb. 13th, at 3 P.M. It was a lecture of unusual power and interest, and was listened to throughout with the closest attention. The lecturer first gave some of the advantages enjoyed by the Maine Medical School, and then announced as the subject of his lecture "Moses as a Sanitarian." In clearing away the ground for the treatment of his subject, the lecturer gave utterance to certain views at variance with the established teaching, and probably his ideas would not be

accepted by the majority of his listeners, but the arguments which he advanced must be admitted to have been very ably put. Prof. Gerrish showed an acquaintance with the Scriptures which we venture to say was not surpassed, if equaled, by any one of his audience.

It is a remark frequently made, that we should study those things in youth which we shall most need to use in after life, and this idea is made the central thought of much idle declamation against such studies as are not popularly supposed to enter into the every-day life of people. We frequently hear students say that they care nothing about certain studies, because they shall never need to use them. There is a great cry for the practical in education, to the exclusion of the theoretical. Now this is all very well, to a certain extent, but there is danger, if we look at this side of the question wholly, of our forgetting the true end of education. There is danger of our looking upon education simply as a means of getting a living, as something which we wish to acquire only because by it we are enabled to write a pleasing sermon, to make a good plea in court, or build a good bridge; while the real end of education is something entirely different from these things. It is nothing less than the development of man himself. To be sure getting a living is rather a necessary operation in the economy of nature, but it is very far from being the highest end of our existence; and he who makes his education simply a means for this end, or who studies only that he may prepare himself for that pursuit by which he may obtain his living with the least exertion, is degrading

his whole nature. The end of education is the building up of the man within us. It is not, or ought not to be, the gaining of power, position, or influence, although these will always come of themselves to the highly educated man. What we need to remember is that the object and end of education is something within ourselves, and not something external.

Among the things to be complained of here at Bowdoin, there is one, concerning which we think all will agree with us, viz.: Neglect of social intercourse. We will venture to say that not more than one-third of the students have mingled at all in society during the present term, but have rather confined themselves to their rooms, and have spent much of their time not to the best advantage. Now we do not mean to say that students should devote less time to their studies, but we do claim that a part of our time can very profitably be spent in acquiring those graces of society which are so essential for every one. We regard this as a necessary part of our education, and we are glad to see that some members of the Faculty are impressed with their duties in this regard. Many of the good people of Brunswick, we are sorry to say, always seem to regard the students (except when their services are absolutely necessary for the success of some local entertainment) with but a small degree of favor. Such a state we claim ought not to exist during our long and dreary winter.

Recreation we all know is indispensable, and in what better or more harmless way can we derive that recreation, than to spend a social evening now and then with friends and acquaintances?

The communication in the last number of the ORIENT in regard to hazing, being in the nature of a direct attack upon our position in this matter, deserves, in some of its points, an

editorial answer, which we will attempt to give. Our correspondent, in his closing paragraph, makes the following statement of the object of his article: "This is not a defense of 'hazing' but a plea for the truth." We are very glad this sentence is inserted, for we should be sorry to do any injustice, and certainly if this statement had been left out we should have had the impression that this article *was* an attempt at a defense of hazing. The second part of the sentence we have quoted is quite noticeable. This is "a plea for the truth." There is a kind of moral grandeur about the position which our correspondent has assumed which we can but admire. Certainly, having thus advertised himself as a *defender of the truth*, consistency, if no other motive, would seem to require a strict adherence to it. Whether this is the case we leave our readers to judge.

Our correspondent is, without doubt, writing about "Hazing," for he has headed his article with this word, but he does not seem to have a very clear idea what it is. He tells us that no one at Bowdoin is in favor of "hazing," and in another place describes the *modus operandi* under the name of "molestations." Now it may do very well for a Sophomore to quibble over these fine distinctions in a Faculty meeting when he is trying to escape punishment, but it is altogether too thin for a discussion of this kind. Any molestation of Freshmen, whether it is in the shape of "taking out," "putting out lights," "ducking," or the so-called "visitations," is hazing, and it is simply nonsense to call it by any other name. Our correspondent is guilty of misrepresentation when he implies that the ORIENT has ever used language which could give the impression that "Hazing still exists here in its pristine glory." From an editorial in No. 7 of the present Vol., we quote the following: "The 'hazing' that is done here at present is but a shadow compared with what was done several years ago. . . . The greater part of

the hazing is simply good-natured fun, by which no real injury is done to those who undergo it." There was nothing in the recent editorial on the subject to contradict this in any way. We may be prejudiced about the matter, but from our knowledge of outside people we should say that they would be apt to get a better impression of the state of affairs here from the statements quoted above, than from our correspondent's description of the tricks played upon Freshmen.

As to laying the blame upon the ORIENT for the outside feeling, every one must see that there is no foundation for that whatever. Never before this year has the ORIENT taken its present position in regard to hazing, and whatever its influence may be upon the public, it can hardly be said to account for the bad impression of Bowdoin, which exists and has existed for some length of time, as all acquainted with the facts must admit. We think it far more reasonable to suppose that this impression has been created by such practices as our correspondent has described. Practices which have passed away forever from the English and German Universities, and from the majority of the leading institutions of America. Practices which even our correspondent concedes to be foolish and puerile, when he places them "on a par" with the school boy tricks of a Grammar School. The arguments which he advances to support the continuance of these practices may possibly be convincing to his own mind, but we doubt if they convince any one else except those who were firmly convinced before.

Our correspondent presumes too much on the ignorance of his readers, when he expects us to believe that one of the principal motives which actuates the Sophomore is a feeling of benevolence toward the Freshman, a wish to save him from spoiling himself. We have heard this idea advanced in jest but never before in argument, and we cannot help thinking that our correspondent has obtained it

from the same source as ourselves, and in incorporating it into his article has forgotten or misunderstood the connection. Of course there are conceited Freshmen, and there are conceited upper-classmen as well, and, as far as our experience goes, a student is in far greater danger of being ruined by the license which many think they must give themselves up to in Sophomore year, than he is of being spoiled by an overflow of conceit during Freshman year.

As to being over-ridden by "a horde of new comers," we venture to say that this state of things will appear here about the same time the end of the world does. Such colleges as Harvard, Amherst, and Williams have scarcely a semblance of "hazing," and we have yet to learn of any oppression exercised in them by unruly Freshmen upon upper-classmen.

Our correspondent makes the statement that the danger in joining some of our secret societies is much greater than the danger from hazing. In this his experience differs widely from our own. Of course we do not know the practices of our correspondent's Society, but we think the majority of the students will be surprised to learn that there is any danger at all in joining our secret societies. However that may be, the Freshmen are consulted in regard to societies and are not in regard to hazing.

Our correspondent also takes occasion to criticise quite severely the action of the Faculty. Now, of course, the Faculty are not absolutely infallible, but most of them have been here a longer time than any of us, they expect to remain here a longer time than any of us, and they are connected with the College more closely than we can be. Evidently they must have the interests of the College more at heart than any student can. If they make mistakes it must be attributed to an error of judgment, and inasmuch as the members of the Faculty are men of more age, ex-

perience, and even ability than we judge our correspondent to be, he must pardon us if we take their judgment in preference to his.

The end to which our correspondent seems to be aiming is the same as ours, viz., to secure the good name of the College. To do this he wishes to stop all discussion of the subject; we, on the other hand, think it would be a much more effectual way of raising the reputation of the College to do away with those customs and practices which, on his own showing, are beneath the dignity of a student of Bowdoin.

BISMARCK'S LETTERS.

Since the days when Boswell published his *Life of Johnson*, the upper tendom of this gossip-loving world has not had such a treat as was set before it a few weeks ago by the private Secretary of Prince Bismarck. We do not know what Dr. Busch's motives were in publishing his book, but, whether justly or no, his name will be handed down to a grateful posterity, side by side with that of the faithful Scotchman. It is a rare thing to be allowed to look in upon the inner life of a great statesman like Bismarck, and a thing which makes the select circles above-mentioned peculiarly happy when they are allowed the choice privileges of such a peep as this. Although, in the six years which elapsed between Johnson's death and the publication of Boswell's *Life*, his world of admirers had him still in such remembrance that he seemed to be living among them, yet it is not as though the faithful companion had given them a daily bulletin of the great man's doings.

Then, putting it modestly, this seeker after the society of great men was not without the failings common to mortals, and, though we may pardon vanity under the circumstances, we cannot help thinking of Boswell occasionally, when we read what Boswell wrote.

But here the humble doctor has no occasion to put himself forward, and in the collection of letters extending over the sphere of about thirty years, we have no outsider intruding his thoughts and expressions, or obstructing the view of this great man's life. The series of letters commences with his youthful days, in '44, and cover nearly every event of his life up to the battlefield of Sedan, in '70. They are mostly letters to his wife and sisters, with an occasional letter to some politician. The subject of politics is scarcely referred to except as it may influence his family affairs, and the most remarkable events of his are mentioned only in the natural way in which such things would be related to his family. They illustrate a good many different phases of character, but show in his early life not a single unmanly trait, or in later life a single ungenerous thought or deed. The naturalness, frankness, and simplicity which appear in these letters remind one that a man is a man though he be also a shrewd, inflexible diplomat. The humorous side of his character frequently shows itself, as in the letter where he describes his fellow boarders at Nordeney with the old minister like a fat frog. In a couple of letters written during the first years of his marriage he bewails, in a comical way, the domestic infelicities incident to a family of small children.

A letter to his wife during the Frankfort mission, in '51, opens out a very different phase of character which shows itself in many of his letters further on. "The day before yesterday I dined at Wiesbaden, and contemplated the sight of former follies with a mixture of sadness and old-world experience. May it now please God to fill this vessel,—when the champagne at twenty-one uselessly frothed, leaving only empty dregs,—with his own clear and strengthening wine. . . . It is incomprehensible to me how any human being who thinks about himself at all, and who is ignorant or chooses to remain ignorant of

God, can live under his load of self-contempt and ennui." His letters to his wife contain many bits of description of scenery and nature which show how deeply he appreciated such things. More interesting yet is his comment on one period of his life at Frankfort. "I am making giant strides in the art of saying nothing in a great many words. . . . We all play at believing that each of us is crammed full of ideas and plans if he would only speak, and we are every one of us perfectly well aware that all of us together are not a hair better as to knowledge of what will become of Germany than Gossamer Summer." "No one, not even the most malicious democrats, can form a conception of the charlatanism and self-importance of our assembled diplomacy." In another letter from Vienna, after writing about politics there, he asks his wife's pardon for it, and says, "My mind is gradually drying up at this sort of work, and I am afraid that I shall end by getting a taste for it." The tiresome formalities and the tricks of diplomacy might well be distasteful to a man, but those remarks sound strangely coming from one who has proved himself able to manage European politics for his country with the present results.

The book closes with a letter written to his family just after the battle of Sedan, which was captured by *franc-tireurs*, and published in a French newspaper. He thus describes his interview with Louis Napoleon: "In an apartment ten feet square, with a deal table and two rush-bottomed chairs, we sat for an hour, a powerful contrast with our last meeting in the Tuileries in '67. Our conversation was a difficult one, if I wanted to avoid touching on the topics which could not but effect painfully the man whom God's mighty hand had cast down." These extracts merely serve to give us a glimpse of the real character of the German statesman. The value of the book, as respects the times and history of his country, lies rather in other directions. Yet,

on the whole, we think once in a century is about often enough for a Dr. Busch; for, though his book makes wonderfully entertaining reading, it would not be well to have one for every diplomat of this country. If, however, some admiring Britisher would only give us some letters of Lord Beaconsfield's to match Bismarck's, we might be induced to look with lenient eye on the deed.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

In consequence of the rapid progress which science has made during the past half century, there is a tendency to forsake the track which leads to distinction in classical learning, and pursue the various paths of science. The opinions of educators differ widely upon the claims of the ancient languages to the attention of pupils. Prof. A. B. Stark, LL.D., President of Logan Female College, emphatically declares against devoting so much time and attention to Latin and Greek as they receive at present in American colleges. Prof. Palmer, of Oxford University, expresses himself decidedly in favor of the study of the classics, and asserts that "for the highest education the classical languages are indispensable." Since there exists this difference of opinion among scholars in regard to the merits of a classical education, it may be well to inquire into some of the reasons urged for its acquisition.

One great advantage derived from this study, is its peculiar fitness to discipline the mind. There is no kind of labor so well adapted to the general improvement of the faculties of early youth. Mathematics and metaphysics, and those only, are equally effective in forming habits of accurate and constant attention, and those are better fitted to the force and taste of mature minds. This advantage is surely by no means inconsiderable and ought, of itself, to exempt the classics

from the reproach of being utterly worthless. We would not claim that mental discipline might not be gained by the pursuit of other studies, as, for instance, the finest modern languages. But we contend that no more sure and systematic process has been devised for the attainment of this end, than that which consists in the study of Latin and Greek, and of the works that exist only in these languages. Their complex structure and copious vocabulary increase the difficulty of obtaining an accurate knowledge of them, and require an earnest and long-continued effort before this difficulty can be overcome. Habits of close and unremitting application, of accurate analysis and nice discernment, are formed or strengthened in the process; and the labor is cheered by a perception of constant progress, and by the contemplation of the variety and beauty of the works about which it is employed. It is not the study of words but of ideas that occupies the pupil; the power of language to react upon and modify thought, is nowhere so clearly perceived as in the effort to acquire forms of expression which differ so widely from our own.

No one is in so great danger of mistaking words for things, and of using the former in a mechanical way, so that little or no signification is attached to them, as he who knows but one language. The labor of acquiring another language tears open this curtain of words, and the light which dawns upon the student respecting the real function of language, is in exact proportion to the dissimilarity of structure between that other tongue and our own.

Besides the mental discipline to which pupils are necessarily subjected, in studying the meaning of Greek and Latin authors, they may derive another, and perhaps greater benefit, from the practice of construing them. If, in this exercise, they are properly directed and assisted by their instructors, there is scarce any exercise through which they can

so soon arrive at a command of their own language, through which they can be so well and so quickly taught to suit the expression to the idea and not the idea to the expression, and to speak and write on all occasions, however sudden, elegantly yet definitely. This is a source of improvement which can be enjoyed in a high degree, only by the students of dead languages. The living ones are generally taught, for many incontrovertible reasons, by natives of the countries where they are spoken, who, however great their abilities and assiduity, can seldom know enough of our own tongue to assist their pupils in translating exactly and elegantly. A student may acquire, in the same period, even more of a modern than of an ancient language, but he will inform himself far less in English.

Much as has been said of the importance of learning Latin and Greek because they are the source of so large a part of our own vocabulary, we think that their consequence in this respect is, in general, greatly underrated. Without some knowledge of etymology, it is next to impossible to distinguish the nice shades of meaning, on which depend so many of the most delicate beauties of eloquence. He who lacks propriety of expression, can never be elegant; and he who possesses this in a high degree, will need little, if anything, else. It has not, however, been the custom of the enemies of classical literature to examine its alleged advantages, even for the purpose of disproving their existence.

They have generally preferred dwelling on some loose objections, founded on its supposed tendency to contract or incumber native genius. Milton's works are incumbered with classical learning, but they owe to it many of their ornaments, and his beautiful allusions more than repay his readers for his excessive display of erudition. No arguments, however, are oftener brought forward to prove that ancient literature is injurious, as well as

useless, than those drawn from the examples of Shakespeare and Franklin. If we would make Shakespeare's greatness the foundation of a general rule, we should say, not that youth should never receive a classical education, but that they should receive no systematic education at all. He has been great not by infringing the rules but by surpassing the models of antiquity. A thorough knowledge of the classics could never have encumbered or perverted his genius, but it would have brought a new world under the dominion of his fancy; it might have refined his taste and prevented those faults which, by a sort of fatality, generally follow closely in the rear of his beauties.

The success of Franklin would prove too much, and would deter us from studying not only the ancient but the modern languages. It should be remembered also, that he chose, as a pattern, the author who most obeyed the rules and imitated the models of antiquity—the classic Addison. But what force can we allow to a few examples of those who have succeeded without the aid of classical knowledge, when we find them opposed by the opinions or practice of such a vast majority of men of genius, in every country of Europe. We have said nothing of Latin as the original language of the civil law, nor of Greek as that of the New Testament. Both theologians and lawyers are too sensible of the importance of a minute accuracy on legal and religious subjects, to trust completely to the fidelity of any translator.

St. Mary's College was totally destroyed by fire on the 4th inst. The building was erected a few years ago at a cost of \$50,000. There was no insurance, and very little of the contents was saved. The students have been transferred to the neighboring Academy of the Sacred Heart. It is the intention of the Catholics to erect at St. Mary's the largest college of the kind in the United States.

LOCAL.

One of the Medics appears decidedly grouty.

The Medical Class numbers between ninety and a hundred.

Notice History of Thorndike Oak in the Editor's Table.

"No more sacred concerts in Carmel—" not a — one!!

The Senior Debating Society is noted for its ability to adjourn.

A faithful few attended prayers the morning the bell didn't ring.

Achorn, '79, has returned and has resumed his old position as bell-ringer.

Mr. C. F. Thwing preached in the church on the hill, Sunday, Feb. 16th.

The Seniors now begin to consider the advisability of "getting on a stage."

Locals are scarce. Any items for this column will be gratefully received.

A fine collection of specimens of departed life may now be seen in the dissecting room.

The Seniors are obliged to attend Prof. Carmichael's lectures with the unruly Medics.

A very social German Party was given in behalf of Bowdoin students, in Bath, recently.

It has been conclusively demonstrated to the Seniors that one and one do not always make two.

The best way to treat Grout would be to turn him over to his brother Medics as a subject for dissection.

Pres. Chamberlain and Treasurer Young have both been mentioned in connection with the next governorship.

Some of the students have been practicing target shooting lately. They say the targets haven't suffered much generally.

The remarks of the Captain the other day, led Dio to suppose that the President of the United States dies every four years.

The Medics are very tenacious of their seats. If they cannot maintain their rights any other way they "tell the teacher."

There will be a lecture in Lemont Hall, by Rev. Elijah Kellogg, in a few days, on the "Charter of Liberty."

A very acceptable addition has been made to the literature of the Reading Room, in the shape of the *Popular Science Monthly*.

One of the returned pedagogues says he has been teaching young ones how to pick up pebbles on the shores of the sea of knowledge.

The Professor of International Law is authority for the statement that eggs just ready to hatch are considered a delicacy in China.

At a recent meeting of the Bowdoin Orchestra it was voted to discontinue rehearsals for the present. We believe no more concerts will be attempted this term.

We think it wouldn't be a bad idea to have the ice, in the vicinity of the buildings, sanded occasionally. It wouldn't cost much and would materially lessen the risk of locomotion.

The following Seniors have been appointed to take part in the exhibition at the end of the term: Tarbox, Salutatorian; Corey, Davis, Henderson, J. P. Huston, G. W. Johnson, Page, and Ring.

The time is rapidly approaching for the editors, from the class of '80, to be selected. The present editors don't like to speak about it, but a V. or an X. would have a wonderful influence on their judgment of the donor's fitness for the place.

Pres. Chamberlain's lectures, on Monday and Wednesday of last week, were well attended by the students and town's people. On both occasions the President answered several questions, and made several explanations in regard to the definitions he had given. On Thursday he also discussed the nature and meaning of the term price.

The Orchestra gave their second concert Friday Evening, Feb. 14th, at Augusta. The programme was the same as that of the Gardner concert, published a few weeks ago, with the exception of one of Miss Guibord's songs. The ballad, "O fair dove, O fond dove," was sung in place of "The Maiden's Rose." The audience was small, but evidently well pleased with the performance.

PERSONAL.

[We earnestly solicit communications to this column from any who may have an interest in the Alumni.]

'34.—Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, D.D., of Bangor Theological Seminary, gave a lecture, Feb. 5th, in State Street Church, Portland, on the Mosque of Sophia, the celebrated ruins of Asia Minor, and the causes of their destruction.

'52.—Pres. Chamberlain will deliver the Memorial Address, at Lewiston, May 30th.

'53.—Marcellus Emery, editor and senior proprietor of the *Bangor Daily Commercial* and the *Weekly Democrat*, died at 7 o'clock Sunday morning.

'56.—A. H. Walker, for two years a member of this College, is Judge of Probate for Oxford County.

'59.—Henry D. Hutchins is settled at Fryeburg, Me.

'60.—Judge Symonds lectured before the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., Feb. 17th. Subject, "Nathaniel Hawthorne."

'62.—Rev. Edward N. Packard, of Evans-town, Ill., has received a unanimous call to the Second Church in Dorchester, Mass. Mr. Packard was formerly an Instructor in Mathematics at this College.

'65.—J. F. Dudley was in town recently. He is engaged in the insurance business in Pennsylvania.

'74.—H. V. Moore has recently opened a law office in Berwick, Me.

'74.—C. A. Pike, teaching school in Phelps, Atchison County, Mo. He was admitted to the bar, in York County, last spring, was married shortly after, and last fall moved to Missouri.

'77.—L. H. Reed passed through here recently on his way to his home in Mexico. He has been teaching the past winter in Westport.

'77.—Mr. Edgar Cousins, of the Seminary, has been spending vacation and assisting the pastor at Southwest Harbor. He preached an able sermon to his old neighbors and associates on the first Sunday in February.—*Mirror*.

'78.—Smith is to attend the Carnival at Rome.

The following graduates of the College are members of the Medical School: D. A. Robinson, '73; R. R. Baston, '75; W. Alden and W. H. Marrett, '76; G. W. Phillips, '78.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

Princeton took the first oratorical prize at the last Inter-Collegiate.

Twenty-four Princeton students were arrested lately for disturbing the peace, and fined \$3.80 each.

Amherst has a Chair of Biology in view; \$50,000 are pledged on condition that \$25,000 more be raised.

The College of the City of New York has established a professorship in architecture. The salary is \$3,000 a year.

Cornell will probably soon sever its connection with that defunct anomaly, the Inter-Collegiate Literary Association.

A novel on college life at Yale has been published, called "Lloyd Lee." The author is a member of the class of '79.

A "base-ball league" is proposed which shall include the nines of Cornell, Rochester, Syracuse, Hamilton, and Union.

Miss Phœbe W. Ludlow has been appointed Professor of English Language and Literature in Iowa State University.

Some of the students of Wabash expect to be compelled to go to Washington to testify in regard to the election contest case.

To maintain its twenty-one universities, which have about 20,000 students attending them, the German Empire expends annually \$2,500,000.

Students who transgress the civil law in Germany are not tried by the civil authorities, but are judged and sentenced by the university authorities.

Now that Harvard has got a new Gymnasium, there ariseth a clamor for an accomplished Superintendent, an expert gymnast, and a "Professor of Hygiene."

The Professor of Military Tactics at Madison University committed suicide recently, making the third professor which the University of Wisconsin has lost by death within a year.

Of 311 American Colleges, 76 are non-sectarian; 49 Methodist; 37 Baptist, and the same number Roman Catholic; 33 Presbyterian; 15 Congregational, and the same number Lutheran; and 11 Christian.

CLIPPINGS.

A student inquiring for Prometheus Unbound at a certain Chapel street bookstore, recently, was informed that they only kept the bound copies.—*Ex.*

"Doff thine Æonian crown," elegantly says Bayard Talyor in his Centennial ode. "Shoot the hat," says the bad boy of the street. Thus education softens and weakens expression.—*Ex.*

"Do those bells sound an alarm of fire?" said a stranger the other Sunday, as the church bells were calling together the worshippers. "Yes," was the reply, "but the fire is in the next world."—*Ex.*

Mr. George, '78, just returned from Enrope. Plug hat, etc., etc. Prex. approaches—Mr. G.—"Aw, weally, how d'ye do Doctor?" Prex.—"Eh! Eh! Is it you Mr. George? I thought it was a fr-h-n!"—*Ex.*

It is quite common now to hear conversations like the following: "Good bordig, Browd." "Good bordig, Jodes. What are you takig for your code?" "Handkerchois. What are you doig?" "Prayig."—*Ex.*

"To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: Will you please give me some advice on the following matter? I want to get married, and have only \$10 a week to live on. Can I in any way support a wife on this sum?"—*Ex.*

Sarcastic Tutor—"So that's a spherical segment, eh? Then I must confess I don't understand your diagram." Cheeky Fresh.—"Oh, don't you? Well, come around after the hour and I'll explain it to you."—*Ex.*

First Senior (meditatively)—"If I am not requested to rusticate previously, I shall leave college next Commencement with a sheepskin." Second Senior—"No you won't; they don't send *wolves* out of this college in sheep's clothing."—*Ex.*

The *Acta* proposes to give a prize to the person who shall answer a set of questions, among which are: What is a Freshman; and, if so, why? Who first said "Saw my leg off," and what were his reasons for desiring to have his limb amputated? What was the name and early history of the man who invented cribs? Give the probable causes of tutorial prejudice against their use.—*Ex.*

EDITORS' TABLE.

From the *Bangor Daily Commercial*, containing a report of the Bowdoin Alumni Reunion, held at the Bangor House, we take the following history of our Thorndike Oak, as related by Hon. T. R. Simonton, class of '53, the orator of the occasion:

"The Thorndike Oak was planted by George Thorndike, a member of the first class of Bowdoin. The acorn was found, late in the autumn of that year, among some oak leaves which had been used for the decoration of the President's house, and had been swept out the very day the class arrived. Taking the acorn in his hand, and addressing his classmates who were loitering about the President's house waiting for prayers, young Thorndike uttered this prophecy: 'I have not the genius or ambition to attain distinction in the law, medicine, or ministry, as many of you may do, but I propose doing what will perpetuate my name when you and your fame are forgotten.' So saying he snatched a drum-stick from the hand of Dr. McKeen, who was then a lad of four years, playing with a drum about his father's [the President's] premises, and punching with it a hole in the ground, deposited the acorn, covering it with his heel. That acorn was found sprouted the next spring, and was transplanted to one of the little plots which President McKeen allowed the students for the cultivation of flowers. The tree now occupies the same spot, and has become a large, thrifty oak, shading several square rods of ground. This prophecy, jocosely made by this young man, has been fully verified. He was one of a class of seven, all of whom have finished their earthly work and gone to their reward. Thorndike, at the age of twenty-one, died in a foreign land, and sleeps beneath the snows of Russia."

The entire poem is also published, written by Charles P. Roberts, Esq., and is certainly an excellent production. The closing verses are as follows:

"Dear Alma Mater, fair and free,
Honoring ourselves, we honor thee!
As royal sons thy glory share,
Thy royal robes are ours to wear.
Let thy pure light our lives inspire,
Our hearts enkindle with thy fire,
From all our wanderings let thy rein
Our scattered ranks draw back again,
And let thy benediction fall,
On this thy own sweet festival!
As veteran knights, in days of yore,
Through the long years thy banners bore,
May their successors onward bear
The trust committed to their care;
May patriot valor form the field
With equal honor hold thy shield,
And on thy front in beauty twine
Athena's crown, Pencilia's pine!"

Our transatlantic exchange, the *Oxford and Cambridge Undergraduate's Journal*, is upon our table. We are always pleased to receive this publication, notwithstanding its cumbersome and non-attractive form, but being the best representative of the

English college press, it is of course an excellent paper, and it is "so foreign you know." It differs somewhat from American publications, inasmuch as each issue contains the sermons of the Oxford and Cambridge pulpits. The space devoted to reviews, editorials, sports, and exchanges, is of unusual interest and cannot fail to be appreciated by its readers. From the sporting department we take the following, that our readers may learn what is said across the water concerning the proposed race between Harvard and Oxford:

"During last term a letter from Harvard University, Massachusetts, United States, proposing to row the O. U. B. C. an eight-oar race, was received by the President, and the proposal respectfully declined on the grounds that the month fixed, August, was far too late for us to have a crew in training. To judge from the American papers, Harvard, who have already collected some \$10,000 to defray the expenses of the crew, will be very disappointed, but I don't see that any other answer could have been given. Meantime Yale, Cornell, Columbia, and other of the transatlantic universities are throwing mud at Harvard, and at each other, as to which is the champion crew. I am not going to enter into the merits of the case, but surely Harvard could challenge us without necessarily arrogating to themselves the position of champions. According to one enthusiastic supporter of Yale, the crew which eventually comes over here ought first to beat every other university crew in the States, a pretty thing to ask any crew to do, and perfectly monstrous when an eight is meant. The best thing they can do, as one and all think they are the best, is to come every one of them and compete, as Columbia College did, at Henley. They can then settle their supremacy on neutral waters, and I have no doubt, that in the event of their coming, the English university crews which do enter will take care to, at all events, get properly trained for the meeting."

The *Rochester Campus*, although a monthly, devotes but little space to literary productions in the last number. Two short articles, and a poem entitled "Sleepy Hollow," in which we find but little to commend. The remaining departments are well sustained.

Among our exchanges two are weekly papers. The *Dartmouth* and *Cornell Era*. As one would expect, their columns are filled principally with locals, editorials, communications, and college notes.

The *Dartmouth*, a few weeks ago, published a communication upon the subject of "Ventilation," which met with such disapprobation by many, that the writer has deemed it wise to apologize to the Faculty. Seldom do we notice any literary articles in the *Dartmouth*, but it is otherwise edited well and gives us a good idea of the ways of the institution from which it comes.

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Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted. All applicants for admission will be required to produce testimonials of good moral character. The time for examination is the Friday after Commencement and the first Thursday of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times. Candidates for admission to advanced classes will be examined in the studies which such classes have accomplished.

Persons desiring further information will be furnished with the annual catalogue, and with specimen examination papers, by addressing Prof. H. L. Chapman, Secretary of the Faculty.

The annual expenses are as follows: Tuition, \$75. Room rent (half), average, \$25. Incidentals, \$10. Total regular College charges, \$110.

Board is obtained in town at \$3 to \$4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to \$40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Bowdoin Orient.

VOL. VIII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, MARCH 12, 1879.

No. 16.

BOWDOIN ORIENT.

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BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

EDITORS.

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HENRY A. HUSTON, ALBERT H. PENNELL,
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EDITORIAL NOTES.

The next number of the ORIENT will complete the present volume, and the paper will then come under the management of editors from the next class.

While the paper is still in our hands we desire to diminish as much as possible the amount of our indebtedness to the printers. In order to do this, we respectfully ask our subscribers, who have not paid, to remit the amount due at once. Every little helps.

The Senior debates may be considered as

well under way now, in spite of the many obstacles that have been found hindering their success. The absence of our President, who represented the College interest in these exercises, the threatened interference of recitation hours, together with a very evident lack of interest and class spirit about the matter, made it seem as if further attempts would be only failures; while on the day when all these adverse circumstances were combined, saying nothing of class honor, the action of the class would have made a believer in the voluntary system hesitate before attempting to carry it out in Bowdoin. But with the last two debates the class has begun to get into the spirit of the thing, so that, with a little cherishing of this returning life, the debates of '79 may be entertaining and profitable. Most of the members need to be reminded, however, that while there is a remote possibility that they may weary their fellows by too much talk, they had better run the risk of so doing than to sit out the hour yawning and listless, when even the slightest sign of attention and interest would infuse a life and an energy into the proceedings that would show what the class contains in that line. We trust that each succeeding debate will have fresh and hearty support.

We are pleased to be able to announce that the interest in boating is still as great as last term. The boating men have worked almost daily in the Gymnasium, through the winter. The officers of the Boat Club have lately met and talked over the outlook, and report that everything looks favorable for Bowdoin to send a crew to compete either in the National Association of Amateur Oars-

men, or to measure blades with some other college.

The Union Boat Club, of Portland, contemplates holding a regatta at Bath early in June, and have invited our Boat Club to participate. They have generously said that the date of the race can be set at such a time as will be most convenient to us. Our leading boating men strongly favor entering such a race. It would undoubtedly be of benefit.

Our crew would meet crews which it would be an honor to defeat, and no disgrace to be defeated by. The experience gained by rowing a race would be of the highest benefit. It is confidently hoped that before the close of the present term, sufficient information will be had to give a formal announcement that Bowdoin is to send a crew to represent her outside of the State. If we should send a crew from home, it is not to interfere in the least with our class races. It is intended to make them more interesting than ever before. In fact, it is to revive and place on a sure foundation our class races, that our boating men are so anxious to be represented away from home this season. Without good class crews, a first-class college crew is an impossibility, and we might with truth say that the contrary is true.

Upon the whole our boating outlook is most promising, and we can see nothing to interfere with the present hopes and plans. All that remains is for us to take hold of the matter with enthusiasm. Let our graduates once see that we are in earnest and have a crew worthy of support, and they will give all needed aid.

—
Apropos to the above, it may be well to say that optional Gymnasium this term has proved a great success. Between the hours of four and six, each afternoon, the Gymnasium presents an animated sight. All seem bent upon making themselves, physically, perfect men. The "gaits" which are being

developed by those who are "working up" for the walks and runs of Field Day, would astonish a Weston or an O'Leary. Perhaps in the future some Bowdoin man may yet gain fame for himself, and reflect honor upon *Alma Mater*, by accomplishing some great feat, such as walking a million quarter miles in a million quarter hours. But be that as it may, the fact is that we are taking more interest in physical culture. Would that all worked *voluntarily* in the Gymnasium. But we suppose that such an ideal state of things cannot be brought about at once. There are some who think that they are fast becoming as wise as Solomon or Socrates, if they only stay in their rooms and pore over their books.

But if such would only cast aside books and pens for a half-hour each day, and, by vigorous exercise, send the sluggish blood coursing through their veins, they would find that their minds would grasp and retain truths with greater ease. You don't believe it? Well we will not argue with you, but only ask you to try our plan for a single month. May the day be not far distant when each of our American Colleges will have a Chair of Hygiene and Physical Culture. The ancients had the sound mind in the sound body, because they united, hand in hand, mental and physical culture. Well will it be for us if we profit by their example.

—
We are very likely to receive wrong impressions and to form wrong opinions of persons and things that are not intimately associated with us, and to make serious mistakes in the study of theories without a definite knowledge of facts. A long and varied experience is the only thing which can make one competent to decide fairly many an apparently simple question. However self-evident this may appear, it is equally true that as a person advances in life, almost daily occurrences give it a fresh meaning and tend to make him realize more fully the force of the fact.

It is simply a question of the values of instruction and experience compared. The student, perhaps from his manner of life, inclines to the idea that all human progress depends upon the former, and that it is worse than useless for a person to attempt to confine his mind to the limited sphere of the latter. So far there is no mistake. It is certainly the tendency of a college course to enlarge one's views and make him a person of more liberal ideas; but the same cause produces another tendency which should be carefully guarded against,—an idea of superior knowledge and higher culture. The student is inclined to look indefinitely upon the people at large as the "masses,"—a numerous class in possession of considerable practical information, perhaps, but yet unlearned,—a class whose ignorance he is at some time to dissipate or take advantage of, as his disposition may lead him. He considers himself as a personage of considerable attainments in comparison with the commonality of mankind; and even if he is not he feels conscious of receiving the benefit of a certain natural presumption in favor of the college man, and thinks that this may be just as well if he can keep up the semblance. The influence which he possesses among his fellows may, perchance, inflate him with the illusion that he is a born leader of men.

Even if we exaggerate this feeling, it is certainly true that there is such a tendency which results from a college education, that is, from the sum of the influences which go to make up college life. Yet this is by no means the purpose of college training, and the student who has cherished such an idea, or anything similar to it, has made a serious misapplication of his knowledge. It may make the difference of success and failure. Do not form a decided opinion of your ability or your accomplishments until you have tested them in real life. Enter upon the duties of life with the knowledge that you are only one among many; *not* with the idea that you are

now to reap the harvest of a long preparation. Among the ignorant masses will be found many a one of twice your capacity and with half your privileges. Be content to begin life as a single man, and live on the strength of your manhood. He who would rule must first learn to be ruled. Only when the latter is learned are we in a condition to look beyond.

This is not contrary to ambition, but is the natural course of true and honorable ambition. Let the effect of the extensive but rather faint knowledge of men and things which we are securing, be to make us careful rather than bold, thoughtful rather than vain, and we shall have learned one of the most valuable lessons necessary for the development of character and the usefulness of life.

THE PARTING.

"Farewell," I murmured, "ne'er again
Shall we two meet; the past is vain
To bribe the future for one hour more.
Farewell," I said, "the dream is o'er."

"Is o'er," she answered; and her voice
Had lost of grief or joy the choice
And mingled both, "It must be so;
With smiles or tears, all visions go."

I sighed, "Yet we the lost regret
Till haply time makes us forget;
E'en dear intensities of pain
Are left with sighs foolish as vain."

"We all are more or less,"—she smiled—
"Like Lot's wife, Sodomward beguiled
To turn our eyes. But you and I
Have bade that land a last good-bye."

We elapsed a moment friendly hands,
Meeting our level eyes. In severed lands,
Waiting the coming of time's by and by,
We wear our lives out, she and I.

ARLO BATES.

A CIRCULAR TOUR.—I.

Remembering Horace Greeley's advice to Bayard Taylor, we shall endeavor to make our narrative as little prosy as possible, and therefore there may be incidents and events in the following remarks, which our readers

will receive with incredulity. Those, however, who have experienced the same delightful sensations as ourselves, will, we are convinced, corroborate any of our statements.

Contrary to our expectations, and owing to certain *cardiac* complications, we find it necessary to take a trip to Italy; and this beautiful day of January finds us in Genoa, devoting our leisure moments, produced by sheer exhaustion, to the readers of the ORIENT, so many miles away

We started from Paris under the most unfavorable auspices; rising at 5 o'clock does not put one in the best of spirits, and when you arrive almost to the depot, and suddenly discover that your pocket-book is missing, and then with difficulty awake the hackman, in order that you may return to the hotel for it, is slightly exasperating; however, the second time we did start in good order. The *coach-a* started his horse in the right direction, then loosened his joints, dropped his shoulders and head, and, according to custom, went soundly asleep. When the horse stopped we got out, woke him up, and also the driver, paid the latter, and soon found ourselves snugly ensconced in a cab for Turin.

It may be agreeable to some, but we decidedly object to being fastened into a little hut, six feet by four, where you are obliged to sit upright, bring your elbows in front of you, and dove-tail your knees with your *vis-à-vis*; such, however, are some of the disadvantages which Americans especially experience in a French railway carriage.

We are awakened at Fontainebleau, only to find a dreary, foggy, and rainy morning, such an one as Parisiens experience the entire winter; but when we have journeyed a little longer the sun comes forth gradually, as if it were ashamed of itself, and soon shines in all its brilliancy; while in the vicinity of Paris is seen the same misty, dreary atmosphere which only convinces us that the Lord keeps this solemn covering over the city to conceal

from the rest of the world the wickedness and frivolity within it.

We find, at our first stopping place, large, wide streets, an immense palace, the celebrated forest of 50,000 acres, and 10,000 Frenchmen.

In passing through Thomery, a place noted for its luscious grapes, we feel very thirsty and decide to purchase a bottle of wine (notwithstanding the expense), which is done by a series of gestures and a few words of French; a few French rolls accompany the quart of wine, and our account-book shows the cost to have been eighty centimes—sixteen cents.

We leave Seur, Joigny, and Tonnerre behind us, and soon come to Dijon, a place of 40,000 people. This is a delightful country, where the celebrated Burgundy wine is made; the railroad winds its way through numerous tunnels, and over viaducts of immense heights. Very few deep cuts are seen; it is cheaper to go through by tunneling. At six o'clock we change cars at Macon, with a rest of three hours. Continuing our journey through a most picturesque country, filled with vineyards and pretty villages, at midnight Culoz is reached, where we receive passengers from Geneva, and three of them made us somewhat uneasy by their climbing into our carriage. They were immense Italians; from their appearance, Bandits. Our thoughts immediately centered upon Colonel Baker; here we were, entirely at their mercy, locked in, no bell-rope. We awaited any emergency with a Smith & Wesson; it soon came, for one put his head and another his feet in our lap. We took our revenge by discussing very freely in our native tongue their peculiarities. The Mt. Cenis tunnel was passed in the night, so we missed the rugged mountain scenery. Just before reaching Turin, Italy, the sun came up to throw its light upon the neighboring mountains; I think especially for our benefit. The oldest inhabitants acknowledged

that they had never seen such a sight, and as others have attempted to describe similar scenes, without any degree of success, we do not propose to be criticised by those who have been here, but will pass on to Turin, where we had to change cars and get breakfast. Being previously advised that many of the Italians spoke French, we ventured a few remarks to an official in the station, and were answered in very good English: "You have an hour, sir; the train leaves for Genoa at 12.40." We had similar success at the restaurant.

This letter will be too long if we do not hurry by Asti and Alessandria, without speaking of the perfectly magnificent spectacle presented of Turin, its hills and the distant Alps. A view which cannot be duplicated in the world. I trust most of the readers of this article have had that peculiar sensation called "*heart come up into my throat*." It is a way the mind has of expressing *intense sensation*. Such are our feelings when thinking of that delightful morning out of Turin.

After passing the "Field of Marengo," where Napoleon fought the Austrians in 1800, we come into the mountains back of Genoa, through which the railroad passes by a series of long tunnels. It seems as if tunneling was a mere pastime with the Italians,—they always go through a mountain instead of going around it. Now we see on the tops of immense great hills, miles of fortifications, which help constitute the walls of the city, and soon issuing from another tunnel we get our first view of the Mediterranean. At the station we are met by a porter, who says, "Have you any baggage gentlemen?" and a desperate resolve seizes us to cross over into Africa and see if they speak English there, for thus far in our journey we have had less trouble traveling than one experiences in America.

What can we say of Genoa? We are, in not being able to describe it, only made to

feel that our early education must have been neglected. Situated in Liguria, on hill-sides and in valleys, with a fine little harbor surrounded by two breakwaters filled with shipping, we have a most delightful city of 130,000 people. The hills back of the place are filled with hamlets and palaces, fine gardens and vineyards, which make a very pleasant prospect to one viewing them from the city.

In 1862 there was erected in one of the squares a very magnificent monument to Cristoforo Colombo, which all Americans view with pride and satisfaction. The streets are very narrow, and the houses very high; they run up from five to fourteen stories. To better represent their height, we will narrate an incident which occurred here yesterday. One often sees meteors rushing through the air and suddenly disappearing, perhaps wondering what becomes of them, and this accident may be likened to them.

There was, yesterday, a very beautiful child of five summers, playing about the window of a residence in the *Via S. Augustino*, and venturing too near the railing it fell into the *space* below. The terrified mother, hearing a scream, rushed to the window only to see her darling child vanishing from sight in the far distance; immediately beginning to descend, she reached the street in twenty-nine minutes, where, by careful search, she was able to find one pair of little shoes and eight finger nails. The child had fallen from fourteen stories, and all else had been consumed in the passage.

At the western extremity of the town there is a light house four hundred feet above the sea, and the lighting of the lamp is a signal for evening prayers, when one hears a continuous chime from all the church bells. At the other extremity of the city, is situated a church, built from the original model of St. Peter's, at Rome, from the dome of which one obtains the finest view in the city.

One street is devoted especially to palaces, which are plain and ordinary in outward

appearance, but magnificent within. There is a tunnel beneath the entire city for the railway to continue to Rome. Like Paris, all productions from the neighboring country are subject to duty, which is collected at the gates of the walls surrounding the city.

To-morrow we leave for Pisa, thence to Rome, arriving in the latter place before the carnival, where we hope to spend some time with several sons of Bowdoin.

F. W. R.

Genoa, Jan. 31st, 1879.

VERSE-MAKING.

"Why does your college paper publish so little poetry?" This question was asked by a friend, who, in company with me, had been looking over the pages of the ORIENT. Unable to assign any other reason, I remarked that very few among us appear ambitious of being known as worshipers at the Muses' shrine. But why so? It is scarcely possible that there are none in all our number who can write poetry. Perhaps we have a very modest class of verse-makers, whom dread of criticism keeps dumb. But most college journals find it no very difficult matter to obtain one or two passably good poems for each number; and the only reason I can see why the ORIENT is not likewise favored is that hitherto very few, not on the editorial staff, have concerned themselves in the least about the matter which has appeared in print. The present editors, however, have extended a very earnest invitation for all to write for the paper. This request they probably made, not because courtesy demanded it, nor from any desire to lighten their own labors, but because they wished to have all college affairs discussed openly and in the fairest way,—and in this respect the result has been quite satisfactory. But no writer has appeared, to fill the poet's corner. If there be one in our midst, why doesn't he step forth?

Of course the poet of whom the saying, "*nascitur, non fit*," is true, seldom makes his *debut* in the columns of a college publication. It would be folly to look for inspired poetry there. Nevertheless, many, who may never succeed in erecting for themselves "a monument more enduring than brass," can fashion their thoughts into very good verse.

The custom, which prevails at some of our colleges, of requiring metrical translations to be written and criticised like any other exercise, doubtless would not be very popular at Bowdoin. But, if guided by well-directed hints from competent instructors, such work would be excellent mental discipline, and the knowledge thus obtained fully as useful as many things which we are taught.

The art of making verses, even though they be only "machine verses," is by no means undesirable in connection with a college education. Poems for Fourth of July celebrations, reunions, wedding anniversaries, and festivals of every sort are always in demand; and the college graduate who escapes being elected poet for some such occasion leads but an uneventful career. The honor of such an election is not to be despised, or declined; for, if you pursue the latter course, you will fall many degrees in the estimation of your friends,—at least that portion of them who assume, as a matter of course, that a college graduate must know everything.

A CORRECTION.

DEAR ORIENT:

In your reply to the article on "Hazing," the only misrepresentation which I care to correct is the one regarding Secret Societies. I meant—and was generally so understood—not to refer in the least to either of the five Fraternities which are represented in the College, but to the Local Secret Societies, of which we have three or four at least, which will fill the required bill.

HAZING.

[We cheerfully accept our correspondent's statement of his meaning, and are sorry if we have done him any injustice, but we are willing to allow our readers to judge whether the inference we drew from his language was not a perfectly natural one. The Local Societies, to which he claims he referred, are, with one exception, decidedly mythical in their character, and we never before heard them referred to as "Our Secret Societies." Justice to ourselves also compels us to state that our correspondent is wrong in his idea of the way he was "generally misunderstood." We venture to say that a majority of the students at least "generally understood" his words the same as ourselves.—Eds.]

LOCAL.

Reviews are now in order.

"Consider yourselves reprov'd."

"And so do his sisters, and his cousins, and his aunts."

Rumor says we are to have a new Gymnasium before next fall term.

The Juniors deliver their original declamations at 10 A. M., Saturdays.

The Juniors swear vengeance on the next Freshman who goes out of church before them.

Perk says, since he was "taken in" by the old veteran, that he has lost faith in human nature.

Some of the Seniors will, doubtless, observe the date of all notices posted hereafter.

The Bowdoin Orchestra man is now seeking a market for his last year's books in order to pay his four-dollar assessment.

Prof. Robinson, on Monday evening last, lectured before the Junior Class in Astronomy, illustrating the lecture by means of the magic lantern.

The next number of the ORIENT will be delayed a few days in order to give events of interest near the close of the term.

A Sophomore recently gave the class a point in Geography, by stating that Wales was a country on the north of England.

A Junior was recently excused for absence from prayers, on the ground that he had to prepare gruel for his sick (?) roommate.

The following Juniors have been appointed to speak at the Senior and Junior Exhibition, at the end of the term: Chapman, Edwards, Goulding, and Winter.

Prof. of Chemistry—"Mr. T., what is calylasis of which I spoke yesterday?" Mr. T.—"It is a term invented by chemists to conceal their ignorance."

A Sophomore, seeing *Ex.* after our items in the column of Clippings, inquired "Where is this *Examiner* published which the ORIENT quotes from so frequently?"

President Chamberlain delivered two very interesting lectures last week, on Monday and Thursday. The subject treated on both days was "The Division of Labor."

The statements of Professor Vose, in regard to the Main St. Bridge, have been sustained by the report of the committee appointed by the selectmen to examine the case.

We have often had occasion to notice the musical attainments of those inhabiting the South End of Maine, but we don't consider the midnight nasal performances of one of them as much of an acquisition.

On account of the wholesale ventilation of their recitation room, Friday morning, the Sophomores were compelled, much to their chagrin, to resort to the Chapel. One of their number remarks, that it would have been much better if they had held the *séance* on the south side of the Chapel, for there they would have had the benefit of the sun at least.

Now have come those days, the saddest of the year, when, if you don't take heed how you walk, you fall upon your ear. The above was not discovered to be poetry until too late to put in verse.

There was a letter in his Post-Office box, the delicate handwriting upon the envelope caught his eye and he opened it with eager haste. We will forbear to mention what was said when he found therein one of Marrett's bills.

The following French (?) emanated from what is known as "Hall of the Triumverate." "*Tache saus tache,*" "*tous frais faits,*" "*vous jusque le dieu nous partirey.*" Can some one give an explanation, or loan a dictionary?

To gratify a caprice of our pugnacious Medic, the College Course was recently changed, but on the humble supplication of a delegation of conscience-stricken Seniors, the existing order of things was re-established—but the Medic has taken a back seat.

In spite of the discouragement of a driving snow storm about a dozen of the students attended the Congregational Sociable, at Pennellville, last Thursday. The couple who occupied the back seat of the big sleigh on the journey down, appeared to enjoy themselves remarkably well.

The Seniors debated the following question, Friday: Resolved that a law similar to the N. H. Tramp Law should be enacted in this State. Disputants as follows: Aff.—Fifield and Bourne. Neg.—Stearns and Davies. After a debate of something more than an hour, the question was decided by the class in the negative.

PERSONAL.

[We earnestly solicit communications to this column from any who may have an interest in the Alumni.]

'47.—At the Annual Dinner, at Delmonico's, of the Alumni Association of the University Medical School, Dr. John Cotton Smith responded to the toast, "The Clergy."

'50.—Prof. J. S. Sewall preached a very eloquent sermon in Dexter, Feb. 22d, the

occasion being the Barron Memorial Service.

'56.—Isaac D. Belch is one of the Deputy Collectors of the Port of New York.

'60.—Augustine Jones has been elected to an important position in the Friends School, Providence, R. I.

'70.—W. K. Oakes, M. D., has recently been elected a member of the Auburn City Council.

'75.—Charles A Black has recently opened a law office at Paris Hill, Me.

'76.—John H. Payne recently graduated from Boston University School of Medicine.

'78.—Barret Potter has taken charge of the Calais High School for a short time.

CLASS OF '73.

Berry, L. F., preaching in Connecticut.

Boardman, A. J., real estate broker in Iowa.

Boothby, J. M., practicing medicine, Detroit, Mich.

Chapman, H. N., studying at the Andover Theological Seminary and preaching in New Hampshire.

Clarke, N. D. A., practicing law in Lynn, Mass.

Cram, E. J., Principal of High School at Kennebunk, Me.

Crocker, A. L., in machine business in Portland, Me.

Deering, B. T., studying in Europe.

Elder, I. L., practicing law in Portland.

Elliot, J. F., Principal of High School, Hyde Park, Mass.

Fassett, W. G., practicing law in Portland, Maine.

Floyd, F. A., practicing law in Bangor, Me.

Gould, R. E., studying law in Biddeford, Maine.

Hatch, F. M., Sandwich Islands.

Herrick, A. E., practicing law in —, Me.

Hill, H. B., studying medicine in —, Me.

Hughes, G. E., Principal of Bath High School.

Ladd, A. G., assistant in the Maine General Hospital, Portland.

Lowell, J. N., Andover Theological Seminary, or graduated.

Moulton, A. F., practicing law in Portland; member of the Legislature.

Mower, G. S., practicing law in Newberry, S. C.

Reed, W. G., practicing medicine at Martha's Vineyard.

Richardson, A. F., Principal of High School at Bridgton, Me.

Robinson, D. A., Instructor in the Gymnasium in Bowdoin College.

Robinson, F. C., Professor of Natural Science in Bowdoin College.

Snow, D. W., studying law at Harvard Law School.

Sampson, C. C.

Walker, C. M., teaching at Napa City, Cal.

Waterhouse, F. S., practicing law in Portland, Me.

Whitney, F. E., Prof. of English and English Literature in the University of Tokio, Japan.

Wilson, F. A., Instructor in Sciences in Hallowell Classical Institute.

Wiswell, A. P., practicing law in Ellsworth Me.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

At Princeton, '79 has lost forty-three members.

Four professors of Madison University have died within a year.

In Italy there are twenty-one universities, the oldest at Bologna, founded in 1119.

Oberlin College, Ohio, runs behind about \$10,000 a year, and the sum is made up by subscriptions.

The Harvard University Ball Nine has obtained permission to practice with the Boston professionals.

In the Latin recitations, all questions, answers, and explanations are rendered in Latin at Trinity.

Two female universities have been recently established in Italy, one at Florence, and another at Rome.

Fifty years ago forty per cent. of college graduates entered the ministry; now only seventeen per cent.

The University Boat Club at Harvard has given up the system of club races, and returned to class races.

Two sons of Secretary Evarts, Prescott Evarts and Sherman Evarts, are now editing the two leading college magazines at Harvard and Yale respectively.

The Sophomores at Princeton want to have a reception, but the righteous Faculty won't allow it to be held in the Gymnasium unless the Sophs guarantee that there will be *no round dancing*.

The Trinity students have been getting into trouble. On Washington's birthday they gave a concert without submitting the programme to the Faculty. Some of them were suspended, and the others, as a body, refused to attend college exercises.

CLIPPINGS.

Prof.—“Parse kissed.” Maiden (innocently)—“It's a conjunction.”—*Ex.*

Latin Prof. (to student who has made a poor recitation)—“That will do S., take your seat. That's well done. W., take the next.” W. (rising slowly)—“How will you have it Professor, rare or well done.” Slow curtain and red light.—*Ex.*

Smart Sophomore—“What fruit would you most resemble, when riding on a jackass?” Innocent-Looking Freshman—“Give it up.” S. S.—“A beautiful pear.” I. L. F.—“All right; come outside and I'll try it.”—*Advocate.*

Here is another method of reversing the situation:

The dairy-maid pensively milked the goat,
And, pouting, she paused to mutter,
“I wish, you brute, you would turn to milk,”
And the animal turned to butt her.

A Prof. in Cornell, lecturing on the effect of the wind in some Western forest, remarked: “In traveling along the road, I even sometimes found the logs bound and twisted together to such an extent that a mule couldn't climb over them; so I went around.”

A Junior walked into the express office yesterday with a package of letters, which he desired to send to a young lady. “What do you value them at?” asked the clerk. The young man started, hesitated a moment, then clearing his voice of a certain huskiness, answered sadly: “Well, you may put them down at four bits, but a week ago I would not have sold them for the whole Sierra Nevada mine. Hang that Freshman bust; I don't see how she found out about it.”

EDITORS' TABLE.

The *Era* we like better since the change, but the only redeeming quality which we find in the last number is the space filled by correspondents. "Frauds in Examination," by S. H. E., gives one a clear idea of the methods employed at Cornell:

"In a recent examination in English Literature one student, from where he was sitting, counted *thirty* members of the class with the text-book open. In a certain examination in Chemistry, every person in the back part of the room was cheating."

The above is the extent to which this fraud is carried; and then the writer states the exact means employed, which of course requires considerable space. G. S. writes well, and his criticism of Prof. Corson's lecture on Milton, justly calls that gentleman to account for his statements in regard to Mr. Buechner.

The *Crimson*, from Harvard, always merits a careful perusal by one interested in college publications, standing as it does among the first in this country. We find before us the two last editions, both containing much that is interesting and amusing. The *Crimson*, in our estimation, has improved wonderfully since we have had charge of this department, and now that the new men from '81 are to share in its management, we of course expect it to maintain its former standard, possibly to exceed it. We were somewhat amused at the following from a correspondent at Oxford:

"By the way, I met several of your men last summer, and was surprised to see them attempt to imitate us in dress and manners. Why is it, when most of the people in the States accuse us of being conservative snobs, that they come over here and copy these very snobs in loud clothes, and detestable habits?"

From the same we also clip:

"I have been surprised at the amount of credit the Columbian crew took to itself; and, although I admired its pluck in the Henley races, it did not row the best *University* four in England by any means."

Here is a bit of poetry that impressed us favorably:

"Last night appeared a glimmering star,
High in the heavens its lantern hung,
And round the orbit of my dream
The softly shining planet swung:
I woke,—is it an omen this?—
And felt upon my lips a kiss.

"She is the planet, my true love,
That hovered o'er me in my sleep,
Like fortune-stars that from above
Over their favorites vigil keep.
I am a sculptor and I prize
The Parian whiteness of her throat;
A student of the stars, and note
The heavenly radiance of her eyes.

"My guiding star, should thy soft beams
Be quenched in gloom and disappear,
No other light could e'er illumine
The darkness of my pathway here."

It is evident to us that the exchange editor of the *College Argus* had been out late the night before he attempted to criticise the *ORIENT*. A large head always promotes irritation, and consequently we wonder not at his lack of interest in our paper. However tastes differ, no doubt you will admit, therefore we can inform the *Argus* that, having received several notices of the "Quartier Latin" among our exchanges, none have been unfavorable (the *Argus* excepted), in fact it was alluded to as an article of much interest, not to mention the esteem of our readers in College, coming as it did from a graduate and personal friend of many of the students. We would inform our worthy brother that the local columns of most papers are not designed to edify those connected with other colleges, therefore we assert that your allusion was wholly uncalled for, and we would further say that, were you more familiar with their application, you would be better qualified to judge of their merits.

Two of our old acquaintances appeared upon our table this week so entirely changed that we failed to recognize at first glance. We must heartily congratulate the *Rochester Campus* upon its tasty magazine form, and with such a marked improvement by the new management we predict a brilliant career for the future. The contents of the *Campus* is remarkably good, evidently the editors have been active in presenting a model number. The opening poem, "Dedicated," is very pleasing. The following articles are solid and sensible

The *Berkeleyan* appears with an entire new costume, displaying an engraving of North Hall, and the motto, "Westward the course of empire takes its way." A very neat dress and decided improvement on the former. We must also express our gratification in this number of the *Berkeleyan* under its new management. Its several departments are sustained with much credibility, the literary, editorial, and local, particularly.

A new feature we notice in the *Columbia Spectator*, viz., a full page wood-cut engraving, quite an original idea for a semi-monthly, and we hope to see a continuance of the same from the young artist. The design is good, but the work somewhat roughly done. The artist expresses himself in a card below:

"Having expressed a desire to put the portraits of some of my friends in the *Spectator*: the above are the most characteristic of the photographs that now throng my desk."

"BILL."

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Persons desiring further information will be furnished with the annual catalogue, and with specimen examination papers, by addressing Prof. H. L. Chapman, Secretary of the Faculty.

The annual expenses are as follows : Tuition, \$75. Room rent (half), average, \$25. Incidentals, \$10. Total regular College charges, \$110.

Board is obtained in town at \$3 to \$4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to \$40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Bowdoin Orient.

VOL. VIII.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, MARCH 26, 1879.

No. 17.

BOWDOIN ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY, DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE CLASS OF '79, OF

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

EDITORS.

HENRY B. CARLETON, GEORGE W. JOHNSON,
H. BOARDMAN FIFIELD, MILLARD K. PAGE,
HENRY A. HUSTON, ALBERT H. PENNELL,
SEWARD S. STEARNS.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

All communications relating to the business department of the ORIENT, and *designed for the present editors*, should be addressed to Mr. H. B. Fifield, as our successors will hereafter receive all matter directed to the BOWDOIN ORIENT.

While there is a revival of interest in boating matters among us, which is very gratifying to all, the opinion seems prevalent that we cannot do very much the coming season in the great national game of base-ball. It seems to be the feeling that the loss by grad-

uation of pitcher and catcher is a loss that cannot be made up, and it is probably true that their places cannot be made good. Pitching and catching are arts that are not acquired in a single season. However, we believe that faithful, persistent practice will accomplish almost every thing, and we think there is no reason why our College may not have a nine the coming season which we shall not be ashamed of to say the least, if only a proper amount of attention be paid to work. The base-ball men at present seem to be working with considerable spirit and determination, and we have no doubt this will continue. We understand that a second nine will be formed, and that practice games will be played with it two or three times a week, as soon as the ground becomes fit for use. Mr. Phillips, of '78, who is attending the lectures of the Medical School, has consented to pitch for the second nine in practice games, a part of the time, thus affording a fine opportunity for our men to practice striking, which, as every one knows, has generally been our weak point.

The course in Constitutional and International Law, as it has been pursued for the past few years by the several Senior classes, has been such a source of valuable information and practical knowledge that it is a great pity that any change should be made, as it can hardly be for the better. Since, however, a change seems inevitable, a few words, which seem to be the general opinion of the students, may not be out of place here. It is certainly evident that we cannot afford to dispense with such a necessary part of our education, and that it should not become an additional burden upon any member of the

Faculty. The department, to be an advantage, needs to be under the direction of a man of firm convictions, varied experience, and practical knowledge. The Seniors have felt the influence of such advantages during this year, and sincerely hope that some arrangement can be made by which the department may continue in the hands of the present instructor. There is certainly need that a professorship including these two sciences should be established, and we await with much interest some action in regard to it. There are, indeed, several branches, including Mental and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, and Natural History, for which we hope better provision will shortly be made, but, believing that Bowdoin offers special advantages in the political sciences, we hope its standard will be as high in the future.

It has sometimes been said by some of the students that we scatter our energies too much at Bowdoin, in the matter of sports. It is said that if we were only to give our undivided attention to base-ball or to boating we might be able to accomplish something that would reflect credit on the College, while as it is at present we do not take a remarkably high stand in either. Of course there is some truth in this, but nevertheless we believe that there is a very considerable advantage in a diversity of sports. The true end of sports in college is not to make professional baseballists or professional boating men, nor is the main object even to reflect glory on the College, but to create and maintain interest in physical culture. Now it must be evident that with a variety of sports a much greater degree of interest will be awakened than if we concentrate our attention upon one thing like base-ball or boating.

It is for this reason that we welcomed La Crosse a year ago. It is for this reason that we were glad to see an interest manifested last fall in foot-ball, and for this reason

we wish to maintain our Field Day with its great variety of athletic exercises.

Of course we must admit that by dividing our powers in this way we are unable to reach the same degree of proficiency that we might if we concentrated them, but it must also be admitted that by this division a much greater number are led to give some attention to the culture of their bodies than otherwise would, and this is the desired end.

The subject of co-education has once more been brought before the public by the recent action of the authorities of Harvard. The question has been well discussed during the past few years. The arguments *pro* and *con* are probably well understood by the majority of our readers. As matters now stand it appears that the decision of the most thoughtful minds shows that, after disregarding the sentimental and unmanly arguments urged by many of the opponents of the system of co-education, it is still thought unwise to carry out fully the ideas of its advocates. The course of Harvard appears to be a wise and beneficial compromise between the two parties. It is, as is generally known, a plan based upon that of Girton College, at Cambridge, Eng. The library, lectures, and the direct instruction of the eminent men connected with Harvard, are to be made directly available to the young women of New England. It takes for granted the persons availing themselves of the opportunities thus afforded, have the sincere purpose of study in their minds. According to arrangements, made in part by a committee of ladies, they are to have no connection with the young men studying at the University, except at lectures and recitations which are ordinarily open to outsiders. The course will be the same as that now open to young men, and the degree of A. B. is to be conferred upon the same conditions. The plan goes into operation next autumn, and a number of circumstances point to its sure

success. Certainly, by this course, Harvard places itself unmistakably among those institutions which are wisely and generously making every effort which seems to tend to the highest good of the land.

Connected more or less closely with the College is what is known to the world at large as the Maine Medical School. From this Institution go forth annually a less or greater number of young men bearing a parchment which authorizes them to put after their names M. D. The number in each class who have, before entering the Medical School, pursued a college course is, comparatively, quite small, and the number who have pursued an academical or seminary course is much the same. The conclusion which we naturally draw from the above, is that many are graduated each year from our Medical School whose knowledge is, to say the least, limited to what they have learned from the Medical course. Are such men fitted to occupy the important places of healers of the sick? Without reserve, we say they are not.

In the first place, one whose education has been limited to what he could learn in the town school, and we will say a few terms at the high school, is not prepared to enter upon a Medical course. The Medical course from its very nature presupposes a broad preparation on the part of those entering upon it. The shortness of the course makes it necessary to give instruction in the form of lectures, and these lectures are broad in their scope. Is it reasonable to suppose that men with no knowledge of Chemistry, Physics, Latin, and many other branches which might be mentioned, can be fitted, in the brief time given to a Medical course, to fill the important position of physician? The man who sets a shoe upon your horse has more training for his work than the class of men we refer to, have for theirs. The Civil Engineer who has not spent years to fit himself for his work is

not trusted to measure the lines and angles which are to mark our possessions from our neighbors. Is human life cheaper than horse flesh, and less valuable than real estate? Fault is often found by the poorly prepared Medical student because the Professor of Chemistry or Anatomy, for instance, does not make himself understood. Is it strange that these lectures should be to such men "all Greek?" Man does not, by the teachings of nature alone, or by instinct, get a knowledge of the technicalities of Chemistry and Anatomy. It would be as reasonable to think that a Madawaska Frenchman, whose sphere of action had always been confined to making cedar shingles and hauling spruce logs, would understand a lecture on the text of Homer. Your liberally educated man finds it not difficult to thoroughly understand all Medical lectures, for reasons that are obvious.

Last winter there was a bill before the Legislature to protect physicians against malpractice. It would have been more in conformity with common sense for some philanthropic person to have presented a bill in its stead to protect the people against *mal-practitioners*; to make it obligatory upon Medical Schools to demand of all applicants, at least, a thorough knowledge of Latin, Chemistry, and of the more common branches of knowledge. We hope the time is near at hand when our Medical School will demand of all who wish to enter its halls a thorough examination "and all that that implies." We hope the people will fully awaken to the importance of having educated physicians minister to their wants, and that the day is "in the horizon" when to all *would be doctors* will be given the command, "get ye hence!"

Foreign nations are represented at Leipsic as follows: Austria, seventy-one; Russia, sixty-one; Switzerland, forty-nine; Great Britain, nineteen; Greece, fourteen; France, four; the United States, sixty-seven.

THE SERENADE.

[The following was read at the New York Alumni Dinner, by Dr. William H. Allen of Girard College, and was written by him while an undergraduate in Bowdoin. The older Alumni will doubtless appreciate many of the allusions.]

Time was when he whose classic name was "Gul"

Ruled o'er the roistering youth of Bowdoin's halls;
And they, whose morning ears were somewhat dull,
Baptized the bell in Androscoggin Falls;

When little Newman, the yelped "Old Pug,"
Taught how the flowers of Rhetoric to find;
And trusty Peter brought his two-quart jug
Of Tontine oil to lubricate the mind;

When Tom, surnamed the "Long," with downcast eyes,
Seemed naught to see, while naught escaped his sight;
And good old Cleave, in rock and crystal wise,
Poured over nature's laws a flood of light;

When polished Packard smoothed our Attie way
And beauties saw where tyro eyes were dim;
And gentle Longfellow, with magic sway,
Drew student hearts with cords of love to him;

When Smyth, whose thoughts on sines and tangents run,
A heart as honest as was clear his head,
Snuffed his approval when good work was done,
Or shrugged displeasure at the blunders made.

'Twas night, and music floated on the air,
And Topsham's damsels heard the joyful Pean;
Who are the youth that wake the slumbering fair?
These tronbadours are Bowdoin's Band Paudean.

Up goes a sash, a shutter's hinges creak,
A frowzy head peers out into the night;
Out speaks a voice between a croak and squeak,
"Sing, honeys, sing; swate songs are my delight."

Our minstrels thought 'twas time to be a joggin';
Surly and mute through saudy streets they pass.
Was it for this they crossed the Androscoggin?
Was it for this they burnished up their brass?

Brief time for retrospection;—hark! dost hear
The tramp of feet, the shouts of many a yagger?
With curses loud these rush on flank and rear,
And mighty clubs made many a minstrel stagger.

Crash went the trombone, crash the clarinet,
Tuba and cymbals hurled through the air,
Leg bail they gave, but in full flight they met
The bridge gate shut to stop their egress there.

Some leaped the palings, never known to show
In previous work such pluck and resolution;
Some turned to fight, but parleyed with the foe,
Some in the river found a cool ablution.

My Epic's done; no more the Muse I sue
For she is weary and her audience too;
But to this day each serenader moans
That he must lose his brass to save his bones;

And yet Sir Hudibras would say,
And soothe their sorrow with the lay,
That "He who fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day."

TENNYSON.

Tennyson stands at the head of living poets, and no one will dispute that he deserves this place. All the qualities which go to make up the poet are to be found in him. The intense love of nature, the appreciation of the beautiful and the spiritual, the wild, passionate thought, the sympathy for mankind are all depicted in his poetry in rainbow colors. No bard has sung in sweeter strains than Tennyson. Dryden says, "to instruct delightfully is the general end of all poetry." The songs of him, whom we are at present considering, are eminently noted for producing this pleasing and delightful effect, which streams upon us while walking through the imaginary scenes of the poet.

Nature, music, the works of art have ever exerted a mighty influence upon the human mind and heart, but poetry, possessing the distilled essence of all these, has, and always will have, a more widely beneficial effect than any other of the fine arts. Can we fitly describe Tennyson's thoughts written, as it were, in flame? Were it possible to portray all the raptures of existence, all that we see around us, all the subtleties of the material world which flash on the eye of science, it might be attempted with some hopes of success. Can we tell the feelings experienced on reading those mystical lines? No. The deep yearnings of that spirit endeavoring to express its emotions are not to be represented by mortal tongue or pen. Whence they come, or whither they go no one can say. However,

all the force and the depth of the meaning of this brief state are translated, if we can understand the pictured tablets of his pages; all its truth, purity, love are there, while nothing of envy, arrogance, or pride darken their splendors.

But without endeavoring to overdraw the picture of this finest of song-makers, let a few examples from the best of his poems speak for themselves. In the dedicatory ode "To the Queen," he sings:

"Take, Madam, this poor book of song;
For tho' the faults were thick as dust
In vacant chambers, I could trust
Your kindness. May you rule us long,

"And leave us rulers of your blood
As noble till the latest day!
May children of our children say,
'She wrought her people lasting good.'"

As was said at the death of the great American orator, "the world will be lonesome without Webster," so with equal truth it can be asserted of England's Laureate, when he departs this life. But still the human heart will hold fast those inestimable songs on its invisible tablets.

Of his longest poems we shall not venture to speak in detail, but only glance hastily at some of the shorter, and halt for a few moments amid the mysteries and splendors of the "Princess," which is undoubtedly the greatest of his productions, and which reveals a refined and exalted mind.

The view taken of woman's sphere is in many respects praiseworthy, as intimating the proper life she should live; that she ought to avail herself of every means of culture, and thus lift her sex to a higher plane. But on the other hand it cannot be possible that such a life as the poem pictures can be called into action universally. The world needs mothers, those who are ready to sacrifice many advantages of preferment and honor, in a worldly point of view, for a noble life of toil and usefulness. The Princess discourses thus in one place:

"Have we not made ourself the sacrifice?
You are bold indeed: we are not talk'd to thus:
Yet will we say for children; would they grew
Like field-flowers every where." . . .
"Howe'er yon babble, great deeds cannot die:
They with the sun and moon renew their light
Forever, blessing those that look on them."

Here is a delightful scene which holds out the luxuries of a home to the heroine:

"But come; for all the vales
Await thee; azure pillars of the hearth
Arise to thee; the children call, and I
Thy shepherd pipe, and sweet is every sound,
Sweeter thy voice, but every sound is sweet;
Myriads of rivulets hurrying thro' the lawn,
The moan of doves in immemorial elms,
And murmuring of innumerable bees."

The following beautiful stanza is a good illustration of the poet's remarkable depth and earnestness:

"Dear as remember'd kisses after death,
And sweet as those by hopeless fancy feign'd
On lips that are for others; deep as love,
Deep as first love, and wild with all regret;
O Death in Life, the days that are no more."

In the ode "The How and the Why," he bursts into this strain:

"I am any man's suitor,
If any will be my tutor:
Some say this life is pleasant,
Some think it speedeth fast,
In time there is no present,
In eternity no future,
In eternity no past.

We laugh, we cry, we are born, we die,
Who will riddle me the *how* and the *why*?"

As an opposite passage to this melancholy thought take that enchanting little snatch of airy rhyme, entitled "Lilian," wherein we seem to behold, with natural vision, the "tiny hands," the "glancing of those black-beaded eyes," and hear her "lightening laughers":

"Airy, fairy Lilian,
Flitting, fairy Lilian,
When I ask her if she loves me,
Clasps her tiny hands above me,
Laughing all she can;
She'll not tell me if she love me,
Cruel little Lilian."

In the sonnet, "Madeline," the poet

depicts, in a somewhat similar manner, the character of the bewitching maiden :

"But when I turn away,
Thou, willing me to stay,
Wooest not, nor vainly wranglest;
But, looking fixedly the while,
All my bounding heart entanglest
In a golden-netted smile."

Listen to the "Sea Fairies'" silvery call:

"Hither, come hither and see;
And the rainbow hangs on the poisoning wave,
And sweet is the color of cove and cave,
And sweet shall your welcome be:
O hither, come hither, and be our lords,
For merry brides are we."

What a sad wail runs through the "Deserted House"! The doors and windows are left open by those "careless tenants," Life and Thought, who have gone away, while everything within wears the hue of night. Not a murmur is heard at the door, which so frequently has turned on its hinge; no light shines in the windows; no mirth or merry-making sounds along its halls:

"Come away: for Life and Thought
Here no longer dwell;
But in a city glorious—
A great and distant city—have bought
A mansion incorruptible.
Would they could have stayed with us!"

A mystery and solemnity hang about many of his poems, like white clouds on the horizon, and fill the reader with a dim sense of something beyond this sphere. The mind floats, as it were, on a sparkling river beneath the canopy of heaven full of stars; the breezes whisper; night-birds flap their dusky wings; while from some unknown realm sweetest music comes to the ear, then anon dies away till the faintest snatches murmur and mingle with the breath of wind. The "Lady of Shalott," among many others, is one of this description:

"Willows whiten, aspens quiver,
Little breezes dusk and shiver
Thro' the wave that runs forever
By the island in the river
Flowing down to Camelot.

"Four gray walls, and four gray towers,
Overlook a space of flowers,
And the silent isle embowers
The lady of Shalott."

But we need not multiply examples of the beauties and the sublimities of Tennyson. The world has long since learned them by heart, and he is placed among those whose brows will shine forever with immortal glory. Such men make us better and happier, and we can but rejoice that he has produced these sweet poems to cheer and comfort our lives.

LOCAL.

"Bone, tear, jaw bone."

Poor Maxey.

Seniors have no examinations.

First clinic was held last Saturday.

A piano solo by the end woman is the latest novelty.

A Senior gave the President points on the Zollenstein.

The Asiatic Medic stands in constant fear of explosions.

The new and delicate name for a "horse" is a *straight dictionary*.

It is surprising how many students a Bath quadruped will contaminate.

Prof. Wilder gave his last lecture before the Medical class, on Tuesday.

Our exchanges tell us that spring has come. That's what we thought from the traveling.

The laughing gas seemed to have about as much effect on the audience as upon those who took it.

How instructive those Chemical Lectures are! We have learned how to make boot blacking, and that Sulphur is a Theological element.

Now the Junior saves his loose change to pay his breakage bill at the Laboratory.

It is quite remarkable how often the average Senior will say "Yes, sir" at a chemical quiz.

We are requested to ask those who delay at the Chapel doors, to keep the inner door closed.

Junior—"Was steight aus dem Boden herauf?" "What is it that sticks out behind?"

Nothing disturbs a Sophomore's dignity so much as to have a large snow-ball descend upon his head.

"I generally takes a walk after tea, but sometimes when I don't get any tea, I takes it before."—*H. Clay.*

The class of 1854 intend to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation the coming Commencement.

The last alarm will be shortened to eight strokes. This is published for the benefit of those who eat breakfast "on time."

One can appreciate a description much if there is a sample at hand; for instance, that of the mathematician at Thursday's lecture.

Pres. (to the Senior who is speaking of currency)—"As it is near the end of the term I suppose you haven't a greenback!"

We woke in terror, for we thought
That Gabriel was calling the buried up;
But no; in truth we were badly caught,
For 'twas the bark of Grindal's pup.

As the Medic was leaving the room on account of the sulphur fumes, the Professor remarked that "He might as well get used to it now."

We are perfectly willing that the medical building should receive its full share of attention, but we wish the recitation rooms could receive enough to make them inhabitable, at least.

The following Juniors have been chosen Editors for Volume IX. of the ORIENT: Bartlett, Burbank, Dane, Grindal, Hall, Spring, and Wing. Their first number will be issued April 23d.

Pres.—"Mr. H——, when Congress assembled, what did it find on its table?" Mr. H.—"The country and all its inhabitants." He was informed that they were quite particular about style that morning.

March 21st the Senior class held a debate. Subject: "Resolved that Chinese Emigration to this Country should be Restricted." Affirmative—Carleton and Lumbert; Negative—Page and Henderson. After a spirited debate a vote was taken, resulting in favor of the negative.

Well, yes, we suppose we might as well let the church engage him. He seems to be a pretty good sort of a fellow, and don't talk a great while when he asks for a contribution, and lets out on time. We know that he is young and inexperienced, but even if he don't prove to be so very good, you will have a much higher basis than the present from which to start. Of course there is always some doubt about calling a single young man, and especially to this place. But we hear that it is all right. So we will give him a few hints in private on minor points and you may call it settled.

The following is the programme for the Senior and Junior Exhibition, Monday evening, March 31st:

MUSIC.

Salutatory Oration in Latin.

James C. Tarbox, Phillips.
Speech of C. Cassius.—English Version from Tacitus.

* Ayres M. Edwards, Bethel.
Character of Cromwell.

Henry W. Ring, Portland.

MUSIC.

The Southern Question.

Horace E. Henderson, Wiscasset.
Against Æschines.—English Version from Demosthenes.

* Franklin Goulding, Lewiston.

Character in the Legal Profession.

† Walter G. Davis, Portland.

MUSIC.

American Ideas.

Frank S. Corey, Portland.

Napoleon's Fall.—English Version from Gevinus.

* William H. Chapman, Bowdoinham.

Communism in America.

Millard K. Page, Houlton.

MUSIC.

Socialism.

Joel P. Huston, Damariscotta.

Extract from Eulogy on Le Vicomte de Turenne.—

English Version from Fléchier.

* Frank Winter, Bethel.

Puritanism.

George W. Johnson, Bluehill.

MUSIC.

* Juniors.

† Excused.

PERSONAL.

[We earnestly solicit communications to this column from any who may have an interest in the Alumni.]

'45.—William Loring Avery died in Mechanicsburg, Penn., March 17th, 1879.

'61.—Prof. M. C. Fernald has recently been elected President of Maine State College of Agriculture. He has been connected with the Faculty of the College for ten years, and his abilities have won marked recognition.

'68.—Charles J. Chapman has been elected President of the Portland City Council.

'70.—C. A. Page has been compelled to resign his position as Principal of the Calais High School, on account of ill health.

'77.—D. B. Fuller has been lately appointed Principal of the Greely Institute, at Cumberland, Me. He is said to be giving general satisfaction.

'77 and '78.—R. E. Peary and A. E. Burton have received an appointment in the Coast Survey Office, Washington, beginning July 10th. As there were a large number of competitors from all parts of the country, it is especially creditable that Bowdoin should furnish two out of the six appointed.

'77.—W. C. Greene was admitted to Oxford County Bar, recently.

CLASS OF '76.

Alden, studying medicine, Brunswick.

Andrews, studying law, California University, San Francisco.

Atwood, studying law, Auburn.

Bates, journalism, Boston, Mass.

Burnham, studying theology, Bangor.

Clark, teaching, Pennsylvania.

Evans, teaching, near Portland.

Gordon, studying medicine.

Hall, studying law.

Hawes, Litchfield.

Hill, teaching, Dexter.

Jameson, engineer, Memphis, Tenn.

Kimball, E. H., attending lectures, Boston.

Kimball, F. R., merchant, Salem, Mass. *B. L.*

Leavitt, Gorham. *Brunswick*

Libby, teaching, Richmond.

Marrett, business, Brunswick.

Merrill, engineer, Berlin, N. H.

Morrill, reading law with his father, Auburn.

Newcomb, engineer, Lawrenceburg, Ind.

Parker, merchant with his father, Boston. *Isle*

Parsons, business and music, New York City.

Payne, practicing medicine, Boston.

Payson, practicing law, Portland.

Perry, studying theology, Andover Theological Seminary.

Pratt, studying theology, Union Theological Seminary, New York.

Prince, engineer, Boston-Water-Works. *Brunswick*

Robinson, teaching, Orange, Mass.

Rogers, Professor in Maine State College.

Rowe, studying medicine, Brunswick.

Sabin, Professor in Ripon College, Wis.

Sanford, practicing law, Boston. *Studying*

Sargent, practicing law, Machias.

Sewall, engineer.

Stevens, studying law, Boston University.

Stimson, merchant. *Charles C. Cushman*

Indianapolis, Lafayette

Cincinnati Ohio

Taylor, teaching, Goshen, Ind.
 Waite, practicing law, Gardiner, *Augusta*
 Wheeler, engineer, Winchendon, Mass.
 White, teaching, Cape Cod, Mass.
 Whittemore, engineer.
 Wilson, practicing law, Augusta.
 Wright, studying law, Salem, Mass.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

Amherst has received \$2,500 for the purchase of statuary.

A son of one of the Siamese twins is a student at Chapel Hill, N. C.

Princeton, between lectures, concerts, and readings, is in a vortex of gayety.

The Japanese students in this country are universally commended for their good conduct.

Yale has a daily paper called the *Yale News*. It is issued every morning and left at subscriber's rooms.

A marble bust of the late Bayard Taylor, once Professor at Cornell, is projected by the Senior class of that Institution.

Simpson College, at Indianapolis, Ind., has a young lady tutor in Greek, aged sixteen. Greek is a very popular study there.

The Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia Gymnasiums are over-crowded, while Cornell has only an occasional visitor.

On December 6th, Eton College celebrated the 437th anniversary of its foundation. Henry VI. founded the College in 1441.

The Columbia Freshmen have voted to let the Captain of the University pick out their class crew, and that the crew shall choose its own Captain.

From the News, March 6th.—The first sculler was on the water yesterday. The University Crew hope to be able to get out in a few days.

Cornell has *not* an Infidel Association with thirty members. This statement originated in the *Era* attempting to joke, and has been "going the rounds."

CLIPPINGS.

A Prep, thirsting for knowledge, hands the following application to a librarian: "Plees giv me Burtons Mellinkolly."—*Col. et Neo.*

Scene—Recitation in Mental Science. Dr. to Senior—"How do you know that you know anything?" Senior—"I don't know."—*Ex.*

Inscription for Bob Ingersoll's tombstone—"Robert Burns." Material for same—"Brimstone." Burial casket—"A plain (s)hell."—*Ex.*

Instructor—"Who was Romulus?" Freshman (hesitating)—"Romulus was a—a Roman. [Laughter.] No: he was a Carthaginian. Fact."—*Ex.*

Little Snodkins—"There, I call that a doosid good cigar; it can't be *beat*!" Jones—"No, I should rather say, by the smell, that it was a *Cabbage*."—*Ex.*

Sophomore (fourth division, Latin)—"*Telephum dives et lasciva puella occupavit.*"—"The rich and lascivious young maiden grasped the telephone." Mr. — is re-seated.—*Ex.*

"What part of the poem on Sir John Moore do you appreciate most?" asked a teacher of an urchin. "Few and short were the prayers they said," was the meek reply.—*Ex.*

Freshman Tutor—"I should like those in this division whose books are entirely free from pencil marks, to bring them to me (a look of blank dismay passes over the whole division) after the next recitation." (Joy again reigns supreme.)—*Ex.*

Prof.—"Mr. B., can you demonstrate the fact that you are alive?" Mr. B.—"If I should knock you down, do you think you would be convinced of my existence?" Prof.—"I should call that a very *striking* proof, but no demonstration." All groan!—*Ex.*

Another great sensation at Oberlin: A Senior was seen by one of the Preps walking down street with a clean collar on. A meeting of the Faculty has been called and he will be summarily dealt with. They are bound to make an example of him, and nip this new and pernicious evil in the bud.—*Ex.*

EDITORS' TABLE.

It is with feelings mingled with pleasure and regret that we are now to throw off our editorial garb, and look upon our friends of the press for the last time in the capacity of exchangers. The past year's work, as manager of the Editors' Table, has been to us, in many respects, a pleasant and instructive task. The comparison of the different college papers, with their faults, virtues, and different degrees of life, spirit, and culture, has been the means of affording us a knowledge of the college world not easily obtained in any other way. The extent that the college press has already attained, causes one to be surprised, and so great is it in importance that to-day it is rightly regarded as an essential branch of journalism. Upon our sanctum table are to be found papers and magazines from Maine to Alabama, from New York to California, not forgetting to mention our esteemed exchange across the Atlantic. From all quarters has it been our lot to be criticised, and in turn our privilege to criticise. For our part we have but a word to say, viz.: That, in all cases, we have endeavored to be just, both in our praise and censure. If we have not, then we respectfully apologize. But the curtain falls; and we bid an affectionate adieu to the following list of exchanges:

College Olin, Parker Quarterly, The Targum, The Chronicle, Lawrence Collegian, The Tuftonian, Oberlin Review, College Sisyth, College Argus, Round Table, Alabama University Monthly, Williams Athenaeum, Yale Record, Harvard Advocate, Harvard Crimson, Bates Student, Amherst Student, Madisonsensis, The Dartmouth, Nassau Lit., Cornell Era, Lafayette College Journal, College Mercury, Trinity Tablet, Brunonian, College Journal, Volante, Hamilton Lit., Rochester Campus, Vassar Miscellany, University Monthly, The Tyro, Acta Columbiana, The Dicksonian, The Undergraduate, The Beacon, Oxford and Cambridge Undergraduate Journal, The Princetonian, The Whittenberger, The Campus, McGill Gazette, The College Echo, The Colby Echo, College Courier, The Berkeleyan, Pennsylvania College Monthly, The Yale Lit., Columbia Spectator, Abbot Courant, News Letter, The Ariel, College Index, The Knox Student, Washington Jeffersonian, Collegian and Neoterian, The Concordiensis, The Montpelierian, The Wabash, The Syracusan, Niagara Index.

The old and new schools of college poetry:

ADVICE TO PROFS.

Text-books, like straws, upon the surface show;
He that would search for cribs must look below.

—Dryden.

TO KINDLY SOPHS.

It may be the Prof. is weary, that his brain is overwrought;
Touch him with thy rattling pennies, soothe him with thy secret snort!
—Tennyson.

ALAS! TOO TRUE.

Honor and truth help no man's stand to rise;
Horse well each day,—there all the honor lies!

—Pope.

HORA SECUNDA.

How doth the little Sophomore
Improve the second hour,
By rolling pennies on the floor
With microscopic power.
How cheerfully he seems to grin
When seated in the chair;
And scoops the little zeroes in
With most benignant air.

—Watts.

LE PRINTEMPS.

In the spring the reverend Senior braces for the final grind;
In the spring the nobby Junior lets his hair grow long behind;
In the spring the jolly Soph'more sees his former toughness wane;
In the spring a Freshman's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of cane.

—Tennyson.

SEMPER FIDELIS.

O pony, in our hours of ease,
Unheeded, spurned, with none to please,—
When time for cramming wings the brow,
A ministering angel, thou!

—Scott.

The above is taken from the *Acta Columbiana*.

There was a gallant Senior
Went into History III;
And the Senior took a little book,
To help him get his degree.

Gone is that gallant Senior;
Where, did some one say!
The Senior is raising little lambs
In California.

—Harvard Advocate.

WRITTEN EXCUSES.

'Tis the voice of the sloper, I heard him complain,
"I've been cutting too much; they will 'ship' me again!"
So tilting his pen with a murderous slant,
To save his own bacon, he slaughters an aunt.—*Acta*.

Little drops of whisky,
Ponies small of beer,

Tangle up ye Senior's legs,
And make his head feel queer.—*Courant*.

The human lungs reverberate sometimes with great velocity

When windy individuals indulge in much verbosity,
They have to twirl the glottis sixty thousand times a minute,
And push and punch the diaphragm as though the deuce were in it.

CHORUS.—The pharynx now goes up;
The larynx, with a slam,
Ejects a note
From out the throat,
Pushed by the diaphragm.

—Harvard.

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